Monday January 12 1976
No 59,599
Price ten pence

THE TIMES

Awaiting White House call: profile of Hubert Humphrey, p 9

'Think again' recall next month for Ulster Convention

Mr Rees, the Northern Ireland Secretary, will tell MPs today during the Commons debate on the Ulster Convention's majority report that he will recall the Convention next month to reconsider those features of the report that he finds unacceptable. In Ulster leading "loyalists" have prepared a "passive resistance" plan as their reply to the Government's expected decision.

Bipartisan policy still backed

By David Wood
Political Editor

Parliament reassembles today after the Christmas recess to open two critical successive debates on government proposals for the devolution of powers from Westminster.

This afternoon the Commons will hear from Mr Wilson a statement on the reinforcing of the Army last week to tighten control over what Whitehall has called the "bandit zone" of south Armagh, and then Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, will announce what parts of the Constitutional Convention report are accepted or rejected by the Government.

Tomorrow the Commons go into a four-day debate, which will end today week, on the Government White Paper, *Our Changing Democracy: Devolution to Scotland and Wales*. It is a bitter irony for some members in all parties that the abstract case for Scottish and Welsh devolution will now be argued against the increasingly despairing efforts to rescue Westminster and Whitehall from direct rule of Northern Ireland and return to a new and acceptable form of Ulster self-government at Stormont.

At the dispatch box Mr Wilson and Mr Rees must expect to face two different demands from groups of backbenchers. The first, as the Army becomes more deeply committed, at least in south Armagh, will be from the Labour side for a declaration on the Government's intention to withdraw British troops and force the rival factions in the province to find a means of their own salvation. The second, from here and *there on the Opposition side*, will be for the military forces to take stronger action against sectarian violence and organized murders.

Among [illegible] accepted that recent events have damaged military as well as civilian morale in Northern Ireland. That is believed to explain why Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, with Mr Wilson's strong support, pressed for the deployment in Armagh of the specialist anti-guerrilla unit, the SAS, which will not go into action until the intelligence reconnaissance being carried out by senior officers is complete.

But there need be no doubt that Mr Wilson will be granted his wish and succeed in consolidating the bipartisan frontbench approach to the immediate crisis and a longer-term settlement.

Mrs Thatcher and her principal lieutenants will be studying Mr Wilson's offer of consultation today after her return from Cairo, and she will have to bear in mind the marked lack of support for Mr Airey Neave, as shadow Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, when he wanted to take a more sharply critical line against Mr Rees before Christmas.

Indeed, there is in existence an informal group of Conservatives, including one or two former Northern Ireland ministers, who are meeting to try *to make sure that bipartisan* policy is not put at risk in any impulsive response to day-by-day events, however shocking.

In his Commons speech today Mr Rees intends to deal directly with the fairly limited Labour backbench pressure for the withdrawal of troops. But his main announcement is obliged to be that he is recalling the constitutional Convention in the first week of February for not *more than a few months*, to allow it to appraise the Government's comments on its report and to consider those features that he finds unacceptable.

A White Paper is expected this week making clear that the Government cannot accept the Ulster Unionist majority's proposal for the return to a strengthened form of Government at Stormont, or abandon the principle that there must be evidence of power-sharing when the new Stormont is created.

If the recalled Convention fails again to meet the Government's constitutional requirements, Westminster widely expects that that may prove to be Mr Rees's last big effort as Secretary of State to bring Northern Ireland into a new and stable constitutional settlement.

Like Mr Whitelaw before him, he has had a long and extremely arduous tour of duty, and has grown notably in political stature at Westminster. The constitutional Convention *and the IRA ceasefire were together* the foundations of the policy on which he had to build. The ceasefire is now a cruel farce, and what remains to be salvaged out of the Convention remains to be seen.

The timing of any ministerial change may prove to be governed by the limited choice Mr Wilson has for the successor. If an established Cabinet minister is not available and a minister "below the line" has to be considered, Mr Wilson might find himself increasingly involved in Ulster at all times of crisis, as now.

In preparation for the four-day devolution debate the Government publishes this morning a popular short version of *Our Changing Democracy*. It is a 16-page guide to the government proposals, and will be distributed free through main post offices in Scotland *and Wales and through public* libraries and town halls in England. The views of organizations and individual citizens are again invited.

David Wood's column, page 13

'Loyalists' prepare resistance plan

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Leading members of Ulster's majority Protestant community have drawn up an elaborate plan of "passive resistance" which will be put into effect if they do not receive satisfaction when the Government announces today its verdict on their Convention report with its proposals for the future self-government of the province.

Among those involved in drawing up the secret protest scheme were prominent local and national "loyalist" politicians, councillors, leaders of the Orange order, and representatives of workers' organizations.

Discussions about ways of countering the Government's expected rejection of the report have been going on for some weeks, and details were made final during the private loyalist meeting at a co Fermanagh hotel which ended on Saturday. Although it has been decided to keep the plans secret, they are understood to be wide-ranging and, according to a senior Protestant politician, "geared to frustrating the process of the administration of Ulster at every turn".

The effectiveness and extent of the protests will depend on the handling of the immediate political future by Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and the support which the hard-line loyalists can muster from the less embittered members of Northern Ireland's Protestant community.

Any attempt to call a general strike similar to that which brought down the power-sharing Executive in May, 1974, appears to have been ruled out. Instead, loyalists plan to try to force a boycott of district councils and the local area boards, which form the second tier of local authority administration.

Other methods of protest discussed at the Fermanagh conference included a rent and rates strike, the possible withholding of all forms of tax paid to the Exchequer, and a refusal to take part in any advisory committee which might be set up during a further period of direct rule, and selective industrial action against key institutions such as the telephone service.

The dominant United Ulster Unionist Coalition is organizing 15 mass rallies in Ulster's main towns to support the campaign.

Commenting on the mood of the conference, Mr Ernest Baird, a deputy leader of the

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Tories want assembly with less power

By Our Political Staff

Conservative shadow ministers will formulate this week an amendment critical of the Government's devolution proposals which at the same time they hope, will meet the variety of objections and differences of opinion within Conservative ranks.

The Shadow Cabinet will meet on Wednesday, the day after the four-day devolution debate has been opened by Mr Wilson and Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, has spoken.

Shadow ministers hold the view that it was impossible to formulate an amendment until they had heard the views of the Government and also those of others, particularly the Scottish National Party, in Parliament. But the decision in principle to table an amendment has been precipitated partly by the likelihood that one will be forthcoming from the SNP.

The line taken by the Shadow Cabinet is that the Government's proposals are unacceptable because they could lead to a break-up of the United Kingdom. The majority view of shadow ministers is that there should be a legislative assembly but that it should not have executive powers.

By that means, the amendment falls between those Scottish Conservatives who would like to see a more positive approach by the party and the *minority who find devolution* abhorrent.

Shadow ministers, although cautious in their approach, have been encouraged by the vote taken at a meeting of the general council of the Conservative Party in Scotland on Saturday when, by 103 to 60, they voted for a directly elected assembly.

But the minority opposed to devolution believed that by the *time of the annual conference* of the Scottish Conservative and Unionist Association in May, they could well for a majority.

Meanwhile the Labour Party also has difficulties over devolution and the threat posed by Scottish nationalism. A special meeting has been called today of the party's organization committee, when discussions will be held with Scottish party officials. They will be on the *machinery for election to the* proposed Scottish Assembly and, more important in the long term, the degree of latitude that Labour members in Scotland national executive "policy" in London.

Principal speakers in the debate in Parliament will be:

Tomorrow: Mr Wilson, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Thorpe.

Wednesday: Mr Short, Lord President of the Council; Mr Buchanan-Smith, Opposition spokesman on Scotland; Sir Michael Havers, Opposition spokesman on the law; Mr Gerald Fowler, Minister of State, Privy Council Office; Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal Party.

Thursday: Mr Edmund Dell, Paymaster General; Mr Nicholas Edwards, Opposition spokesman on Wales; Mr Ronald King Murray, the Lord Advocate; Mr Malcolm Rifkind, an Opposition frontbench spokesman on Scotland; Mr Emlyn Hooson, Liberal Party.

Monday: Mr John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales; Sir David Renton, Opposition spokesman on constitutional matters; Mr Alan Beith, Liberal Party; and, to wind up, Mr William Whitelaw, Deputy Leader of the Conservative Party; and Mr William Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland.

No talks with rebels, page 2
Leading article, page 13

10 per cent tax rise warning to Labour chiefs

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Labour Party researchers have warned the party's policy-makers that to finance even the present level of public expenditure could mean increases of nearly 10 per cent in all rates of taxation.

The object of a document to be placed before a meeting of the party's home policy committee tonight is not to enter the lists of the public expenditure controversy but to emphasize the need for the party to formulate a strict order of priorities in developing a policy programme.

Conservative spokesmen will welcome the contribution to the current debate. Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the other hand, is likely to dismiss it out of hand.

He is on record as saying that he would like to "relax taxation on what people earn, even if meant increasing it on what people do not earn". He believes any cuts in the public sector requirement this year "would have been cruel madness" and would have meant unemployment of probably three million.

The document before the home policy committee states *that it is essential to put all* the party's expenditure proposals in balance and to give the impression of an overall sense of priorities. "If we fail to do this", it says, "there will be a danger that our policy statements will lack coherence, and indeed lack credibility, when taken as a whole."

The national executive of the party is committed to producing a major policy statement at the annual conference in October, which will be an updating and extension of the document produced in 1973.

Policymakers are told: "If we were simply to insert into the programme all the expenditure proposals which have received the endorsement of conference, with no indication of their relative priority, we should be faced with a truly massive increase in overall public expenditure."

The document adds: "If, because of increases in taxation, there were to be no improvement in real take-home pay, even for the lower paid, for a further four years, this could put intolerable strains upon the social contract."

It is argued that the impact of income tax could be relieved at the lower income levels. That could be done either by raising the "threshold" of tax or by reintroducing reduced rates of tax below the basic rate, such as existed before 1970.

"But just like some of our expenditure commitments, this can be a costly exercise, and any real relief to the lower paid (beyond raising the personal allowances in line with inflation) would have to be financed by higher tax rates somewhere along the line. Increasing the starting point of income tax for all taxpayers by just £1 a week would cost about £500m a year in revenue."

The document adds: "There is perhaps still some scope for further steps towards increasing income tax rates on those earning above the average." But "possibly of greater importance are measures to tighten up on tax avoidance".

Some of the thousands of cars stored at the Ford factory at Halewood because of a strike by delivery drivers. Waste ground has been cleared to gain more space. Report, page 17.

Uganda's balancing act in divided OAU

From Nicholas Ashford
Addis Ababa, Jan 11

The Organization of African Unity *emergency summit meeting* on Angola reached deadlock today, with the 16 member states equally divided in their support for the Soviet-supported and Western-backed factions in the civil war, both of which are seeking OAU recognition as the legitimate Government of Angola.

Tonight, Mr Peter Onu, the OAU spokesman, announced that two resolutions had been tabled during the afternoon session, one by Senegal and the other by Nigeria. The Senegalese resolution had 22 backers and the Nigerian one 23. The Uganda, whose President Amin is chairing the meeting.

The contents of the resolutions were not made known although they both contained condemnations of South African *intervention* in Angola.

It is presumed that the Nigerian resolution called for outright recognition by the OAU of the Marxist-orientated Popular Movement (MPLA) which General Murtala Muhammed, the Nigerian head of state had demanded in a speech this afternoon. The Senegalese resolution is thought to oppose recognition of the MPLA and call for reconciliation between the warring movements.

Earlier today, a head count showed that 22 members were backing the MPLA and another [illegible] National Front (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence (Unita). At that stage the two uncommitted states were Uganda and Ethiopia which are respectively chairing and hosting the summit.

In his public statements President Amin has adopted a strict middle-of-the-road position and has been urging reconciliation and an end of the bloodshed. This upset the MPLA's supporters, some of whom attempted to have him removed as chairman.

Ethiopia's leftist military Government appears to have thrown its support behind the MPLA despite the intervention of President Senghor of Senegal.

According to informed sources, President Senghor and General Teferi Banti, the Ethiopian leader, held a private meeting early today at which the Senegalese leader said that if Ethiopia recognized the MPLA some African countries might feel obliged to support openly the independence movement in Eritrea, in the north of the country.

An Ethiopian official denied that such a warning had been given. Ethiopia is currently engaged in a bitter struggle against the secessionist Eritrean Liberation Front.

The presence of President Senghor, a founding father of the OAU, appears to have had a profound influence on the meeting and has helped to stem the advance of pro-MPLA sentiment. In a masterly opening address he said that recognition of only one group in Angola would be a violation of

Continued on page 6, col 5

Icelanders blockade US bases

Reykjavik, Jan 11.—Icelandic fishermen demanding Nato intervention in the cod war with Britain, manned road blocks today at the radar and communications stations attached to the American-run Keflavik military base.

The base is a strategic link in Nato's defences and monitors Soviet naval and air movements in the North Atlantic.

Several hundred fishermen began their protest yesterday at the Grindavik communications station, staffed by 50 Americans.

In a statement released to the press, leaders of the protest demanded Nato help in forcing the British to withdraw their warships from Icelandic fishing grounds where they are protecting British trawlers under harassment from the Icelandic coastguard.

The protest spread today to the Rockwell radar station, manned by 120 Americans, where fishermen blocked roads with cars and boulders.

One of the demonstrators said "Nato was created to fight other enemies than Iceland".

People in Reykjavik are waiting as impatiently for the outcome of tomorrow's special Nato meeting in Brussels on the dispute as for the results of their own inquiry into the collision last Friday between the British frigate Leander and the Icelandic gunboat Thor.

Mr Hallgrimsson, the Icelandic Prime Minister, said a few hours before the collision that any further incidents would result in the severing of diplomatic relations with Britain.

He has refused to comment on the affair until the results of the inquiry are known. They are expected to be known tomorrow.—AP

Madrid police in baton charges

Madrid, Jan 11.—*Firing smoke bombs and wielding truncheons, riot police today charged several thousand strikers and students demonstrating near the Madrid football stadium where King Juan Carlos was watching a match.*

The police also fired tear gas and used their batons to break up another demonstration by about 3,000 people in a Madrid industrial suburb and *the city's "flea market"*.

The demonstration near the stadium lasted for more than half an hour. With clenched fists raised and their arms linked, the marchers chanted "General strike" and "A people *united shall never be conquered*".—Reuter.

Our Madrid Correspondent writes:

In an effort to dig out the political roots of a labour problem affecting many of the country's main factories, particularly in Madrid, police rounded up an estimated 32 suspected strike leaders over the weekend in pre-dawn swoops.

These were the first significant *arrests using the old* regime's procedure of the knock on the door at night since the formation of the new Cabinet on December 11. The police action provoked a hunger strike in a Madrid church by *the wives of three of the* prisoners.

But the arrests were not all of left wingers. In Palma de Majorca a leader of a right-wing organization was stunned to find himself arrested for splashing extremist slogans on walls under cover of night. Hitherto the only people jailed for that sort of thing had been the painters of left-wing slogans.

Despite the increasing number *of strikes, the Government* appeared to be sticking to its policy of moderation and liberalization. It remains to be seen whether the weekend arrests signify a reimposition of police suppression.

Communists pick Mr McGahey as chairman

Mr Michael McGahey, the militant president of the Scottish miners and vice-president of the National Union of Mineworkers, has been elected chairman of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Mr McGahey, who is 50, has consistently set the pace to put miners among the leading industrial earners and to improve their working conditions.

His election in July, 1973, as NUM vice-president decisively shifted the political balance of the union. Six months later the Heath government lost the general election after confronting the miners.

Mr McGahey's rigidity shocked Conservative ministers. There could be no compromise, he told them.

A pit boy at the age of 14, he is the son of a miner who was a foundation member of the Communist Party.

"Communists do not infiltrate the unions", he said, "we are born into them".

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US banks on 'problem list'

The First National City Bank and the Chase Manhattan Bank, the second and third largest banks in the world, have been placed on a special "problem" list by the Comptroller of the Currency, because of large loan losses during the past year, the *Washington Post* reported yesterday. But the chairmen of both banks refuted suggestions that they were in any difficulties. Page 17

Middle East debate

The United Nations Security Council begins its debate on the Middle East dispute today. The indications are that the Americans are ready to go some way *towards* meeting Arab wishes but will veto any uncompromising resolution. Page 6

Beirut battles rage

At least 50 people were killed and 100 wounded during some of the heaviest fighting in Lebanon's nine months of civil war. The fiercest battle was in south-west Beirut, where Phalangists and Palestinian guerrillas clashed near a refugee camp. Page 6

Protecting the oil

West Europe as a whole must cooperate to protect the North Sea oilfields, Rear-Admiral A. P. Besnard, of Holland, Chief of Allied Staff, Channel Command, says in a paper published today. He did not believe the task was "a proper business for Nato". Page 4

Bishop calls police

The police were called to the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in London after demonstrators tried to prevent their bishop from preaching. No arrests were made. The bishop supports the Pope's refusal to create Cardinal Slipyj patriarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Page 14

Last goodbye: Hundreds of thousands bade an emotional farewell yesterday to Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, before his remains were cremated. Many who called at the Peking hospital where his body lay, wept openly as they left. Page 6

Claim by dissident

Sixty other "political patients" are held in the psychiatric hospital where he was detained, Mr Leonid Plyushch, the dissident Soviet mathematician, said on his arrival in Austria. If confirmed, this figure would mean a "shattering" increase in Amnesty International's estimates, according to officials. Page 7

Whitehall: Mr Cyril Smith, the Liberal MP, is to urge the Government to give greater political liberty to civil servants. 4

Lisbon: Small farmers of Portugal stage public protest over the Government's land reform measures. 7

Washington: President Ford calls weekend talks on proposals to control the activities of the United States intelligence agencies. 6

Rhodesia: Talks on settlement lead to some optimism, but the real bargaining is still to come. 7

Cameroun: A two-page Special Report briefing on the country's politics and the economy. 10-11

Tory move on Labour councillors' expenses

A suggestion by left-wing officials in the Hammersmith, North, Labour Party that Labour councillors should contribute part of the money they receive for expenses to local party funds is to be raised in Parliament by the Conservatives. Labour moderates fear that Labour councillors may feel they are being placed under duress to make contributions. Page 3

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Business Features: Maurice Corina reports on the debate about the future role of the Confederation of British Industry
Business management: Derek Harris examines the measures being taken by the country's boat builders

Junta takes over Ecuador after bloodless coup

Quito, Jan 11.—A three-man military junta took power in Ecuador today in a peaceful palace coup. The armed forces commanders formed a Government at a predawn meeting in the air force base in Quito as General Guillermo Rodriguez Lara issued a communiqué renouncing the presidency.

The junta, led by Vice-Admiral Alfredo Poveda Burbano, immediately put the country under a state of siege *but there were no reports of* resistence to the takeover.

General Rodriguez Lara, aged 52, who had ruled this oil-rich and turbulent republic since seizing power from President José Maria Velasco Ibarra in February, 1972, said he was leaving the presidency without bitterness. He had made his decision on Thursday at the height of a Cabinet crisis but stayed on until after a reception for the marriage of his daughter last night. Government sources said that General Rodriguez Lara left afterwards for Europe.

Ecuador's new leaders promised to hand over power to civilians at the end of 1977. The junta did not explain how the transfer of power would *take place, but political sources* said it appeared the military intended to follow the plans of ex-President Rodriguez Lara.

The sources added that the new military Government was expected to form a predominantly civilian Cabinet.—Reuter and UPI.

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HOME NEWS

Scots Labour chiefs decide not to meet 'rebel' group

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Deeper splits over devolution appeared at the weekend in both the Labour and Conservative Parties in Scotland. The Scottish council of the Labour Party decided on Saturday by 13 votes to 11 not to call a meeting with the "rebel" Scottish Labour Party to discuss their differences, although Mr Thomas Fulton, chairman, made it clear that it was still open to them to return to the official party.

Plans formally to inaugurate the new Scottish Labour Party on Sunday in Glasgow are going ahead in the face of threats from the official party that members will face expulsion and that Mr James Sillars, MP for Ayrshire, South, who has associated himself with the new party, will lose the Labour whip.

The general council of the Conservative Party in Scotland, who met in Edinburgh on Saturday, confirmed by 103 votes to 60 their belief in a directly elected Scottish assembly, but that vote encouraged the anti-assembly lobby, who saw it as a significant improvement in their support.

Mr Iain Sproat, MP for Aberdeen, South, said yesterday that the old platform was bound to win at a meeting of party officials, but 60 people voting against such an assembly was in effect a quite massive rejection. He said: "At the party conference last May only eight people voted against; now there are 60 on the central council, which is a terrific swing in traditional loyalty."

Mr Sproat pointed out that many of the opponents were influential members, "people of substance in the party", who were forming a rapidly growing bandwagon against devolution. He believed the plan would be rejected by the party conference, and the 60 opposing votes must influence Mrs Thatcher's decision on how the Opposition should face the Government on devolution.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, shadow Scottish Secretary, said after the meeting that the party now had a mandate to press for a directly elected assembly. Mr Sproat, however, claimed that some leading Conservatives had voted for the official line but spoken against it at the meeting.

"In Parliament there is a strong possibility of getting 100 Tory MPs against the scale of devolution which has been suggested, and no party can afford decentralization of decision-making and administration, but condemning the Government's White Paper as unworkable.

The furore over devolution has much more serious implications for Labour than for the Conservatives, who have already lost heavily to the Scottish National Party and have dropped to third place in Scottish popularity. North of the border Labour leaders believe the new party could force a disastrous split in the Labour vote, allowing the SNP to win seats it must secure for an independent mandate.

South of the border the implications are equally serious for Labour if there is a substantial loss among the 41 Scottish Labour seats. The party cannot hide its dependence on this traditionally reliable block of seats to remain in power.

Unless Labour holds a substantial number of those seats, the long-term future for the party is grim, yet in Scotland the party organization and resources are critically weak to mount the scale of defence which will be required.

Mr Raymond Macdonald, Scottish secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, says in a statement today that although his union does not entirely agree with the White Paper he believes opposition should be expressed through the existing channels. He advises members not to support the new Scottish Labour Party.

The union will be trying hard to make improvements to the White Paper through the Scottish council of the Labour Party and the party's Scottish conference, he adds.

White Paper "failure": Mr John Mackintosh, Labour MP for Berwick and East Lothian, writing in *The Political Quarterly*, published today, states that the White Paper on devolution has totally failed to achieve the political objective of the Government, which was to satisfy "the devolvers" and drive a wedge between those who wanted "more self-government in Scotland" and those committed to "complete independence" (Our Political Correspondent writes).

"It is hardly possible to proceed with the present proposals", Mr Mackintosh says, "when there are prominent opponents in the Cabinet and among English backbench MPs on both sides of the House, when the devolvers among Scottish Labour and Liberal MPs can scarcely bear to commend the proposals, and the Secretary of State almost breaks [illegible] time he has to stop blundering into a situation

Waving the flag for England: Dr Frank Hansford-Miller, chairman of the English National Party, at a rally in Trafalgar Square yesterday.

Labour Party is to survive in Scotland (that is, if the SNP are not to become the major Scottish party, with all that that portends), then the minimum requirements are threefold.

"First, the White Paper scheme must be markedly improved. The Secretary of State's role of old colonial governor must go. The finances of the assembly must be shielded from detailed Treasury control. Power over internal economic development, over the Scottish legal system and over agriculture and fisheries must be conceded.

"Secondly, once the package has been made acceptable to reasonable devolvers, Mr Wilson must appoint Scottish ministers who believe in the policy and can advocate it with conviction and enthusiasm.

"Thirdly, English MPs must comments on what they are prepared to tolerate from the Scots (on the whole, Scots MPs do not insist on their views of what is good for Merseyside or Greater London). If these three conditions cannot be met, then there is little that can stop the onward march of the SNP."

Referendum 'fear': The Government would not grant a referendum on its devolution proposals for Wales because it was afraid the majority would vote against them, Mr Wyn Roberts, Conservative MP for Conwy and an Opposition front-bench spokesman on Wales, said in a speech at the weekend.

Independence rally: The English National Party held an "Independence for England" rally in Trafalgar Square yesterday on the anniversary of the return of the five members to Parliament after the [illegible]

'Loyalists' prepare disruption plan

Continued from page 1

UUUC, said last night: "There was a unanimous feeling among everyone present that we could not be any worse off than we are now by having a full-scale confrontation with the British Government".

The key to the effectiveness of any loyalist protest will depend largely on the cooperation that can be maintained between the politicians and the main paramilitary groups. Despite rumours of a growing rift, efforts are being made to keep the two sides together and a meeting between the UUUC and members of groups, legal and illegal, will be held in Belfast tomorrow night.

That meeting will be only one of many planned for a week in which the province will be at its most politically active since the Convention elections last February. As well as conferring with the private armies, the loyalist politicians will also be meeting Mr Rees tomorrow, and later in the week will be going into private session with leaders of the Ulster Workers' Council, the organization which planned the 1974 strike.

Leaders of the paramilitary groups also have some conferences planned and there remains the danger that they might choose to react violently to any action announced by the Government.

On the eve of the Westminster debate, Army headquarters in Northern Ireland disclosed yesterday that the first members of the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment have arrived in the province.

Chequers talks: At Chequers yesterday Mr Wilson and Mr Rees discussed Ulster security with Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence; General Sir Peter Hunt, Chief of the General Staff; and Lieutenant-General Sir David House, GOC Northern Ireland (the Press Association reports).

Hunger striker 'nearing death'

Relatives of Frank Stagg, aged 34, who is serving 10 years in Wakefield prison for his part in an IRA conspiracy to cause explosions in Coventry, said yesterday that his present hunger strike had brought him close to death. He was determined to continue until the end.

Mr Stagg was yesterday in the twenty-eighth day of his fourth hunger strike, he has been moved to the prison

Sir Monty's plea to Government: 'Stay out of steel crisis'

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

A plea to the Government to avoid direct involvement in the steel crisis was made yesterday by Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, as the leader of the main union involved in the marathon negotiations suggested a peace formula which could end the stoppage at the big Port Talbot plant in South Wales.

Referring to the future of the corporation, now losing £8.4m a week and in dispute with the unions over economy measures, Sir Monty said: "It rests with the management of the industry and the workers of the industry, because it is their future that is at stake."

Sir Monty, who made his remarks during London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme, added: "If the Government realize this and remain out of it. . . . After all, they are not expert in industrial relations, as they themselves must recognize."

The Port Talbot workers decided yesterday at a mass meeting to defy the recommendation of the executive of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederion by continuing their week-old strike in protest against the corporation's plans.

Sir Monty and other senior executives will consider a suggestion by Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the confederation, that their cost-cutting exercise should be suspended at Port Talbot as a means of securing an end to the dispute.

Mr Sirs said working at the plant should return to the status quo while the weekend premium working question, one of the most bitter sticking points between the unions and management, was negotiated.

He added that the corporation would also have to agree to negotiate with local union officials over the lost earnings of men who turned up for work last Sunday and were told they were not required.

Mr Sirs said there was a "unique agreement" with the unions at Port Talbot over weekend working. They had shed about 230 men, saving the corporation £13,000 a week in return for a 40-hour shift, including the weekend premium.

The decision by the Port Talbot workers must have come as a bitter disappointment to the BSC management in view of the two-week "breathing space" achieved after 21 hours of negotiation which finished early on Saturday. The unions were given 14 days to consider a restated economy deal aimed at saving £170m a year.

Fears for future: Men at the Port Talbot steelworks, one of the largest in Europe, reemphasized their fears for their future by voting overwhelmingly yesterday to continue their week-old strike over the British Steel Corporation's loss-cutting moves (Trevor Fishlock writes from Cardiff).

Meanwhile the corporation continued with its layoff of 8,000 workers at the plant, in inevitable response to the strike by 1,100 men. By last night the huge steelworks was shut down.

Only a skeleton staff was working to keep the vital coke ovens and blast furnaces "ticking over"; it is dangerous and enormously expensive to allow them to cool. During this week only about four thousand staff will be reporting for work.

Yesterday about 400 of the 1,100 strikers, members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, who have been striking in protest at the BSC proposals to cut back on weekend working, met to consider the outcome of talks in London between the BSC and the unions over economies in the industry.

The Port Talbot men, in a quiet but determined mood, indicated their lack of trust in the kind of agreement being worked out between the BSC and the unions. The men wanted to have the right to negotiate on a local basis with the management. Only seven of the strikers at the meeting voted for a return to work.

At Ebbw Vale there was a walkout by 1,800 men and production at the steelworks was stopped. But 1,200 of the men were expected no return to work early this morning.

Our Labour Staff writes: Mr Stanley Biddiscombe, the South Wales divisional officer of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, forecast that the Port Talbot strike could be a long one.

Tenants 'ignorant of rent benefits'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

An experimental research project by the Department of the Environment has "failed to discover any form of promotion or publicity" which would lead to more than half the eligible private tenants claiming their rent allowances. That admission is made today by a department official writing in *Roof*, the Shelter magazine.

The department ran the experiment in Haringey, London, as a response to early returns on rent allowances which showed that very few eligible private tenants were claiming them. It found that only 8 per cent were claiming in Haringey, and even the campaign increased applications only to 23 per cent of those eligible.

In one of the seven areas chosen for the experiment take-up was increased to 47 per cent by direct mailing of department literature. Tenants received an explanatory leaflet, an application form and a reply-

"It is clear from the project's findings that the most easily identifiable reason for low take-up is the poor penetration of information about the scheme", the unnamed official writes. "One in five tenants interviewed could not remember hearing about the scheme even after its intensive promotion, and only 17 per cent of eligible non-claimants correctly realized that they were eligible."

Even where tenants did know about the scheme, they assumed they were not eligible because they thought rent allowances were only for the old, disabled or families with low incomes. In fact, people earning up to £60 a week can be eligible, depending on their circumstances. The official suggests that local authorities must be given extra resources for carefully prepared direct-mailing campaigns.

"A 50 per cent take-up would be a vast improvement on the current national estimate of 25 tenants, and 10 to 12 per cent for furnished", the official writes. "But it would still mean that half those who are officially defined as needing assistance with rent would not be getting it."

In another article, Mr Laurie Elks, a researcher, suggests that the Haringey experiment and other surveys throw serious doubt on the official estimate of the level of claims. He estimates that half the eligible tenants do not apply and that one in five of them are losing more than £2 a week as a result.

A survey in Batley, West Yorkshire, showed that no private tenants were receiving rent allowances and a take-up campaign persuaded only 2 per cent of those eligible to claim.

The department believes that half a million private tenants do not claim their rent allowances. Its official report on the Haringey project is expected to be published in this year.

Roof (Shelter, 86 Strand, Lon

Union complaint over letter to newspaper is rejected by the Press Council

A complaint by the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs (ABS) about an article in *The Sunday Times* which, they said, implied that they were the first union to break the social contract has been rejected by the Press Council. They complained that the newspaper refused to print a letter in rebuttal.

The article, by Eric Jacobs, included a list of "key settlements" under the social contract. The first mentioned was a 31-34 per cent increase for 25,000 BBC staff in August, 1974.

Mr D. A. Hearn, general secretary of ABS, wrote to the editor a letter for publication refuting what ie said was Mr Jacobs's determination to perpetuate the myh that ABS was a trend-setter in "social contract busting" The settlement averaged 21 per cent, not 31-34 per cent as reported.

Mr George Darby, editorial manager, wrote in reply that the article did not mention ABS.

Later *The Sunday Times* published a letter from Mr M. O. Tinniswood, director of personnel at Broadcasting House, stating that the overall effect of the settlement was to add about 26½ per cent to basic rates, reduced to about 21 per cent if account was taken of threshold payments.

Mr Hearn then complained to the Press Council that it was disingenous for the newspaper to give as its reason for not publishing the letter that the name of ABS, the union representing a majority of BBC staff, was not mentioned.

Mr Peter Harland, chief assistant to the editor, told the council that it was decided not to publish the letter because, with the possible exception of the point about the size of the pay settlement, Mr Hearn appeared to be making political points. Mr Jacobs had told him that all the figures he used came from Whitehall.

The Press Council's adjudication, issued yesterday, was: Although the figures quoted for BBC staff in *The Sunday Times* article by Eric Jacobs were open to doubt, in its following issue the newspaper published a letter clearly setting out the BBC's interpretation of the claim, which accorded with that of the union. The record having thus been set straight, it was a proper matter for editorial discretion whether the letter from Mr Hearn containing other material should be published. The complaint is rejected.

Dean criticizes 'harmful' words in hymns

The church should throw [illegible] some of its hymns because [illegible] are misleading, dangerous [illegible] bad for today, according to [illegible] Dean of Manchester, the Ve[illegible] Rev Alfred Jowett.

He said yesterday that he [illegible] starting a campaign to stop [illegible] gregations from having to [illegible] hymns which did more ha[illegible] than good.

The dean said that the hym[illegible] he was criticizing were mos[illegible] from the nineteenth centu[illegible] with outdated words. Some [illegible] lines such as "thy frail a[illegible] trembling sheep".

One outdated but popul[illegible] hymn, *Hills of the North R[illegible] joice*, had a line "Lands of t[illegible] East awake". The dean co[illegible] mented: "But they have woke[illegible] up, so successfully that Jap[illegible] bids fair to run us out of t[illegible] car market."

Hort sneaks up on Uhlmann to lead in chess

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

The Czechoslovak grandmaster, Hort, was in the lead at the end of play in round 12 of the Premier chess tournament at Hastings yesterdy with a score of 8½ points; but he should be passed by Ulmann when the East German's ajourned game from this round against Kaplan is finished, as it looks easily won for him.

At one me, however, Kaplan, who sacrified a piece for a strong attack, seemed to be winning, but Uhlmann, who has had long experience of such positions, coolly repised the attack.

Hort h been making good progress i the last few rounds and he bet John Nunn without much diffulty yesterday. Another player wh as been doing better lately is te former junior world champion, Tony Miles. He won an interestin game against the American grandmaster, Bisguier, in this rend and now needs two points fm his remaining games to qualif for the grandmaster title.

Scores: Hort 8½, Uhlmann 8 and 1 adj, Browne 8, Miles 7, Korchnoi, Sigurjonsson and Tukmanov 6½, Sosonko ad Stean 6, Janso 5½, Kaplan and 1 adj, Bisguier, Keene and Nunn 5½, Bellin and Hartston 3½, and 1 ad

Adjourned game result, round 10: Miles 1, Ornstein 0.

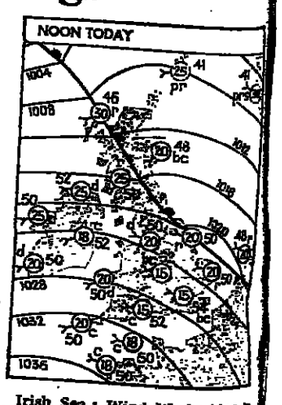
Results round 11: Janso ½, Miles ½, Sicili def; Bronstein 1, Korchnoi 0, Sicili def; Bisguier ½, Keene ½ QP opang; Bellin ½, Stean ½, Sicilian f; Nunn 1, Sigurjonsson 0, Pirc def; Tukmanov ½, Hartston ½, English opning; Uhlmann ½, Hort ½, queen's gambit accepted; Kaplan ½, Sosonko ½, Sicilian def.

Resul in round 12: Miles 1, Bisguier 0, English opening; Korchnoi 0, Janso 1, Sicilian def; Stean ½, Bronstein ½, English opening; Hartston adj against Bellin, Sicilian def; Sigurjonsson ½, Uhlmann ½, Sicilian def; Ronn 1, Nur 0, QP Benoni def; Hort ½ adj against Uhlmann, French def; Sosonko ½, Keene ½, QP Benoni def.

Motorway link

Themotorway link between the M3 and the M25 at Merstam, Surrey, is expected to be open at the end of this mont and the final stage of the 8-mile stretch of the M25 betwen Reigate Hill and Godstones almost ready.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 8.3 am Sun sets: 4.15 pm
Moon sets: 3.20 am Moon rises: 12.26 pm
Full moon: January 17.

Lighting up: 4.45 pm to 7.32 am.
High water: London Bridge, 9.25 am, 5.6m (18.4ft); 10.4 pm, 5.8m (19.0ft). Avonmouth, 1.57 am, 9.6m (31.4ft); 2.41 pm, 9.8m (32.1ft). Dover, 6.46 am, 5.3m (17.4ft); 7.35 pm, 5.3m (17.3ft). Hull, 1.17 am, 5.7m (18.6ft); 2.17 pm, 5.7m (18.8ft). Liverpool, 6.57 am, 7.1m (23.4ft); 7.26 pm, 7.3m (23.9ft).

An anticyclone will remain centred near N Spain and troughs of low pressure will move E over N Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Midlands, SE, E, NE, central N England: Mostly cloudy but mainly dry; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

SW, central S England, Channel Islands, Wales: Mostly cloudy with occasional drizzle, hill fog patches; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mostly cloudy with some rain; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Bright intervals at first, but mostly cloudy with rain later; wind W, strong, gale force in places; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Rather cloudy and mild generally, rain at times, but becoming brighter and colder in N with wintry showers.

Sea Passages: S North Sea: Wind W, strong to gale force; sea very rough.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind W, fresh or strong; sea moderate.

Irish Sea: Wind W, backing to SW, strong to gale force; sea rough or very rough.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11°C (52°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9°C (48°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 88 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.14in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,022.2 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14°C (57°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 72 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 1.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,028.9 millibars, rising.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Amsterdm	c	11	52	Chicago	c	-7	37	Lisbon	s	12	54	Nice	f	14	57
Athens	s	14	57	Cologne	c	11	52	Locarno	s	10	50	New Yk	sn	-4	24
Barcelona	s	11	52	Copnhagn	s	5	41	London	c	13	55	Oslo	s	2	36
Beirut	c	14	57	Dublin	c	11	52	Luxembourg	r	8	46	Paris	c	11	52
Belfast	d	9	48	Edinburgh	c	12	54	Madrid	s	10	50	Reykjavik	f	-5	23
Berlin	r	7	45	Florence	c	7	45	Majorca	s	14	57	Rome	r	15	59
Bermuda	f	19	66	Funchal	r	17	63	Malaga	s	12	54	Stockhlm	sl	1	34
Biarritz	c	11	52	Geneva	c	7	45	Malta	s	15	59	Tel Aviv	f	18	65
Birmingham	c	12	54	Gibraltar	s	15	59	Manchestr	c	11	52	Toronto	sn	-6	21
Bristol	r	10	50	Guernsey	c	10	50	Montreal	c	-20	-4	Venice	c	1	34
Brussels	c	12	54	Innsbruck	r	9	48	Moscow	s	-14	7	Vienna	r	9	48
Budapest	r	5	41	Jersey	c	10	50	Munich	r	7	45	Warsaw	r	4	39
Cardiff	c	10	50	L Palmas	f	18	64	Naples	c	10	50	Zurich	s	6	43

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Bfr 25; Canaries, Pes 10; Denmark, Dkr 3.25; Finland, Fmk 3.50; France, Frf 2.50; Germany, Dmk 2.00; Greece, Dr 25; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 450; Luxembourg, Lfr 30; Madeira, Esc 17.50; Malta, 5c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 35; Sweden, Skr 3.75; Switzerland, Sfr 3.20; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 30.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26, and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London, WC1X 8EZ. Second Class Postage paid at New York, NY. Subscription [illegible] yearly by Air Freight or $365 by direct Air Mail. 201 East 42nd Street, New York, NY, 10017. New York Telephone: 986 8230. Ireland and Air Mail rates on request.

Somebody's puzzling over office space

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From our offices in London and Edinburgh, we offer a comprehensive service to clients, covering all aspects of acquisition, sale, letting and valuation of office and shop property throughout the United Kingdom.

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Chrysler The way ahead

High Export Contribution

100% increase in orders in seven years

Chrysler is proportionately the most successful exporter among United Kingdom car manufacturers.

In fact, Chrysler accounted for 35% of all car exports during the first six months of 1975.

The most important of our overseas customers is Iran, to whom Chrysler supply components for Hunters in 'knocked down' form, for assembly in that country. Iran National, the Iranian company concerned, has plans for substantially increased production over the next two years.

The majority of the plant and equipment for the assembly factory has been purchased from the United Kingdom, with the plant layout, procurement of equipment, installation, plant commissioning, training of management and labour being co-ordinated by Chrysler's experts who continue to provide advice and assistance.

The car produced is a version of the Hunter, specially adapted to local conditions, and called 'Peykan' – Iranian for Arrow.

But while Iran is Chrysler's major customer abroad, a considerable volume of British-manufactured products is exported all over the world.

The Avenger is popular in many European countries, where it is known as the Simca. British built Chrysler trucks, too, are gaining bigger export sales with a great expansion for the new Commer Commando trucks anticipated in the coming year.

In fact, Chrysler exports have increased by 100% in the past seven years.

Now the future of Chrysler in the United Kingdom is assured, we will continue to develop our very valuable overseas markets for cars and trucks made in Britain.

Chrysler cars keep their value

– Mr. David Wickens, Chairman of British Car Auctions

A very good indication of the true value of a car is the re-sale price it commands. And what better authority to comment than Mr. David Wickens, chairman of the biggest used-car sales organisation in the world.

He is confident of the present, and the future, for Chrysler owners. Even at the time when the company's structure was most under discussion, he had no doubts.

At that time he anticipated only a small, temporary drop in second-hand value even in the worst possible circumstances.

Now he says "Chrysler's are good cars, solid and put together well. Their second hand value will certainly be maintained."

Ample re-assurance for all current and future owners of Chrysler models.

POSITIVE ATTITUDE TO THE FUTURE

The agreement between Chrysler and Her Majesty's Government strikes a good balance. It provides long term benefits not only to Chrysler and the people of the United Kingdom, but especially for our employees, dealers, suppliers and customers.

Chrysler export orders, which make a major contribution to the country's balance of payments, will be fulfilled.

ready announced its intention of investing new capital in the production of a totally new car model in this country as part of a major investment in new vehicles which will provide a growing contribution to the UK economy. On the subject of employment, in 1976, our manpower level is forecast at 17,000. This is, of course in addition to the personnel employed in our nation-wide dealer network, and those in other suppliers.

Furthermore, because every year we buy-in 150 million pounds' worth of raw materials and components from UK manufacturers, Chrysler's continuing strong presence is good news for many British companies and the thousands of people who work for them.

Our investment and production plans are already well advanced. The value that all Chrysler products offer to our customers has never been in question, and this extensive new investment programme will ensure that they become still more competitive in the future.

ALPINE FOR UK

The great new contender

Greeted with unstinted enthusiasm throughout the motoring world, the exciting new Alpine will shortly be made in Britain.

This is excellent news for motorists. Announced at the Earls Court Motor Show, Chrysler Alpine models will be available in Chrysler dealerships throughout the country in a few days' time.

The Alpine was conceived, designed and engineered by Chrysler United Kingdom to meet the needs of motorists throughout Europe.

It does that superbly. Exceptionally roomy

Car of the Year 1976

and comfortable, it combines high performance and excellent road handling with remarkable fuel economy. With a fifth, opening rear door and folding back seat it also has the versatility of an estate. And, typical of the very high standard of specification and engineering, the Alpine is the only car in its class to offer the technological advance of electronic ignition.

And, of course, the Alpine is covered by The Protector, the unique double protection from Chrysler. With 12 months Unlimited Mileage Warranty backed up by the Extra Care Policy.

Alpine in Britain is good news indeed.

Over 700 dealers back Chrysler quality to the hilt

You are never far from a Chrysler dealer to take care of your Imp, Avenger, Hunter, Rapier, Sceptre, Chrysler 180/2-Litre or Simca. There are over 700 throughout the country.

Their trained technicians must reach Chrysler's rigid standard of top quality service, designed to ensure that you get better after-sales attention than anywhere else. And Chrysler parts supply and delivery is second to none.

At this moment, besides their usual wide range of cars, they can offer you two very special models, the Imp Caledonian and Hunter Topaz.

These two exceptionally well equipped cars are fitted with a long list of extras, at savings of £166 and £250 respectively.

TAKING BETTER CARE OF YOU AND YOUR CAR IS A CHRYSLER POLICY

Your needs as a motorist go beyond the right car at the right price. You need protection for your investment too.

Chrysler have always had this very much in mind. In September last year we introduced the first – and still the best – double cover for you and your car.

When you buy any new Chrysler United Kingdom or Simca car or van, you get a 12 months' unlimited mileage warranty. And on top of that, you get free replacement of certain major parts should they wear out during the warranty period, simply because of the number of miles you've driven.

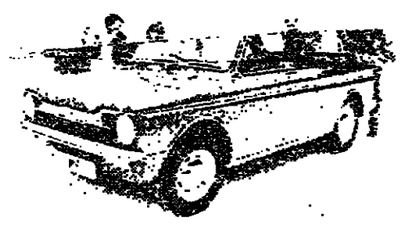
The parts covered by this Extra Care Policy are: brake linings and pads, brake drums and discs, clutch cover and driven plate, exhaust system, headlamp sealed beam unit and shock absorbers.

The Chrysler 12 Months' Unlimited Mileage Warranty and Extra Care Policy together add up to a unique double protection for you, the motorist.

That's why we call it The Protector.

THE PROTECTOR

IMP FREE MAINTENANCE



THE FIRST YEAR'S ON US.

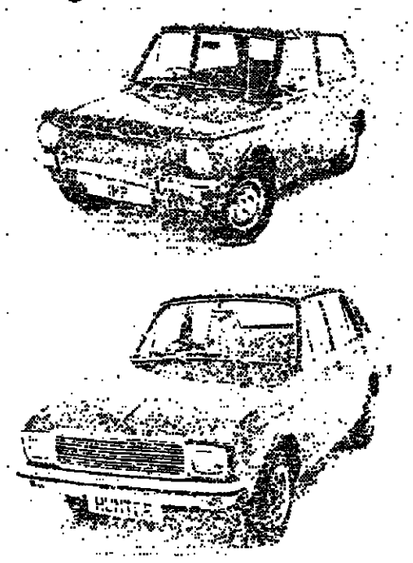
Buy a new Imp – and your Chrysler dealer will carry out all your routine servicing in the first year, regardless of the mileage you cover, completely free of charge.

That means lower running costs, even more reliability and a better trade-in value. It's an absolute first in motoring. And it makes the incredible Imp an even better buy than ever.

The lively, economical Imp is already Britain's lowest-priced car. It gives you roomy comfort for four people, with the versatility of an opening rear window and folding back seat for the luggage capacity of a semi-estate.

Now, with 12 months' free maintenance added to 12 months' unlimited mileage warranty and free replacement of any part (except tyres) should it wear out during the warranty period, Imp value is unbeatable.

The limited edition Imp Caledonian and Hunter Topaz are at your dealer now



PLANT DEVELOPMENT

The Chrysler plant at Linwood, Scotland

Biggest plant in the Chrysler United Kingdom car operation, the Linwood complex includes assembly, press shop for panels, aluminium die casting shop, axle unit machine shop. An investment is being made in new paint process, and the entire plant is being retooled to assemble Avengers.

Investment of about £12 million is being made in the plant at Ryton, Coventry. This is where the new Alpine is to be assembled and tooling up for front wheel drive cars will make Ryton excellently positioned for future developments.

The Chrysler engine plant at Stoke is also the main source of component supply for the valuable Iranian export contract, and has a vital role to play in the success of the company. Further investment is being made to modernise facilities and machinery at Stoke.

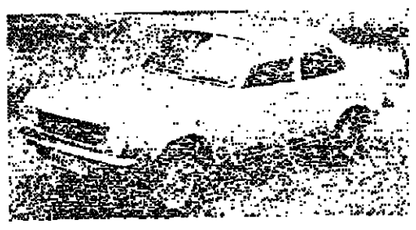
FLOURISHING FLEET SALES TO 'HOUSEHOLD NAMES'

Chrysler United Kingdom Limited have always given special attention to the needs of the fleet user and the business community.

Now a very large number of "household name" companies own or lease a total of many tens of thousands of Chrysler cars, vans and trucks for their businesses.

Particular favourites among fleet operators are the Avenger, Hunter, Simca car-derived van and the successful Commando truck ranges. Their special attraction to hard-headed businessmen is their combination of high specification, roominess and comfort, reliability and safety, low maintenance costs and competitive re-sale value. Chrysler's comprehensive fleet support service is now strengthened by the new Commer Assurance Programme.

Service and Parts back-up of outstanding quality keeps hard working vehicles on the road. Whether it's purchasing, renting or leasing, Chrysler through our dealer network can provide it.



We have been particularly appreciative of the many unsolicited comments we have received from our valued Fleet customers in the past few weeks, expressing their high regard for Chrysler products.

They may be sure our efforts will be redoubled in the future.

CHRYSLER
UNITED KINGDOM

هكذا من الاصل

HOME NEWS

International protection must be given to the North Sea oilfields, Nato chief warns West

By a Staff Reporter

A determined and well organized terrorist would have little difficulty in getting on board a North Sea oil rig or platform, Rear-Admiral A. P. Besnard, Royal Netherlands Navy, Chief of Allied Staff, Channel Command, declares in a paper published today.

It was given at an international seminar on the security of North Sea oil and the overall Soviet naval threat organized last year by the British Atlantic Committee. The proceedings have been confidential until now.

Discussing the implications of North Sea oil development for Nato countries, Admiral Besnard said the prevention of hijacking or terrorism on the rigs and platforms was enormously difficult even if a warning of a threat was received.

If the companies could be persuaded to build protective devices, some of them would serve equally to combat hijacking, as well as in a war, and that was some incentive for them to give serious thought to such measures.

"It seems the companies are alive to the risk, but there is little they are doing except the more elementary things like screening personnel and controlling entry to the installations", he said.

It was fortunate that offshore installations were, at the best of times, a difficult target. It could be argued that their very nature and position was their best protection. But should a rig or platform be the victim of a successful hijack or terrorist attack, the reaction politically would be of enormous significance, out of proportion perhaps to economic or other consequences.

"It is because of the likely political and public reaction that one must consider seriously the possibility that someone may consider such an attempt worth while", Admiral Besnard said.

The resources to deal with such a threat could come only from military forces. "The key to the problem lies in good policing coupled with prepared plans which can be quickly activated", he added. "The aim is to devise a plan that ensures a quick response. I am sure that if the military forces are seen regularly in the oil and gas fields they would serve to deter the attack."

If, as seemed likely, a 200-mile exclusive economic zone came into being, the nations would have considerable difficulty in policing the areas allocated. The formation of national offshore squadrons comprising ships and aircraft with responsibilities beyond fishery protection was a possible solution.

An additional presence could be provided by routine warship patrols through the areas, and air cover could be provided during normal maritime air patrol operations.

"However, I believe that if some form of international agreement, perhaps on the lines of fishery protection, could be achieved it would serve to make the best use of available Western forces. I have deliberately referred to West Europe rather than Nato because I do not believe this to be a proper business for Nato.

"The business of policing the high seas, where it is not a purely national task, should be developed by international arrangements and should not be undertaken within the context of existing military power blocks. If Nato were to get involved in the business of preventing hijacking or terrorism, every overt move made by our maritime policemen would be seen as a move in the conflict between East and West, and that cannot be in the interests of world peace."

They would have to devise arrangements for keeping the peace in this new environment. There were hopeful precedents in fishery protection, where such bodies as the North Atlantic Fisheries Commission had appointed international fishery inspectors and framed rules which those inspectors could enforce. Among the signatories to that agreement were Poland, East Germany and Russia.

International cooperation already exists in the commercial world; rigs, platforms, associated equipment and ships are owned by multinational companies, who in turn rely upon firms in many different countries for the provision of sites for building platforms, support ships and the mass of equipment necessary to complete a very complex operation. It is therefore reasonable to suggest that this gigantic international golden egg should receive international protection.

Director of Liberal Party's HQ dismissed

By Our Political Staff

The Liberal Party executive has dismissed Mr Edward Wheeler, director of the party's headquarters, although he will serve out his 12-month contract, which terminates at the end of the year.

It is likely that over the coming months Mr Wheeler's energies will be directed towards organizing the party's celebration of the centenary of the foundation of the National Liberal Federation.

The celebration will be treated as an ideal occasion for a big fund-raising operation, to help to alleviate the party's serious financial difficulties. The Liberals have been allowed an overdraft of more than £20,000 in addition to its debts of about £15,000.

No reasons were given for the termination of Mr Wheeler's contract, which was agreed at a meeting of the party's executive at the Reform Club, London, on Saturday. No decision was taken to replace him.

While the Liberals are not alone among the political parties in facing severe financial difficulties, theirs are more immediate in that the lease on their headquarters off the Strand runs out in May. Renewal would require an additional £10,000 and several thousands of pounds for repairs. The party will also lose the £8,000 a year in rent now paid by an advertising agency.

More freedom in Whitehall urged

MP wants senior civil servants to be able to enter politics

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Cyril Smith, Liberal MP for Rochdale, will today raise with the Government the issue of political liberties for civil servants. He has tabled a Commons question asking Mr Morris, Minister of State in the Civil Service Department, whether he plans to relax restrictions that prohibit officials in the middle and senior grades of the service from standing for Parliament.

Mr Smith, at the age of 16, was asked to resign as a clerical officer in the Inland Revenue after speaking at a public meeting in support of the Liberal candidate for Rochdale in the 1945 general election. He was prompted to raise the matter in Parliament by the case of Mr David Kitching, who resigned as an assistant secretary in the Ministry of Overseas Development on the announcement last November of his selection as prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Epping Forest.

The present regulations came into force in 1953 after the report of the Masterman committee on the political activities of civil servants. Participation in national political activities is forbidden for officials in the executive, administrative, professional, scientific and technical grades.

Such activities are defined as adoption as a parliamentary candidate, holding a party political office impinging on national politics, speaking in public, or writing to newspapers on matters of political controversy and canvassing on behalf of parliamentary candidates.

The staff side of the National Whitley Council regard those rules as oppressive and have asked Sir Douglas Allen, Head of the Home Civil Service, to advise the Prime Minister to set up a committee to examine them. Its views have been given to senior ministers responsible for the Civil Service.

Mr Kitching: Salary drop.

Mr Kitching, aged 49, who was formerly head of the university and technical education department at the Ministry of Overseas Development, believes that only the two most senior grades in the Civil Service, permanent secretary and deputy secretary, should automatically be barred from political activity. Officials in security-sensitive posts, or those responsible for controversial policy and those serving in ministerial private offices should be restricted also he believes.

He was private secretary to Mr Prentice and Mrs Hart during their time as ministers for Overseas Development in the late 1960s. Apart from those categories, civil servants should be free to engage in political activities.

Mr Kitching's former trade union, the Association of First Division Civil Servants (FDA) does not share his view. The FDA accepts the need for a liberalization of the rules governing the executive grades but does not want a change in restrictions on more senior posts filled by its 9,000 members.

Mr Norman Ellis, general secretary of the FDA, said last week: "The association has always accepted the need for restrictions upon the political activities of senior civil servants. It considers that the sacrifice of political freedom by those civil servants is essential if the country is to be served by a politically neutral Civil Service."

Mr Kitching did not involve the FDA in his decision to stand for Parliament because he did not feel victimized in having to resign. He is now deputy director of Community Industry at a salary of £4,600. His salary as an assistant secretary was £11,000.

In an interview with *The Times* last week he said he made the decision to stand for Parliament during the winter crisis of 1973-74. "It came to me quite suddenly that it was fine to be a fairly senior public servant provided I was quite sure the country was going to go on being a parliamentary democracy. It came to me that winter that it was fairly precarious."

Union wants cash aid for political parties

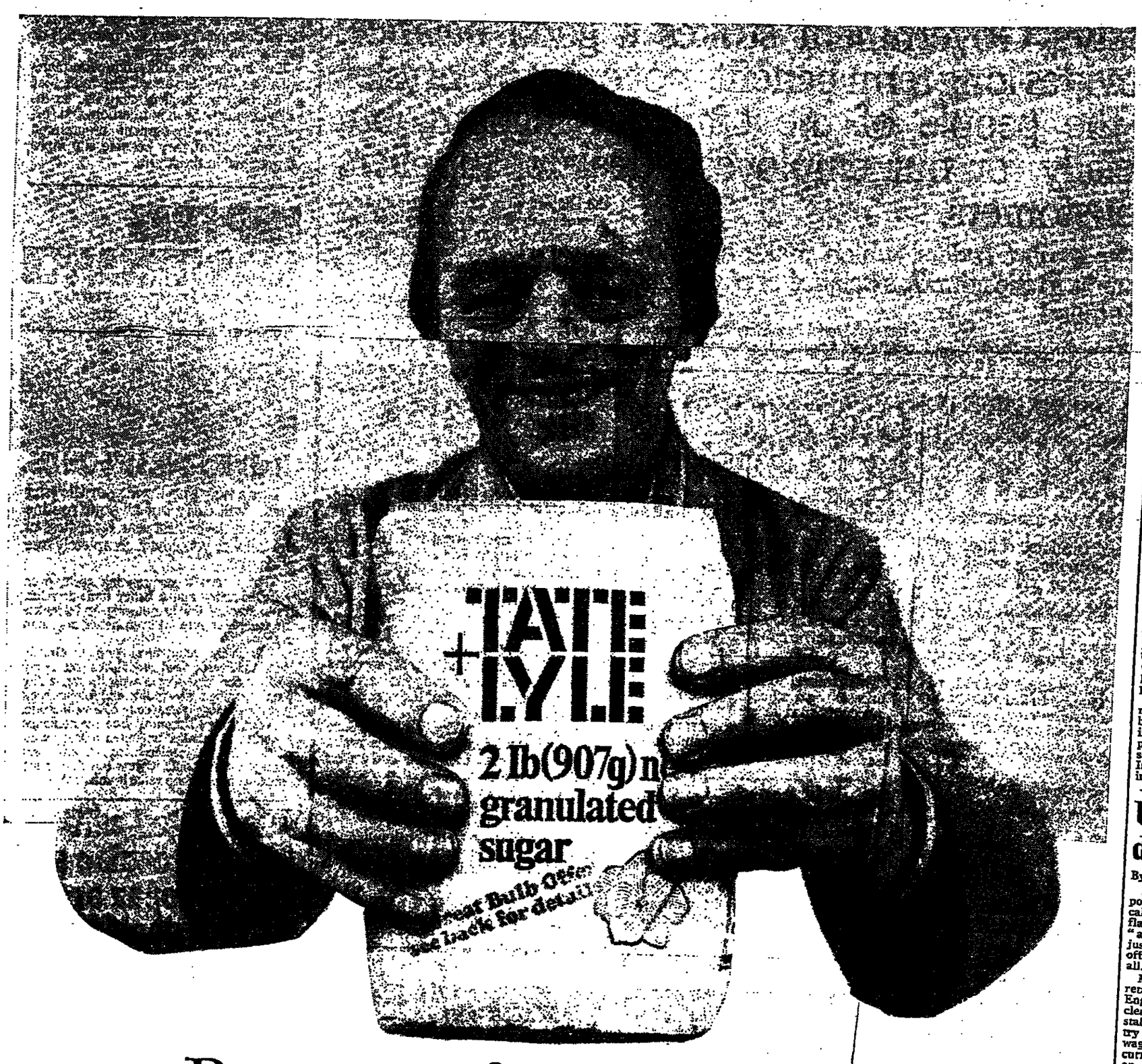
Support for a limited form of aid to the political parties is expressed by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs in evidence by Mr Clive Jenkins, the general secretary, to the committee on aid to the political parties.

But he emphasized that the union was sceptical of the principle of state aid and believed that the crisis in the political system did not result from the inability of the parties to finance themselves. The aid should come from the exchequer, but it should be regarded as part of the cost of holding an election.

The union proposed that at local level all candidates at parliamentary elections who saved their deposits should be refunded the maximum allowable election expenses. That money would go to the local political organization.

Mr Jenkins said that at national level political parties should also receive a payment after a general election equal to the aggregate of the maximum election expenses allowed to each party's candidates whose deposits were saved, provided it applied to at least 10 of the party's candidates.

The union believed that that system would have to be combined with a limit on election expenditure and a ban on political advertising during a campaign by any organizations other than parties fielding candidates.



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Inflation and unemployment 'made in Westminster'

Much of today's inflation and unemployment should bear the label "Made in Westminster", Sir Geoffrey Howe, Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said on Saturday.

"We shall all have to face up to fundamental decisions about the future of Britain", he told a Conservative Political Centre conference in London. "These decisions must begin from the recognition that it is in Westminster, in Whitehall and in town and county halls throughout the country that much of our vitality has been drawn away."

One big spending had been piled upon another, and each had pushed up taxes, he said. The increase in deficits and personal taxes had fed inflation, cut profits and weakened to stifle the prospect of long-term recovery.

He said government spending and the national debt threatened between them to destroy completely the productive, tax-paying, exporting private sector of the economy. The number of voters who depended on government had grown to "horrendous" proportions, with 17 million on the public payroll and only 18 million private job holders supporting it.

Those 17 million consisted of nine million on social security, five million public employees, two million in nationalized industries and a million working for firms which depended substantially on government aid.

He had a fearful vision in which nine out of 10 Britons worked for the state, in which two-thirds or more of their pay packets were taken away in taxes and in which most of their daily needs and pleasures were provided by nationalized corporations.

"As we emerge from the recession, we must face the basic choice: shall we continue in the same old pattern, with politics as usual, or shall we set off in a new direction?" In the last 10 years employment in manufacturing industry fell by 600,000 while employment by local authorities increased by about 750,000.

In 1952 local authority employment was about one sixth of that of manufacturing industry. Today it is one third, Sir Geoffrey said.

"If this trend continues, then by the beginning of the next century we shall reach the ludicrous situation in which local authorities will employ more people than the whole of the manufacturing industry. Whereas in 1952 employment in local authorities was just twice that of the central Civil Service, today it is four times as large. Administrative and clerical workers increased by no less than 64 per cent."

Sir Geoffrey drew attention to the prediction of most forecasters that the apparent rate of inflation should fall through 1976, but gave a warning that "winning, or appearing to win, the battle is by no means the same thing as winning a war".

The danger was that an apparent short-term success would become the springboard for a set of policies that would take us back to accelerating inflation in 1977-78 and at a rate which would become far worse than the present.

Britain, he said, must learn the New York lesson. "If we as a nation carry on spending more than we have, providing more benefits and services, each one of which can be justified on humanitarian grounds, then we must have the means to pay for them. Otherwise the day of reckoning must come for us as a nation as it had to come to the city of New York."

Mr Michael Heseltine, Opposition spokesman on industry, said on Saturday that he was writing to trade associations and trade unions asking them what they think will enable their industries to do better. He said there was a great lack of understanding between government and industry, and the Conservative Party should assist them to achieve a constructive partnership.

Union leader urges TUC to drop flat-rate pay policy

By our Labour Editor

A union leader of 30,000 power station engineers today calls on the TUC to abandon flat-rate wage policies and the "arbitrary, mindless and unjustifiable" rule that the better off should get no pay rise at all.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, gives a clear warning that higher paid staff in the power supply industry will not accept the same wage bargaining rules when the current incomes policy expires on July 31.

The EPEA leader has put his views long before the TUC has made up its mind on what ought to follow the £6 flat-rate pay limit and his early intervention in the debate points to a strongly fought battle within the Labour movement over the next few months.

Writing in *Electrical Power Engineer*, his union's journal, Mr Lyons asks whether a sufficiently acceptable incomes policy can be devised:

The first thing to say is that sustained, in-depth consultation within the TUC is necessary. Acceptance of the kind of railroading of the flat-rate proposal which took place last year is out of the question.

The second thing to say is that there can be absolutely no repeat of the flat-rate concept. The EPEA and other unions went along with the flat-rate concept this time, but it will be a long time before we will contemplate accepting flat-rate increases again. The arbitrary, mindless and unjustifiable cut-off point of £8,500 per year must also disappear from any future incomes policy.

The myopic policy which has been applied in one form or another since the days of Ted Heath's stage two, of continuing to penalize the craftsman, the face worker, the technician, the engineer and the manager—in a word, all the key people needed for our industrial recovery—must be reversed.

The first job of the TUC is to see that workers at all levels get the rate for the job, he argues. "Incomes redistribution is a matter for the electorate and Parliament."

Mr Lyons's unrepentant advocacy of percentage increases runs strongly counter to the wage philosophy of Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the chief architect of the current flat-rate policy.

Mr Jones has argued that percentage increases automatically widen the gap between the lower paid and the better off. But the power engineers have twice in recent years resorted to industrial action or the threat of it to maintain their pay status.

Mr Lyons is not alone in making the case for a reversal of current TUC policy. Mr Terry Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, also says in the *Electrical Power Engineer* that workers in highly skilled and responsible positions were making disproportionate sacrifices. Career teachers, like professional engineers, airline pilots, doctors and the whole range of responsible professional workers, want to work within the broad trade union movement for the improvement of the living standards of all the community. But it must not be made the aim and aim of the movement when pay policies are being devised. The so-called higher paid are every bits deserving of TUC support as any other group of workers.

HOME NEWS

Labour dispute over plea to councillors to hand over expenses

David Wood
Political Editor

A proposal by left-wing Labour Party officials in Hammersmith, North, that Labour councillors should contribute part or all of their statutory allowances payable by local government expenses to the local party is to be raised with Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, by Peter Walker, who played a principal part in promoting legislation to make attendance allowances payable to all councillors.

Local opponents of the left-wing caucus in the Hammersmith, North, Labour Party are expected to raise questions directly with officials at Transport House. Behind the scenes there were fears last night that, apart from any other aspect, the zeal of councillors may feel they are being placed under pressure to make contributions to the local party if they are to retain their nominations.

That possibility arises because the Boundaries Commission has proposed a reduction of the seats of the borough council from 70, which includes 10 aldermen, to 50, to achieve proportional representation for every councillor throughout the greater London Council area. The aldermanic seats for London boroughs will disappear in 1978, and the Hammersmith council will then consist of a maximum of 50 elected councillors with a quota of 2,500 votes each.

In Hammersmith, North, where there has been a bitter opening fight between the left-wing caucus and the moderate central group for many years, there will therefore be a struggle for nominations of candidates fighting the reduced number of seats available. It was suggested last night that Hammersmith, North, councillors might find their chance of adoption prejudiced when the list of councillors' contributions to party funds is published in the annual report.

Mr Frank Tomney, Labour MP for Hammersmith, North, who is still fighting to avoid being unseated as prospective candidate for the next election by his management committee, has condemned the proposal for subscriptions from councillors' expenses to local party funds as "incredible and scandalous". He pointed out that ratepayers' money was at stake.

There are suggestions that Hammersmith, North, Labour Party is in financial trouble because Mr Tomney's sponsors, the General and Municipal Workers' Union, have withdrawn their generous contribution to the local party as a reprisal for the proposed unseating of their sponsored candidate.

The circular sent to Hammersmith, North, Labour councillors points out that they are entitled to claim an attendance allowance for official duties, up to a collective total of £7,500 a year. The money can be claimed for loss of earnings and for expenses incurred. The circular adds that already the party has been promised a few contributions, ranging from one month's expenses claim to 10 per cent a month or 100 per cent.

Creating a new beauty spot as reservoir replaces forest

Regional report

John Chartres
Kielder, Northumberland

"Tractors' signs poking out of muddy embankments and acres of felled trees read: "Sorry about the mess. We will tidy up as quick as we can."

Farmers and forestry workers in the Upper North Tyne Valley, in particular a dozen families still waiting to be resettled from what will soon be the bed of one of the biggest man-made lakes in Europe, fervently hope that everyone concerned in the creation of the Kielder water reservoir will be as quick as they can.

Most of them now regard the hard-fought battle against the flooding of 2,700 acres of forest and farmland as lost. Indeed, work on diversionary roads is already well advanced, and the first contract for building two dams, one of which will be the *largest earth dam in Europe*, is to be placed next month.

Although still questioning the Cumbrian Water Authority's prediction that an extra 100 million gallons a day will be needed by the end of the century, members of the North Tyne Society, which organized opposition to the scheme, are concentrating on ensuring that as much natural beauty as possible is preserved, or indeed created, and that the people whose lives have been overturned get the best possible compensation.

One thing in favour of the scheme was the fairly small number of dwellings, 58 in all, which would be affected. However, for the 58 families concerned the word "fairly" has little meaning.

In spite of an elaborate public relations exercise conducted by Mr Tom Buffey, the water authority's energetic *liaison* officer, many still complain of lack of precise information about dates of work starting, where they will have to go and how much compensation they will receive.

Mr Tom Bradford, a Forestry Commission foreman, who has lived for 30 years in a cottage near the once thriving colliery village of Plasherts, which has been dying slowly since the 1926 coal strike and which will be submerged by 1980, said: "Eight years is a long time to have a thing like this hanging *over your head*."

Like many of the tiny scattered community in this valley, only three miles from the Tyne's source at Deadwater Fell and hard by the Scottish border, Mr Bradford and his family enjoy solitude. Even the [illegible] shop, one-pub village like Falstone fills them with foreboding.

"The planners", he said (and the accent hereabouts can convey a wealth of scorn in one such word), "just do not seem to understand there are people in the world who like being alone. Putting us in a village is like putting old people from a town in a tower block."

Mr Sydney Harrison, who farms 1,000 acres at Emmethaugh and Otterstone Lea, calculates he is going to lose the most valuable half of his land, leaving the rest uneconomic for his 600 sheep and bill cattle.

Other comments range from the bitter to the philosophical. Mrs Evelyn Steele, of Lewisburn, who has lived with her husband, James, in a Forestry Commission house with a smallholding for 40 years, says she is "bitter and baffled".

Outside the immediate area of the proposed flooding the predominant interest now is looking forward to the creation of a new beauty spot.

The lake created will be of about the same area as Ullswater. The felling of 250,000 trees, most of them in typical Forestry Commission plantations, is not being too deeply mourned, because the Kielder Forest, first created in the twenties and the biggest man-made forest in Europe, can be a dark and forbidding place.

Challenge from the left at Cowley election

Our Labour Staff

Three extreme left-wing organizations are fielding candidates today in an important election at British Leyland's Cowley assembly plant.

At least 10 of 34 men standing for seven posts of deputy senior shop steward belong to either the International Marxist Group, the Workers' Revolutionary Party or the Workers' Socialist League.

The result of the election among 3,500 members of the Transport and General Workers' Union is seen as vital to the future success of the new joint participation structure. The moderates believe the extremists would try to disrupt the growing potential for accord between workers and management.

One of the left's candidates is Mr Alan Thornett, an internal truck driver and shop steward in the transport department. British Leyland says that if he is elected it will refuse to recognize him, which could lead to confrontation.

Polling ends at midnight and the result is expected tomorrow.

Consumption of fresh potatoes is down by sixth

By Hugh Clayton

Household consumption of tinned potatoes and frozen chips had more than doubled by the middle of last year, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday. That was because of the poor crop, which cut average consumption of fresh potatoes by a sixth late last summer compared with the corresponding period of 1974.

An official of the ministry said that family shopping bills for food rose by almost 23p in the pound between the late summer of 1974 and the comparable months of last year. Spending on food rose more slowly than food prices because families reacted to sharp increases in costs of fresh products by buying fewer of them.

The main increases during last summer were on milk, meat and potatoes, the ministry said. But in real terms the price of milk after the increase last August was lower than in 1972.

The average price of new potatoes between July and October last year was more than 8p a pound, compared with less than 3½p in the comparable months of 1974. The survey by the ministry shows that in July, 1975, the average price paid for new season's potatoes was just over 10½p a pound.

"Garden, allotment and other sources of free supplies suffered like the commercial crop", an official said, "and averaged 4.2oz per person each week, compared with 6.3oz". That meant that chip shops sold fewer chips while shoppers bought a little more instant mash and many more frozen chips and tinned potatoes.

"Expenditure on such potato products averaged 5.8p per person each week, compared with 3.6p a year earlier", the official said. "Consumption of fresh vegetables was appreciably lower than in the third quarter of 1974 because supplies were affected by the exceptionally dry summer."

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WEST EUROPE

Small farmers of Portugal stage public protest against state measures for land reform

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Jan 11

Thousands of Portugal's small farmers gathered in the conservative northern city of Braga today to protest at the Government's land reform measures.

In an effort to mollify its critics, the Government has already revised the regulations introduced by the previous pro-communist administration, but many small farmers remain dissatisfied and want the land reform measures completely redrafted.

Dr. Antonio Lopes Cardoso, the Socialist Minister of Agriculture, promised on Friday that nearly 1,800,000 acres of land which was seized illegally would be handed back to its rightful owners. He also guaranteed that the reform measures would be restricted to the southern part of the country below the River Tagus, where most of the larger farming estates owned by absentee farmers are situated. The minister also said that no farms of less than 74 acres would be expropriated.

All three of the parties forming the sixth provisional Government—the Socialists, Popular Democrats and Communists—have agreed to the revised policy.

Dr Vasco Vieira Almeida, who led a Portuguese delegation to Brussels to discuss the question of European Community aid, said on his return yesterday that Community officials had agreed to speed up the aid.

A delegation from the European Investment Bank is due to arrive on Monday to examine the Lisbon Government's proposals as to how the money should be used. The EEC is supplying 150m units of account (about £90m) to be used on long-term projects. Portugal has put forward projects totalling 70,000m escudos (about £1,300m).

A trade delegation from the Soviet Union left Portugal yesterday after a six-day visit. Mr Alexei Manhulo, a deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, who headed the delegation, suggested that trade between the two countries would exceed 3,000m escudos (about £50m) this year.

The purpose of the visit was to explore means of reducing Portugal's trade deficit with the Soviet Union which last year exceeded 1,000m escudos. The visit was the first to Portugal by a Soviet minister since diplomatic relations began after the April 1974 coup.

The intermittent bombing campaign in northern Portugal continued over the weekend with two explosions, one destroying a car belonging to a journalist and another that of a Communist Party official. There were no casualties.

Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the former head of the Lisbon military region and the military's internal security command, is the subject of a military inquiry, an army high command spokesman confirmed yesterday. The spokesman said the investigation was related to an open letter the major sent to several Lisbon newspapers accusing them of persecuting him. The spokesman pointed out that military officers were forbidden to make statements to the press without prior permission.

Major Otelo was ousted from his command of the Lisbon military region and from his position on the Revolutionary Council in November at the time of a left-wing military uprising.

Our Madrid Correspondent writes: The Spanish Government expelled Senhor Antonio Spinola, first President in the present Portuguese regime, on Saturday. He left Madrid for Paris less than 24 hours after he had arrived from Rio de Janeiro.

Signor Moro again front runner

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 11

President Leone begins consultations tomorrow with Italian political leaders in an effort to find a new Government after the fall of Signor Moro's coalition on Thursday.

These consultations will last two days and almost certainly the choice for Prime Minister will once again be Signor Moro. His Christian Democratic colleagues are agreed on that, and as the Socialists have so far provided no more convincing reasons for bringing down the last Government than those already widely criticized, the choice of the outgoing Prime Minister to try his hand again would seem perfectly logical.

President Leone, however, has had a long experience in politics and knows that his decisions will have to take very much more than the obvious into consideration.

Tempers are still high about the Socialist move, especially among the Republicans. In fact, Signor Ugo La Malfa, the leading Republican and Deputy Prime Minister in the outgoing Government, accused the Socialists yesterday of being less than frank with their former allies.

There must, he asserted, have been other reasons for the Socialist decision than those they had put forward, adding that these hidden reasons were pressing enough to make the Socialists forget the country's critical situation, particularly in the field of unemployment.

The Communists are quite brutal in stating that they are not interested in the Socialist idea of associating them in some form in a proposed emergency government. This was the main proposal for the future which the Socialists made when bringing down Signor Moro.

They are clear that they will join a government as responsible members of it, otherwise they remain in opposition.

Signor Giorgio Napolitano, one of the leading figures in the Communist Party, said today in an interview: "We hear it said that a contribution from us is wanted, or our support; and there are those who talk of involving us or associating us and we, more honestly, have said we are either in or out."

The President may ironically have to deal with the question of a call for a general election. The unanimity of opinion against the Socialists makes it look superfluous, but there are indications that the temptation for an election is growing.

The Communists are still strongly against the idea though maintaining that they would be the main beneficiaries. The other parties are also officially opposed but most have groups within their ranks who favour going to the country, particularly in the Christian Democratic and Socialist ranks.

Top ministers assured of posts in Elysee reshuffle

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 11

Government changes are to be announced tomorrow, the Elysée indicated after M. Chirac, the Prime Minister, had made a 90-minute call on President Giscard d'Estaing this morning.

The President himself told reporters that it would not be a big reshuffle but "a technical re-arrangement" of posts. It would help rejuvenate the Government, but the majority of ministers and state secretaries would be unchanged.

Rumours had been circulating since before Christmas that M Giscard d'Estaing would make changes this month or next but the size of the operation was unclear until today.

Apart from a change at the Defence Ministry a year ago, the Government has remained essentially the same since the President took office in May, 1974.

He confirmed that M Chirac would keep his post. As leader of the Gaullists, M Chirac, together with M Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior and leader of the Independent Republicans, and M Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice and leader of the Centrist element in the President's majority, all had lunch at the Elysée today to decide the detailed changes.

M Giscard d'Estaing is giving himself the chance to shed junior ministers whose performance has not proved adequate and to bring in new blood. He promised today that the number and responsibilities of women in the Government would be increased.

Tomorrow's changes will allow the President to chart at Wednesday's Cabinet meeting the Government's programme for the next six months with the new appointees in place.

He has promised that the Administration will be tackling a series of reforms which risk upsetting both the Gaullists and rank-and-file members of his own Independent Republican Party. But the 1978 parliamentary elections are already beginning to influence the Government's fundamental timetable.

Three Britons feared lost in Hamburg blast

Hamburg, Jan 11.—Three Britons were "almost certainly" among the 23 people who died in Friday's container ship explosion at a shipyard here, the British Consulate-General in Hamburg said today.

Police sources said Turkish and Greek shipyard workers, as well as West Germans, were also among those scalded to death on the 25,000-ton Anders Maersk when hit by steam heated to five times boiling point. Three of the eight injured are in a critical condition.

At the British Consulate-General it was explained that any uncertainty concerning the number of Britons dead arose from difficulty in identifying the mutilated victims. The names of the three men were being withheld but their next of kin had been informed.—Reuter.

Denmark said to have expelled four Russians

Copenhagen, Jan 11.—The Danish Government expelled four Soviet citizens on charges of illegal intelligence activities three months ago, but kept it secret in the interests of détente, a Copenhagen newspaper reported today.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report in the *Berlingske Tidende*, which said that two Soviet Embassy officials and two members of a Soviet trade delegation were declared *personae non gratae* after taking too active an interest in various technological fields.

The newspaper said that the Russians, described as agents of the KGB, sought information on a special type of transistor and on components to be produced by Danish firms for the new F16 jet fighters, which are to replace the aging Starfighters in the air forces of Denmark and other Nato countries.—AP.

Cardinal Marty attacks French arms sales

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 11

France's growing practice of resorting to armaments sales abroad to help its balance of payments was attacked here today by Cardinal Marty, the Archbishop of Paris.

In view of present economic difficulties, few would raise their voices against this, the Cardinal declared, preaching in Notre Dame Cathedral; but Christians must do so "in order to denounce this unjust situation and arouse the conscience of the majority".

He complained that selling armaments was becoming an institution, and his protest was to be understood as being made on behalf of the thousands of men and women around the world who had been killed or maimed by French arms. "Peace must be built with the weapons of peace", Cardinal Marty said.

According to official French figures released last June, the country had orders placed worth 30,000m francs (about £3,300m), enough to keep the industry working for between two and three years. This compared with exports 10 years ago worth 2,800m francs.

In 1974, France replaced Britain as the world's third ranking armaments exporting nation after the United States and the Soviet Union.

Custom of students encourages nationwide swindle

Book piracy costs authors and publishers millions of marks

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Jan 11

The recent raid by West German police on an illicit printing works has had no impact on a nationwide book-piracy swindle of enormous proportions, disappointed sources in the book trade have concluded.

Frankfurt detectives kept their discovery secret for five weeks, hoping to trace the people behind a criminal operation which has been going on for nine years. It has cost authors, publishers, booksellers and the tax authorities untold millions of marks.

The news of the seizure of the print-shop in a suburb of Frankfurt, the heart of legitimate west German publishing, finally leaked out last Wednesday. But subsequent inquiries have shown that this coup by the police against the pirates hardly uncovered the tip of the iceberg.

The detectives found a total of seven cubic metres of unbound printed pages from about 30 pirated books originally produced by 11 of the best-known publishing houses in West Germany and Switzerland, enough for perhaps 2,000 substantial volumes.

They discovered that six out of a total of 11 volumes of the collected works of Sigmund Freud had been copied from an expensive edition produced by a Frankfurt publisher.

Also found were thousands of pages cut out of original books ready for copying, four modern web-offset printing machines, cutting and sorting machines, matrices and photocopying equipment. Three printers were arrested, but have since been released, although investigations are continuing. All the books copied or ready for copying are serious, non-fictional works of high academic standard.

Four years ago, a similar, though rather smaller, discovery was made in Mannheim. These are the only two known successes scored by the police of this kind.

But sources in booksellers' and publishers' organizations speak of over 200 titles known to have been pirated on a grand scale over the past nine years, and admit there may be hundreds more of which they have never been told.

An official of the Association of the German Book Trade in Frankfurt said that the swindle could be traced back to the student unrest here in 1967 and 1968. At that time, students produced extremely poor, badly printed copies of pirated sociological and political works of the 1920s and 1930s as ammunition for the agitation and endless ideological discussion of the time.

The association is convinced that today's flourishing underworld of book pirates grew directly out of that, with the profit motive steadily taking over from the initial idealism. Prices of pirated volumes have risen to up to half of the originals but so has their quality, which, the official said, is now in some cases almost as good as the legitimate work.

Books needed by students, the pirates' chief customers, can be extremely expensive in a country where you can seldom get a paperback for less than £1 or a hardbacked novel for less than £5. Academic books are far dearer. It is not difficult for the pirates to find students or unemployed workers to drive round the campuses in old vans selling the illicit volumes at a profit to themselves of perhaps £1 or more a sale.

"The profits for the pirates are enormous", the association spokesman said. "They use a cheap but good printing process, have few overheads and no booksellers' margin, royalties, tax or distribution costs to pay."

The association believes there are several pirate groups operating a host of illicit print shops all over the country, all loosely linked with one another.

A source in the bookselling trade said: "I don't see how the police will ever catch them. It's not as if the customers are going to complain about saving 50 per cent on the cost of a book."

Paris kidnapper blown up with own bomb

Paris, Jan 11.—A man blown up in Paris by his own bomb on Friday was one of the kidnappers of M Louis Hazan, head of a French gramophone record company, police said today.

Named as Alain Gobbet, he was found blown to pieces in a car park. Police said he was moving one of the bombs the kidnappers had planned to use to threaten M Hazan and his family.

Five men have been charged in connexion with the kidnapping of M Hazan on New Year's Eve. Two were seized when trying to collect a 15m franc (£1,650,000) ransom. M Hazan was found gagged but unharmed in an isolated country house.—Reuter.

Spain to seek support of Britain for EEC entry

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Jan 11

The Count of Motrico, the Spanish Foreign Minister, is expected to fly to London soon to seek British support for Spain's attempt to enter the European Economic Community. His plan came to light in press reports published in Madrid today after his return from a visit to three EEC capitals.

The Foreign Minister said on his arrival yesterday at Madrid's Barajas airport, "Spain's fundamental objective is to achieve integration into the Community; then, in second place, integration into the Atlantic Alliance might take place".

He added that talks aimed towards eventual full membership for Spain in the EEC "might get under way this year, provided the last of the reservations and political stumbling blocks which some groups in some Community countries have, disappear".

The Count expressed the opinion that Spain's process of integration into both the EEC and Nato would be "long and slow". He intends to visit the capitals of all nine Community countries by March 15.

In other remarks, the Foreign Minister was quoted as saying, "Spaniards want to get into Europe because they are Europeans". He declared that France could be counted on.

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J7	50 doz botts. 1970	CH TALBOT	£35.00
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J17	30 doz botts. 1972	RIESLING. Bockel *From finest Riesling vineyard—Wibelsberg.*	£16.50

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Ref.			Per doz. botts. Incl. VAT
J18	35 doz botts. 1971	HALLGARTENER MEHRHOLZEN SPATLESE *German bottled Hallgarten. Exquisite example of finest vintage.*	£21.00

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J20	30 doz botts. 1967	NUITS ST GEORGES "Les Murgers" *Bouchard Pere et Fils*	£30.00
J21	28 doz botts. 1970	CHARMES CHAMBERTIN, Lebegue *For depth of character it will be hard to equal.*	£30.00
J22	16 doz botts. 1967	LE CORTON, Bouchard Pere et Fils	£31.00
J23	32 doz botts. 1970	CLOS DE VOUGEOT, Lebegue	£32.00
J24	25 doz botts. 1971	VOLNAY FREMIETS, Marquis D'Angerville	£32.00
J25	20 doz botts. 1970	BEAUNE Vignes de L'Enfant Jesus, Bouchard Pere et Fils	£34.00
J26	50 doz botts. 1964	FIXIN "Clos Du Chapitre" Ponnelle. *Outstanding for richness and magnificence of flavour.*	£36.00
J27	20 doz botts. 1966	CHAMBERTIN "Clos de Beze" Clair Dau	£41.00
J28	23 doz botts. 1970	MUSIGNY Clair Dau	£42.00
J29	22 doz botts. 1969	BONNES MARES "Vieilles Vignes" Clair Dau	£43.00
J30	10 doz botts. 1965	RICHEBOURG Romanee Conti	£65.00
J31	10 doz botts. 1957	ECHEZEAUX Romanee Conti	£72.00
J32	5 doz botts. 1970	ROMANEE ST VIVANT Marey Monge Romanee Conti	£75.00

RED BURGUNDY—London Bottled

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J35	75 doz botts. 1970	MEURSAULT, Geisweiler *Extremely attractive in roundness of taste.*	£22.75
J36	25 doz botts. 1968	CORTON CHARLEMAGNE Bouchard Pere et Fils	£31.00
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US seems ready to give ground in Security Council debate if Arab states show moderation

From Peter Strafford
New York, Jan 11

Members of the United Nations are waiting to see what the tactics of the Arabs will be in the Middle East debate which opens in the Security Council tomorrow.

The Arabs have the initiative, but it remains to be seen how far they will succeed in overcoming their own differences on the approach to be taken.

If they decide to be uncompromising and introduce a strongly worded resolution, they can be sure of running into an American veto. If they decide to be more moderate, on the other hand, the debate will turn on just how far the Americans are prepared to go in meeting Arab concerns.

All the indications are that they may well be prepared to go further than the Israelis would like. Mr Allon, the Israel Foreign Minister, spent several days in Washington last week putting his country's point of view, but he did not get a promise of more than consultations if an issue arises on which Americans and Israelis disagree.

The main issue in the debate will be the Palestinians. The basic Security Council resolution, Number 242, adopted in 1967, simply refers to the "refugee problem", and there is widespread support for the notion that there should be some sort of recognition of the political status of the Palestinians.

The question is what sort of recognition. Mr Allon said on Friday that he was even opposed to a resolution recognizing "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians". Many of the Arabs, on the other hand, would like a specific reference to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and to the setting up of a Palestinian state.

Resolution 242 and Resolution 338, adopted in 1973, have generally been regarded as the basis of any settlement in the Middle East. The Americans have threatened to veto any attempt to modify them.

Some Arabs want to modify the resolutions, either by bringing in a specific reference to the Palestinians or else by changing the present ambiguous wording and stating plainly that the Israelis have to withdraw from all the territories occupied in 1967.

More generally, there will be the question of where the main Middle East negotiations should be held, in Geneva, as in the past, or in the Security Council in New York.

The Syrians have long been opposed to Geneva, and the Israelis to New York.

The Egyptians have taken something of a middle position, with a call for resumption of the Geneva conference with the participation of the PLO.

The PLO is expected to take part in the debate which begins tomorrow, and Israel to boycott it. The Israelis, however, are trying to ensure that their voice is heard. Mr Chaim Herzog, the Israel permanent representative, will be making a public speech in New York just before the Security Council opens its debate.

Paul Martin writes from Damascus: Syria hopes to secure a new resolution from the Security Council which would call for Israel's withdrawal within a given period from all occupied Arab land and recognize Palestinian rights.

Among Syria's demands concerning the Palestinians are the presence of the PLO at all peace talks and the establishment of an independent state.

The Syrians are determined to score a diplomatic victory and will not be deterred by the threat of an American veto.

"We prefer to face an American veto of a just resolution instead of accepting a weak resolution that passes because of an American abstention", Mr Abdul Ghani Rafei, the Deputy Foreign Minister, said.

Such a stand is not supported by Egypt which fears that forcing the United States to use its veto could reverse the gradual shift in American policy on the Palestine issue.

The debate, in which the PLO will take part, was the Syrian price exacted for allowing the United Nations peace force to remain on the Golan Heights. It will mark the first appearance of PLO representatives in the Security Council, and give them their most important victory in the diplomatic field since their admission to the General Assembly as observers 14 months ago.

The final draft of the Syrian resolution, which will be presented to the council towards the end of the debate, will be worked out after consultations with other Arab states in New York. However, its broad lines were outlined today by Mr Rafei who said it would have the twofold aim of restarting the search for an overall peace and "reopening the file" on the Palestine case.

Clearly, as the threat of an American veto of any resolution prejudicing Israel's interests indicates, the Syrian move is fraught with dangers. A collapse of the session without anything emerging from it could create a diplomatic vacuum.

Jerusalem, Jan 11.—The United States has promised Israel that it will oppose any attempt to transfer the peace-making process from the Geneva conference to the Security Council, Israel announced today.

A Cabinet communiqué said Washington had agreed to "firmly oppose" any change in Resolutions 242 and 338. It would also block PLO participation in the Geneva conference unless the PLO changed its policy and recognized Israel.

The communiqué indicated that the United States had stopped short of promising Israel an automatic veto of any new resolution tabled at the council.—AP.

Leading article, page 13

Thatcher attack on PLO in Damascus

From Our Special Correspondent
Damascus, Jan 11

Mrs Thatcher took her otherwise sympathetic Syrian audience aback today by criticizing the Palestine Liberation Organization for its terrorist activities and delivering a lecture on the necessity for rule of law.

After tactfully avoiding the pitfalls of the Middle East conflict in the public appearances she made during her five-day visit to Egypt and Syria, she stumbled on the Palestine question as she wound up her Damascus talks.

The remarks made by Mrs Thatcher at her farewell press conference, in which she roundly attacked all terrorists and forms of terrorism, would have won full endorsement from British audiences. However, it touched a raw nerve.

Her clash with the Arab press came after she was asked about Britain's attitude to the PLO and why it did not recognize the organization. She replied that it had engaged in terrorist activities, the effects of which were known by people in Britain.

She reminded her audience that they were gathered in the room on the assumption that they were safe from the terrorist and that when they went to their offices or homes they would not suffer from terrorist attacks. "Your are assuming the rule of law will prevail."

When one Arab journalist reminded her of the terrorist activities of Jewish underground groups in Palestine, she said: "I have no hesitation in condemning terrorist activity wherever it may occur because you cannot conduct relations between nations on that basis."

Looking exasperated at her audience's lack of enthusiasm, Mrs Thatcher explained that she was in politics because of here belief in certain principles. These were parliamentary democracy and the rule of law.

Cooling off: President Amin, in his gold and black striped pyjamas, takes a dip in the swimming pool of his Addis Ababa hotel before attending the OAU summit.

OAU search for compromise

Continued from page 1

the charter of the OAU. He urged the summit to seek a compromise that would be in the interests of the Angolan people as a whole.

President Senghor's calm, somewhat academic oratory was in contrast to the revolutionary rhetoric of President Samora Machel of Mozambique and the committed statements in support of the MPLA made today by the leaders of the Somali, Guinea and Nigerian delegations.

President Machel insisted that failure to recognize the MPLA would be tantamount to siding with the enemies of Africa, and in a strong attack on the FNLA and Unita movements he accused them of collaborating with South Africa.

Mr Holden Roberto and Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leaders of the FNLA and Unita, have arrived in Addis Ababa for the meeting. Mr Lopo do Nascimento, the Prime Minister of the MPLA Government, is expected here shortly.

Mozambique and Guinea have adopted the most determined pro-MPLA position: both are threatening to leave the Organization unless the leftist movement in Luanda is recognized as the Government of Angola. However, a surprise meeting this morning between President Machel and President Mobutu of Zaire, the leader of the anti-MPLA faction, suggested that a compromise was being sought.

Despite some very strong words expressed by pro-and anti-MPLA groups, it is still felt the meeting will eventually approve a resolution which stops short of giving outright recognition to either group and thus avoids splitting the OAU.

The meeting is also likely to call for the withdrawal of South African and other unnamed forces from Angola.

At a press conference this morning Dr Savimbi, the Unita leader, tried to play down South Africa's role in the conflict and denied that South African troops were fighting on the FNLA-Unita side. He wanted to see South Africa out of Angola, he said, but added that Unita could not fight a civil war and South Africa simultaneously.

Both the FNLA and Unita have been emphasizing the Soviet and Cuban involvement on the side of the MPLA. According to Mr Hendrick Vaal Neto, the Foreign Minister in the joint FNLA-Unita Government, there are now 10,000 Cubans, 700 Russians and 2,500 other foreigners on the MPLA side.

Addis Ababa, Jan 11.—After a dinner break, the OAU summit went into an all-night session which, Mr Oau, the organization's spokesman, said could bring the meeting to an end sometime tomorrow.—UPI.

Phalangists advance on refugee camp

Beirut, Jan 11.—Right-wing forces of the Christian Phalangist party advanced on the outskirts of an encircled Palestinian refugee camp today in some of the fiercest fighting in Lebanon's nine months of civil war. Government sources said the guerrillas were trying to bring in reinforcements from Syria.

At least 50 people were killed and 100 wounded over the past 24 hours of intense rocket, mortar and machine gun duels in Beirut, the police said. The fighting raged across the capital, from its shell-shattered luxury hotels to the burning eastern suburbs.

The overall toll of casualties since April climbed to about 8,350 dead and 17,750 wounded.

The heaviest fighting was still centred in the southwest suburbs where the Phalangists, using internal security forces armoured cars, pushed round Palestinian lines to within 50 yards of the Jisr al-Pasha refugee camp.

Government sources confirmed a newspaper report that two lorry-loads of Palestine Liberation Army troops had crossed from Syria into northeastern Lebanon during the night in what appears to be an attempt by the Palestinians to reinforce their positions around the Jisr al-Pasha and Tel al-Zaatar refugee camps.

"Strict security measures have been taken to prevent those elements from heading towards the capital," the sources said.

In the Chiyah area of Beirut, a force of Palestinian and Muslim gunmen seized one of the convoys, a photographer who witnessed the incident said. They captured eight Army tanks and personnel carriers and took the escorting soldiers prisoner.

The other convoy came under shellfire from Phalangist forces while it attempted to reach the camps by another route and was turned back, witnesses said.

"The Army has notified us that it is calling off its attempt to get food through because of the bad security situation", a Palestinian spokesman said.

Palestinian spokesmen have said that they would break the Phalangist blockade round the two camps by force if the Army failed in its promise to escort supplies through. The guerrillas have several thousand fighters from five other camps round Beirut who have not yet been called into action.

Explosions and gunfire also rippled through the hotel district and in the city centre, where Muslim gunmen attacked Christian positions to try to capture the control of strategic intersections linking the two halves of the capital. Among the casualties was a UPI photographer, Mr Varouj Mavelian, who was shot twice in the right leg while covering the fighting from the leftist side.

The squabbling Christian and Muslim factions in Mr Rashid Karami's Government are apparently not even on speaking terms with one another, let alone working to establish another truce. "The Government for all practical purposes has ceased to exist", a source close to Mr Karami said.—UPI.

Emotional farewell as body of Chou leaves hospital

From David Bonavia
Peking, Jan 11

Hundreds of thousands of people, many of them obviously choking back tears, lined Peking's main boulevard tonight as the hearse carrying the body of Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, was driven off in a cortege of black limousines.

Diplomatic social functions were cancelled as messages of condolence poured in from all over the world.

A Peking University source reported that it had become bad form to raise one's voice in the refectory there.

Tomorrow, tens of thousands of people, including foreigners, will be invited to file past the urn containing Mr Chou's ashes. The main funeral ceremony is set for Thursday, but the Chinese Government has announced that no delegations from abroad will be invited.

where he died on Thursday. His remains were cremated and the urn containing his ashes taken to the Temple of Imperial Ancestors near the Forbidden City.

Signs of public mourning built up steadily as the news of his death seemed to sink in among the Chinese people. At a large souvenir shop in the centre of the city, people jostled each other to buy black-and-white portraits of Mr Chou printed on silk.

At the hospital where his body was laid out, a stream of friends, relatives and close associates was admitted and many emerged weeping openly.

Many people on the streets wore black armbands and some carried white mourning wreaths. In some parts of the city, householders erected small flagpoles with the red-and-yellow national flag at half mast.

In brief

Eton desks at $150 apiece

New York, Jan 11.—Desks from Eton and Harrow, including carved initials and "succinct, topical comments by generations of British public schoolboys", were put on sale here today.

Gimbles, the New York department store, is offering 154 desks taken from the classrooms of the two schools for $150 (about £75) each. Its advertisements proclaim that "English lords, prime ministers, celebrated authors, military strategists, heeded the headmaster's every word at desks such as these—perhaps at these very desks".

Voice of calm

Adelaide, Jan 11.—Mr Don Dunstan, Premier of South Australia, in an attempt to prevent a panic arising from the prediction by a local clairvoyant that Adelaide would be devastated by an earthquake and tidal wave on January 19, today asserted that he intended to spend that day on a city beach.

Briton's top post

Madras, Jan 11.—Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, the British winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry 1964, was named here as president of the International Pugwash Movement, a group of scientists who meet regularly to discuss problems of world security.

Missing ship clue

Tokyo, Jan 11.—American search pilots hunting for the missing Norwegian ore carrier Berge Istra have spotted debris in the western Pacific, but could not tell whether there was any connexion with the ship, the rescue centre announced here.

New leader named

Tananarive, Jan 11.—President Ratsiraka of Madagascar today appointed Lieutenant Colonel Joel Rakotomalala, aged 46, a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, to head a new government.

Wrestler breaks neck

Lyallpur, Pakistan, Jan 11.—An 18-year-old wrestler died of a broken neck after he had been thrown to the ground during a bout here. Police arrested his opponent and the referee.

30 missing after explosion in US hotel kills 11

Fremont, Nebraska, Jan 11.—About 30 people are believed missing after an explosion in a hotel here yesterday which killed at least 11 and injured 40 others.

Authorities said that the total of missing was still not known after the explosion and a subsequent fire which devastated the six-storey Pathfinder Hotel and several surrounding buildings. Mr Francis Hurt, the assistant police chief, said it was not known how many were in the hotel at the time.

Mr James Rhodus, the hotel manager, said he had smelt gas "all over the place" for about an hour before the explosion and three gas company employees were searching for a leak shortly before the blast. The three were among the missing.

The hotel was reduced to rubble and police said they expected to find more bodies. The known dead were all elderly residents of the Pathfinder, the main hotel in the town of 25,000 people about 35 miles north-west of Omaha.

Mr James Exon, the governor of Nebraska, declared the town a disaster area and sent in troops of the state National Guard, to help local authorities. The area around the hotel was cordoned off to keep away possible looters.

Many residents were without gas and electricity as power lines remained shut off. Witnesses said that men and women wandered around hysterically after the explosion, shouting the names of relatives and friends still trapped in the blazing building.

Shortly before the roof caved in, one woman was seen leaning from the top floor, shouting that she was unable to breathe.—Reuter.

Tight-lipped policy of new Australian Government

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Jan 11

After the first four weeks of Fraser government, it is already clear that the Whitlam style of open government is a thing of the past. Mr Malcolm Fraser's team shows all the signs of being the least talkative Administration since that of Sir Robert Menzies 10 years ago.

For example, Mr Fraser's ministers may not make statements about Government policy in advance of a Cabinet discussion or without his consent. It is a deliberate policy. Mr Fraser has always been convinced that one of the most damaging faults of the Whitlam Government was its unrestrained style of public decision-making.

The Prime Minister has issued directives that ministers should never comment on matters outside their portfolios or discuss publicly or privately with the press any policy issue still subject to Cabinet decision. The directives also apply to ministerial staff and public servants.

Mr Fraser is in a good position to exercise his convictions. His personal authority within the coalition parties after his resounding election victory is so great that for the time being at least he will have no difficulty in playing things his way. Unlike his Labour counterpart, he can hand-pick his ministers and dismiss any of them at any time without explanation.

Senior Canberra commentators already are talking of "Fraser authoritarianism" and suggesting that he will continue to treat the press with contempt. He has not given a press conference since the election and it has been said that he regards Parliament as the only place for issues to be discussed.

Yet even at question time those involved need not give adequate answers, and the procedure therefore falls short as a forum where all issues can be debated and examined in detail.

The Cabinet of 12 senior ministers meets this week for its first full working session. As expected, Mr Fraser's press secretary last week refused to discuss it, saying it was not his practice to give information beforehand.

Nevertheless, it is believed that the Cabinet will approve two major appointments—the new ambassador to the United States and a successor to the late Richard Downing, chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

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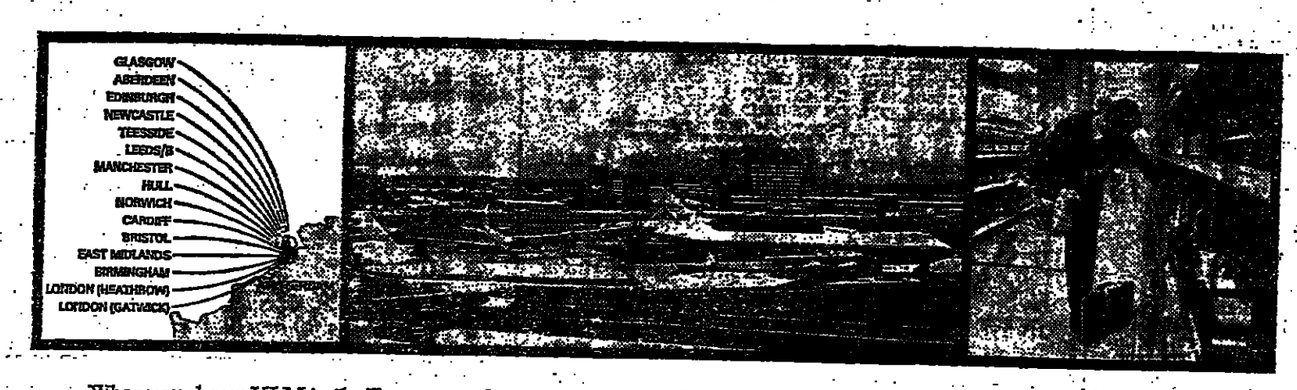

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OVERSEAS

60 'political patients' in one hospital, freed dissident says

Vienna, Jan 11.—Mr Leonid Plyushch, the dissident Soviet mathematician, who arrived exhausted in Austria yesterday, has reported that 60 other "*political patients*" *are held in* the psychiatric hospital where he was detained for two and a half years.

Officials of Amnesty International said this figure if confirmed, would mean a "shattering" increase in their estimate of the number of prisoners *held in Soviet mental* hospitals.

Mr Plyushch, who is 36, was discharged from hospital in the Ukrainian city of Dnepropetrovsk, reunited with his wife and two teenage sons, and allowed to travel by train across Czechoslovakia to the West.

Three psychiatrists then examined him and reported no sign of psychological illness. His wife said the hospital treatment of her husband, originally charged with anti-state activities, was "an act of revenge".

Mr Plyushch told Amnesty officials he believed there were 50 other people detained in the Dnepropetrovsk hospital for purely political reasons.

One official of Amnesty, an independent organization fighting for the rights of political prisoners throughout the world, said it had compiled dossiers on 120 cases similar to Mr Plyushch's in the Soviet Union over the past five years. But the Dnepropetrovsk hospital was known to be only one of at least half a dozen such establishments, giving rise to Amnesty's concern that its earlier estimates were far too low.

Mr Plyushch and his family left Vienna for Paris tonight to settle in France, at least temporarily.

His wife told reporters: "We *are looking forward to starting* a new life in freedom. The main thing now is for my husband to regain his health."

Mr Plyushch was physically very weak when he arrived in Vienna yesterday. He could hardly walk when he stepped out of the train, pale and shaky. But *psychiatrists from Britain*, France and Austria were unanimous after examining him that he was mentally normal and showed no signs of schizophrenia or other mental defects.

Dr Willibald Sluga, a leading Austrian psychiatrist, said: "He was forced to take drugs like insulin and haloperidol that were harmful to his health. It cannot be excluded that his health will remain permanently affected by the large doses of drugs."

But Mrs Plyushch hoped her husband would recover after a period of rest and peace. She said he was not in a position *to meet the press because of* his physical weakness.

"It's all new to him", she said. "He did not even know he could travel to freedom when he was released from hospital on Friday."

Mr Plyushch will be cared for at first in France by the groups which had pressed the Soviet authorities to release him, notably the Mathematicians' Committee for Leonid Plyushch. It was not known whether he will choose France as a permanent home.—Reuter, UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Soviet denial on arms talks lag

Moscow, Jan 11.—The Soviet Union today denied that it was holding up a new agreement with the United States on limiting strategic arms and said those making such accusations were "enemies of détente".

Pravda, in its weekly review of foreign affairs, said a recent article in *The New York Times* by Mr Townsend Hoopes, the former Under-Secretary of the Air Force, provided convincing evidence that difficulties in the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt) were created by the United States side.

Mr Hoopes was quoted as saying it was hardly surprising that the Russians had refused to equate their Backfire bomber with the American cruise missile.

As quoted in *Pravda*, he argued that the new Soviet bomber could not be considered a strategic weapon and was therefore not comparable to the cruise missile, which could be launched from aircraft or ships and had a range of 2,000 miles.

The arms limitation talks have been held up for some time after disagreement on the question of whether to include the two weapons in the framework accord worked out at the 1974 Vladivostok summit.—Reuter.

Japan to get nuclear help from Russia

Tokyo, Jan 11.—Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, today agreed to exchanges of information between Japan and the Soviet Union on harnessing nuclear fusion power.

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, *called on Mr Gromyko at his* hotel this morning. They talked for an hour and a half. Mr Nakasone told reporters later that the talks "were held in a friendly atmosphere and proved very significant".

As part of exchanges between the two countries in the fields of economy, science, technology and culture, Mr Nakasone advocated the joint study [illegible] Soviet-developed Tokomak nuclear fusion experimental process, Japanese officials said.

Among other topics discussed were Japanese-Soviet peace treaty and the return to Japanese rule of four islands east of Hokkaido seized by the Russians shortly after the end of the Second World War.

No headway was made on the question of the islands, the biggest diplomatic issue remaining unresolved between the two countries. Mr Gromyko is due to return home on Tuesday.—Agence France-Presse.

Real bargaining on future of Rhodesia still to come

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Jan 11

After three plenary meetings in a row last week, more than five hours of hard talking and prevailing cordial atmosphere, there is growing public belief here that the constitutional discussions between Mr Joshua Nkomo's *faction of the African* National Council and the Rhodesian Government are going well enough to justify grounds for cautious optimism. But the real bargaining over the country's political future has not yet begun.

Few leaks are coming out of the *talks, being held in the Civil* Service Training Centre a few miles from the city centre, but there are indications that both sides are now examining the hub of the whole issue, the franchise.

I understand that the present constitution has been rejected by Mr Nkomo and that the 1971 proposals, conceived largely by Lord Goodman and agreed to by Mr Smith, the Prime Minister, and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the former British Foreign Secretary, but never implemented, have also gone by the board as being considered impracticable by the nationalists.

Constitutional experts are believed to be looking at the 1961 constitution devised by Mr Duncan Sandys, a former Commonwealth Secretary, which was brought into operation by the first Rhodesian Front Administration under Mr Winston Field in December, 1962.

This was a revolutionary instrument since it brought blacks into the Rhodesian Parliament for the first time and had a twe-tier voting system with upper and lower rolls. In theory, this allowed more blacks to vote, but in practice very few exercised the right.

With its complicated system of checks and balances, the 1961 constitution contains enough material for constitutional experts to dissect with an eye on the present situation. Despite personal cordiality between Mr Smith and Mr Nkomo, the nationalist leader is still believed to be in an uncompromising mood and will be hard to budge from his insistence on majority rule now or in the immediate future.

Mr Nkomo, however, is also a most astute politician and is no doubt conscious of the truth in the recent remark by President Kaunda of Zambia that if he fails to get a settlement he will become irrelevant. With Mr Smith equally adamant that there will be no handover to black majority rule now or in the near future, Mr Nkomo may have to compromise if he is to have any success.

The two sides are to meet again in the middle of this week.

Former dictator destroyed torture camp archives

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Jan 11

For ordering the destruction of the secret archives of the EAT-ESA torture camp, General Demetrios Ioannidis, the former Greek dictator, was sentenced to five years imprisonment by the Athens court martial yesterday. He was given an additional two-year sentence for being the moral instigator of tortures during the dictatorship.

General Ioannidis, who is already serving a life sentence for revolt and mass murder, was court martialled with four other military police officers in connexion with the disappearance of the EAT-ESA archives. The officers were given suspended sentences.

General Ioannidis admitted in court that he had ordered the files to be burnt shortly after the fall of the junta. He claimed he had done so in *order to protect many persons* now in high political positions who, he alleged, had cooperated with the junta during interrogation at EAT-ESA.

The additional sentence was imposed on the ground that he was the moral instigator of tortures inflicted by EAT-ESA on Wing Commander Anastasios Minis and Mr Alexandros Panagoulis who are now members of Parliament for the main opposition party.

Another member of Parliament, Mr Hippocrates Savouras, said today that he had been on his way to Greece to assassinate General Ioannidis when the Junta collapsed.

SPORT

Rugby Union

Bennett back after first choices drop out

Phil Bennett, the Llanelli stand-off half, was yesterday recalled *to the Wales team to play England* at Twickenham on Saturday. This followed the dramatic withdrawal of John Bevan and also the Wales No 2 stand-off, David Richards, during yesterday's training session at Port Talbot.

Bevan has a strained elbow, received in the Welsh trial last Saturday week. Richards pulled a *hamstring playing for Swansea at* Neath on Saturday.

Three other members of the Welsh team, Gravell, the centre, and Faulkner and Price, the forwards, must prove their fitness when the team has its final work out at Bridgend on Thursday. Windsor, the hooker, who was also doubtful, was declared fit at yesterday's session.

TEAM: J. P. R. Williams (London Welsh); T. G. R. Davies (Cardiff), R. W. R. Gravell (Llanelli), S. Fenwick (Bridgend), J. G. Williams (Llanelli); B. Bennett (Llanelli), G. O. Edwards (Cardiff); A. Faulkner (Pontypool), R. W. Windsor (Pontypool), G. Price (Pontypool), G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea), A. J. *Martin (Aberavon)*, T. P. Evans (Swansea), T. M. Davies (Swansea, captain), T. Cobner (Pontypool).

Gloucestershire do solid demolition job

By Michael Hardy

They do not skimp things in the West Country. Even their cheese is called "double Gloucester". So it was predictable, like the cost of living going up under inflation, that Gloucestershire would make a solid job of demolishing Hertfordshire in the quarter-final round of the county championship at Croxley Green on Saturday.

They did just that, to win by a goal, two tries and five penalty goals (29 pts), to a try and a penalty goal (7). If they beat the winners of the Lancashire-Cheshire tie they will be in the final for the seventh year running.

Against such a record, Hertfordshire did not quail. But apart from a few moments at the start of the game, particularly when Miller took advantage of some untidy scrummaging to beat Pullin to the strike, they never looked like halting the Gloucestershire machine.

Once the Gloucestershire pack settled, they became an irresist*ible force. The names alone sound* like some rugby roll of honour—Nelmes, Pullin, Burton, Watkins, Rollitt. The front row ground down their opponents; Rollitt cleared up at the back of the scrummage; and whatever was to be gained from the lineouts went to Fidler.

With such possession, and Butler in splendid form with the boot, it is surprising the margin of victory was not bigger. Of the showed true penetrative quality. He scored a fine try after swapping passes with C. G. Williams, and once he mesmerized the Hertfordshire defence with a cross-field run that led to a try by Burton. Nelmes, the other prop, also scored.

Burton, *emerging from the* mauls holding the ball like a precious piece of porcelain, obviously enjoyed himself. It was in the corresponding game at Bristol last year that he achieved a measure of unenviable notoriety, so whoever selected a man of the cloth to referee this game cannot be held to lack a sense of the appropriate.

Butler did nothing to disprove his county's faith in preferring him to Hignell, England's full back. In a bothersome wind he kicked all his five penalty attempts and converted Burton's try. Any private contest in which he may have been engaged with Richards, his opposite number, he won game, set and match. Richards *had six penalty kicks*. One went over. The other Hertfordshire score was a late try by Cadle.

HERTFORDSHIRE: G. Richards (Wasps); I. Bell (Wasps), S. Wells (Bedford), P. Hawkins (Saracens), P. Cadle (Saracens); M. Phillips (Saracens), F. Griffiths (Saracens); R. Faircloth (Saracens), B. Miller (Saracens), B. Hester (Richmond), R. Hill (Saracens), I. Jones (Wasps), M. Williams (Saracens), E. Riddle (Saracens) (sub. A. Jaszczak (Saracens), I. G. Sherriff (Saracens).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P. E. Butler (Gloucester); R. Clewes (Gloucester), J. A. Bayliss (Gloucester), C. J. Williams (Bristol), A. J. Morley (Bristol); C. G. Williams (Gloucester), P. Kingston (Gloucester); B. G. Nelmes (Cardiff), J. V. Pullin (Bristol), M. A. Burton (Gloucester), J. H. Fidler (Gloucester), R. A. Powell (Llanelli), J. A. Watkins (Gloucester), D. M. Rollitt (Bristol), M. J. Rafter (Bristol).

Referee: Rev R. Newell (Yorkshire).

Sydney, Jan 11.—Gary Fay, the New *South Wales Country* half-back, was tonight named as a replacement for the injured Australian Rugby Union captain, John Hipwell.

Grey, from the South Coast club, Kiama, will leave for Ireland on Monday.

TEAM: P. E. McLean; J. R. Ryan, L. J. Weatherstone, G. A. Shaw (captain), L. E. Monaghan; K. J. Wright, R. G. Hauser; J. E. C. Meadows, C. M. Carberry, R. Graham, G. Fay, R. A. Smith, G. Cornelsen, M. E. Loane, A. A. Shaw.

Rugby Union results

International match
Scotland 6 France 13

Tour match
Northern Div 18 Australians 21

County championship
Quarter-final round
Hertfordshire 7 Gloucestershire 29

Club matches

Army	8	London Irish	19
Blackburn	0	Oldham	4
Blackheath	13	Harlequins	44
Bridgwater & A	12	Abertillery	6
Bristol	0	Bridgend	16
Calder Vale	0	Lymm	3
Cardiff	29	Coventry	12
Cross Keys	12	Aberavon	10
Devonport Svcs	4	Weston-s-Mare	13
Edinburgh Acads	0	Hawick	34
Exeter	32	Clifton	19
Gala	21	Jedforest	6
Gloucester	4	Leicester	9
Glamorgan Wds	18	S Wales Police	3
Glasgow Acads	17	Gosforth	50
Halifax	7	Bradford	3
Harrogate	4	Rugby	0
Huddersfield	11	Chester	9
London Scottish	12	Rosslyn Park	7
London Welsh	29	Bath	7
Lydney	41	Old Edwardians	3
Manchester	6	Headingley	15
Metropol Police	31	Cheltenham	6
Moortown	0	Kendal	19
Morley	4	Liverpool	8
Moseley	8	Northampton	23
Neath	6	Swansea	22
Newbridge	37	Penarth	0
Northern	19	Liverpool	8
Nuneaton	12	Fylde	7
Orrell	13	Hull & ER	16
Otley	0	Roundhay	8
Oxford	27	Esher	10
Plymouth Albn	40	Guy's Hospital	0
Sale	10	Bedford	18
Saracens	9	Richmond	21
Sheffield	7	Wakefield	16
Streatm/Cryda	13	O Whitgiftians	10
Stroud	29	Old Paulines	10
Taunton	16	Penryn	9
Torquay Alb	30	Redruth	9
Tredegar	10	Birmingham	15
US Portsmouth	13	Nottingham	21
Warrington	3	O Wirrallians	22
Wasps	7	Llanelli	38

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Beverley 0, Purley HS 38; Haberdashers' Aske's Hatcham 12, Eagle Field 4; Howard 9, Wrexham 9; Judd 13, Gravesend 8; King Edward's Birmingham 15, King Henry VIII Coventry 3; King's Macclesfield 11, Wirral GS 3; Royal Latin 10, High Wycombe RGS 20; St Joseph's Academy 22, Rochester Maths 11; Tiffin 18, John Fisher 3.

French question the reputation of Scottish front five

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Having, with a surprising generosity, given their opponents first use of a fierce and gusting wind at Murrayfield on Saturday, *France survived a steady barrage* from the Scottish goalkickers, engineered an excellent score to change ends 7—3 up and then, with mounting confidence, confirmed their eventual superiority by three penalty goals and a try (13 pts) to a dropped goal and a penalty goal (six). It seemed fitting that *le petit caporal, Fouroux, should play a conspicuously* versatile and commanding part. Although he looks tiny enough to be eaten by his forwards for breakfast, there was never the slightest doubt as to which man was in charge.

Scotland's three-year run of home success has been broken at last, and their general disenchantment with a shapeless, though lively, encounter was understandable. For 20 minutes and more they ruled the lineout, called all the shots and played pretty well. But all they got was a dropped goal from Morgan at the back of a ruck.

In the first half Morgan missed four penalty shots, two of them brushing the far post from 30 yards, *and Irvine three*. Irvine sliced another, early in the second period. On another occasion, alas, when Irvine judged the most testing conditions aright from 50 yards, McLauchlan, who held the ball up for him, was wrongly penalized for being in front of it. The referee, Ken Pattinson, was honest enough later to admit he had made a mistake in law. But for this, *Scotland would have led* six—nil.

Disappointed though they were by the absence of rhythm and continuity, Scotland clearly cannot complain at the lack of chances provided by Mr Pattinson, who distributed penalties 22—11 in their favour. More crucially, perhaps, there were very few early scrummages, when Scotland were going well. In the second half, when Scotland were living dangerously, the ability of the French to swing their opponents on Morgan's put-in, and once to heave them backwards, speaks as much for the two young locks, Hager and Palmie, in support of a formidable front row as it sparks doubts about the strength and reputation of the Scottish front five.

By then, with the gangling Bastiat to the fore, France commanded the lineouts and predatory flankers, Rives and Skrela, were spreading alarm in the Scottish midfield. Their impact on one Scottish peel was such that the movement finished many yards behind the gain-line. By then, too, Scottish confidence could not have been boosted by Hay, who, beginning uneasily, suffered nightmares of indecision, or by six points presented to Romeu when their centres stood offside.

It was the turn now of the French half backs, behind their set-piece platform, to establish the pattern of the game. Fouroux's long service gave Romeu freedom. He *kicked* shrewdly, and never missed an opening himself. Romeu sliced three drop shots yet missed few other tricks. He kicked three goals in five attempts. His tactical kicking kept Scotland at arms length. Yet he was flexible enough to use his backs well—and they, when their chance came, mostly accomplished the basics with flair and precision.

Sangalli, swarthy and stocky in the French centre, looks a dangerous runner, strong and quick. He may, however, have missed a late opportunity when, following a lineout drive by the flankers, he dummied back inside with Dubertrand seemingly clear on his left. Scotland survived another close thing when Fouroux, standing off from Bastiat at a scrummage, flicked on a pass that Gourdon, with the line open, was unable to pick up on the half volley.

Romeu's drop-outs, straight down the middle, gave Scotland early chances of counter attack and, from one of these, Fouroux was engulfed on the end of a high kick from Hay. It was then that Morgan put Scotland ahead. Shortly afterwards, they developed an overlap on the left, but the ball rarely reached their wings swiftly enough, and Irvine's pass to Dick was slightly delayed. Then McHarg, who later was to perform prodigies in covering, won a French throw for an outside break by McGeechan. Dick raced over the line but the pass, thanks in part to a fine tackle by Rives, was forward.

France's revival began on the half hour with a quick throw in from Dubertrand and Droitecourt sending the threatening Gourdon up the right. The wing's chip led to a lineout and a maul which cost Scotland three points, Romeu kicking his first penalty from 30 yards on the right. Ten minutes later Droitecourt collected the kick from Irvine to put Gourdon away again. Gourdon's cross kick was gathered by prop, Cholley, and Fouroux switched left from a swift maul. First, Romeu, and then, more critically, Sangalli, drew their men and timed their passes to perfection, and Dubertrand ran in unopposed.

In the second half Romeu kicked another penalty, from close range, after the Scottish midfield were offside at a maul. Then Renwick, whose old-fashioned methods might (with the benefit of hindsight) have been used earlier, made it 10—6 when France killed the ball at a ruck. But, with a few minutes remaining, Hager—by now increasingly noticeable in the mauls—won a lineout with McGeechan standing too close to it and Romeu sealed victory from almost 40 yards. The kick took him, in all French internationals, past 150 points. There was still time for Romeu to dummy across his centres for a dash by Gourdon, and for Rives to be snuffed out by the Scottish cover close to the line.

SCOTLAND: B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), I. R. McGeechan (Headingley), L. G. Dick (Jordanhill); C. M. Toller (Hawick), D. W. Morgan (Stewart's-Melville FP); J. McLauchlan (Jordanhill, capt), D. F. Madren (Gosforth), A. B. Carmichael (West of Scotland), A. T. McHarg (London Scottish), C. L. Brown (West Scotland), W. Lauder (Neath), G. Y. Mackie (Highland), D. G. Leslie (West of Scotland).

FRANCE: M. Droitecourt (Montferrand); J. F. Gourdon (Racing Club), F. Sangalli (Narbonne), R. Bertranne (Bagneres), A. Dubertrand (Montferrand); J. P. Romeu (Montferrand), J. Fouroux (La Voulte, capt); G. Cholley (Castres), A. Paco (Béziers), R. Paparemborde (Pau), F. Haget (Agen), M. Palmie (Béziers), J. P. Rives (Toulouse), J. P. Bastiat (Dax), J. C. Skrela (Toulouse).

Referee: K. A. Pattinson (England).

Australians prove their point again

By Gordon Allan

The Australians proved once again at Blundellsands on Saturday that they do not need more than 25 per cent of the ball to win provincial matches. They beat North West Counties, who were coached by John Burgess, by two goals and three penalty goals (21pts) to four penalty goals and a try (16pts) and became the first Australian team to do so since 1927. It was their final match in England. They spend the rest of their tour in Ireland and Wales—four matches in all, enough to prompt them to ask for a scrum half to replace Hipwell, who is injured.

Blundellsands was damp and sombre, and a strong wind blew railway end. The Australians had the wind behind them in the first half but at half-time their lead was only 6—3. It did not seem nearly enough: a view in which the crowd, with an anticipatory roar, concurred. How could the North West go wrong? They had *won most of the ball in the first* half. With the wind to give them territorial superiority as well in the second, they could hardly fail to pick up points. It was only common sense.

But common sense is overrated, and the second half did not go according to the majority's plan. The Australians began to win more of the ball and used it intelligently. The North West began to make small but important mistakes. A quarter of an hour before the end the Australians led 21—9. The North West hit back and might have won if their finishing had been steadier and the Australian covering and tackling less restrictive. *Slemen* and *Briers* were inches away from tries. But the result, by and large, was fair.

There was little between the packs in the tight, but the North West had a clear advantage at the lineouts (thanks mainly to Beaumont at the front and Neary at the back) and in the rucks. Only Tony Shaw and Hillhouse achieved much for the Australians at the lineouts. Loane, the Australian [illegible] and Smith were always up with the ball.

The North West three-quarters ran and handled fluently, with Toone joining in, but they found few chinks in the Australian defence. Only one of their overlaps lasted long enough to produce a try. Aitchison kicked too much early on—a mistake the Australians avoided when their turn came to play into the eye of the wind. They kept the ball moving from hand to hand. McLean was elegantly assured at full back and Geoffrey Shaw made a powerful impression in midfield. Near the end he prevented a try with a memorable crash tackle on Slemen.

The first half was a bore. McLean kicked two penalties for the Australians and Toone one for the North West. That was all it amounted to. We needed a diversion and it was provided by a dog who kept running on to the pitch and holding up the game. The referee ordered him off, but he paid no attention.

Things perked up in the second half. McLean kicked another penalty and converted tries by Loane and Hillhouse. Loane's try sprang from a lineout tap by Tony Shaw and a half break by Geoffrey Shaw. McLean capitalized on some indeterminate North West [illegible] more penalties for the North West and Slemen scored a try when Beaumont won a lineout and the ball was passed smoothly along the backs.

NORTH WEST COUNTIES: C. Toone (Sale); M. Slemen (Liverpool), A. W. Maxwell (Headingley), A. M. Bond (Broughton Park), R. T. Briers (West Park); T. S. Aitchison (Fylde), S. J. Smith (Sale); A. Henry (Sale), J. Lansbury (Sale), F. E. Cotton (Sale), W. Beaumont (Fylde), A. R. Trickey (Sale), D. Robinson (Gosforth), P. J. Dixon (Gosforth), A. Neary (Broughton Park) (capt).

AUSTRALIANS: P. E. McLean; P. G. Batch, G. A. Shaw (capt), J. Berne, J. R. Ryan; L. J. Weatherstone, R. G. Hauser; J. E. Meadows, C. M. Carberry, R. Graham, D. W. Hillhouse, R. A. Smith, G. K. Pearse, M. E. Loane, A. A. Shaw.

Referee: K. Rowlands (Wales).

Northampton revived by a former hooker

By John Hopkins

Eight successive victories and only one defeat in their last 14 matches is the record that Northampton—who beat Moseley 23—8 on Saturday—have built since they were beaten by Cambridge University at the back end of November. Low scorers in early December, they have improved: in their last three games they have scored 67 points and conceded 28.

The former England coach, Don White, a hooded figure in his khaki duffle coat, overseas all *Northampton's games*, but their revival is due more to the coaching of a former hooker, Andy Johnson, who retired a year ago after hurting his back.

Northampton have been helped by Raybould's kicking. The full back contributed three penalties and one conversion against Moseley to score nearly half the points. He had scored 10 points out of 22 against London Welsh the previous week.

No side can be without a good goal kicker. How many victories have Moseley owed these past six years to the accurate boot of Sam Doble? But he let them down on Saturday. He missed two conversions, neither difficult, one almost bang in front of the posts, and four penalties; three were into the strong wind and three with it.

In the main, though, the difference between the two sides was *at half-back*. For Moseley, Swain, usually a centre, replaced the injured Cooper and he was unable to get his line moving or to attack himself. On the other hand, Wright, with an excellent service from Page, knew precisely when to kick and when to run—and he does both well. Playing a perfect captain's role, he made tries for Clarke and Cubitt after first spotting the gaps and then making fast distribution of the ball.

Moseley's forwards won them a pushover try and a try from the *penalty play*. But *their backs* wasted the lineout possession won by Ayre and particularly Horton, who was much too experienced to be outjumped by the taller Lutter. Disrupted by the realignment created by Cooper's absence, Moseley's backs were surprisingly ineffectual, apart from two spirited dashes by Rudy Smith. One would have expected something better.

MOSELEY: S. Doble; R. Smith, M. Davies, A. Hill, T. Rammond; M. Swain, J. Webster; J. Hecht, A. Brindley, J. Moore, N. Horton, B. Ayre, J. Beale, C. Crowdy, D. Warren.

NORTHAMPTON: P. Raybould; J. Cubitt, T. Saving, D. Clarke, B. Oldham; I. Wright, J. Page; D. Powell, C. Sexton, S. Watson, D. Mason, I. Lutter, P. Sweet, V. Cannon, G. Phillips.

Referee: J. Maule (Leicestershire).

Rosslyn Park given a lesson in basics

By Peter Evans

Rosslyn Park were lucky not have lost by more than 12 points to seven against London Scottish on Saturday. For most of a tense and *open game they* lamentably failed to live up to their record of 19 wins out of 22 games. Only their stubborn covering, hungry tackling and occasional flashes of united handling redeemed them.

Rosslyn Park's backs generally displayed the discipline of a bus queue; with their centres so bunched that the London Scottish were able to down them easily before they got started. And when they did pass out, they usually gained little ground. The Rosslyn Park kicking was often purposeless and merely gave the ball to London Scottish, poised eagerly to launch yet another of their penetrating attacks, with plenty of time to gather and choose an opening.

In contrast, particularly in the first half when they had the wind with them, London Scottish gave a lesson in some of the basics of rugby. They gained ground by running straight and hard. When stopped they did not die with the ball, and usually there were three or four men backing up to receive it. They kicked to wrong foot defenders.

Rugby is not only a game in which possession matters, but one in which territory has to be won, *hung on to and used for the* mounting of assaults. It was by doing this so well that the Scottish were able to build their early scores and lead usefully at half-time by nine points to three points. Norrie's penalty goal for the London Scottish came at a time when Rosslyn Park were rarely out of their own half, handling fussily and dithering when they should have been direct. Then beginning to show isolated flashes of brilliance which promised more than they achieved, Rosslyn Park were put into an attacking posture by Kent, who gathered a kick ahead and corkscrewed 30 yards through the Scottish defence. It was from the ground thus won that Ralston was able to land an equalizing penalty.

Again the Scottish determination dominated. After a quick heel from a forward ruck, Wilson scored a try from ground gained by Crerar and MacDonald, and Norrie converted from in front of the posts. Events after half-time again showed the importance of holding on to territory and ball. For once Rosslyn Park were refusing to die with the ball and with 20 minutes to go they demonstrated that they, too, were at last *capable of constructive attacks*.

Kent scored a try, raising hopes that Rosslyn Park would live up to their reputations. But the Scottish virtuosity continued. Wilson, who received the ball in his own 25, moved almost casually to the left to avoid a flying tackle, ran 30 yards and from his pass the handling of Birkett and Norrie who had sparkled all afternoon, lit the gathering gloom.

The final score was a just reversal, on this form, of the result of the previous match this season, when London Scottish lost 10—3. They have now won 11 matches out of 13.

LONDON SCOTTISH: D. Norrie; G. Birkett, A. A. Frisli, A. G. Biggar, A. P. Berthinussen; R. Wilson, P. R. D. Crerar; M. S. Lovett, A. B. Ballie, J. A. Fraser, M. Isted, R. W. Wright, M. A. Biggar, D. Hay, D. S. M. MacDonald.

ROSSLYN PARK: P. A. Treseder; J. Moyes, C. Kent, S. Fluskey, M. Bulpitt; G. Ralston, L. E. Weston; R. L. Barlow, P. d'A. Keith-Roach, N. P. Hinton, A. K. Rodgers, N. Mantell, R. Mordell, D. J. Starling, E. Bignell.

Referee: P. J. Wakefield (London Society).

Tennis

Umpires may impose boycott at Torquay

After a week of controversial decisions in the junior covered court *championships, sponsored* by Green Shield, Britain's tennis umpires seem almost certain to boycott next month's BP Cup under-21 internationals at the Palace Hotel, Torquay. John Barrett, the former British Davis Cup captain and organizer of the BP Cup week, has told the Umpires' Association that he requires only six *of their officials* to take the chairs. In an attempt to eliminate the many errors which have marred previous BP internationals, players would call their own shots.

"It is an idea I discussed with all the team captains after last year's BP Cup and they were all in favour", Mr Barrett said yesterday. "The umpire still has an important role to play as an adjudicator in case of disputes, but I believe we shall see far fewer mistakes on those fast wood courts, with players left to make their own decisions. I am sure there would be no cheating on their part.

"What we are trying to do is to eliminate the gross errors, which have so upset the players in the past, and to make the matches less irritating to those not only taking part, but watching, too.

FINAL ROUND: Boys' singles: A. S. Paton beat C. Bradman 6—3, 1—6, 6—4. Girls' singles: Miss J. M. Durie beat Miss C. J. Drury 7—5, 6—4. Girls' doubles: Miss A. P. Cooper and Miss D. A. Jevans beat Miss C. J. Drury and Miss A. E. Hobbs 7—5, 4—6, 7—5.

Golf

Reece makes the most of easy conditions

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Michael Reece, a Lancastrian solicitor, celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday yesterday by winning *the President's Putter* at Rye. In the final he defeated by four and three, Clive Edginton, who played a distinguished part for Oxford in the 1973 University Match.

Reece, the more experienced, holed some telling putts, including one from the edge of the first green, and kept his easy rhythm going to the end. Edginton, whose playing of the short holes, was outstanding all day, became two up for the second time at the seventh with a two, but Reece holed a key putt on the eighth green of seven feet to reduce the gap, and by the turn the match was all square, Edginton taking three putts from short of the ninth green.

Edginton began to show signs of tiring, cutting his second into the bushes at the 10th and missing his drive off the 12th tee, mistakes of which his opponent did not fail to take advantage. On top of that Reece holed from 27 feet for a four at the 13th, becoming three up. He was level par for the round, and having gone out in 34 in the morning on his way to defeating Dawson by four and three, had taken full advantage of the continuing easy conditions.

Reece has not quite risen to international level but he came close to it when he reached the semi-finals of the English in 1968. This is only his fourth appearance in the Putter, but regular appearances for Rossall in the Halford-Hewitt tournament, in the Lancashire championship which he has won twice, and in the English have made him a familiar figure on the golfing scene, and a popular one for he plays the game with intelligence and enjoyment. Generally speaking this, the fiftieth tournament of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society to be played, must have been one of the mildest putters of them all.

Edginton might be said to have won his semi-final against Dexter at the short holes. After a tight start to their match he took the lead by the seventh green, and won the eighth in four, turning two up. A moderate breeze against was expected to be in Dexter's favour at the 10th and 11th, but he unleashed a huge hook at the 10th and Edginton, after winning that hole in four, became four up with a birdie at the 11th. Dexter won the Sea Hole back with two irons to the green and also the 15th in spite of finding his drive unplayable after another vast hook. Edginton was in trouble thereabouts, but a pitch to a yard for his third steadied him and halved the hole. At the short 14th he had scored a valuable half striking his ball inside his opponent's after losing the previous hole, and at the final short hole his tee shot was perfectly judged and closed the door on the biggest crowd puller of the week.

FOURTH ROUND: E. R. Dexter beat D. G. Lucas two holes; M. F. Attenborough beat J. M. Cowman 4 and 3; D. J. Youngman beat G. H. Micklem 5 and 2; C. L. Edginton beat D. A. C. Harr, 1 hole; P. Dawson beat C. P. Harrison 2 and 1; J. L. J. Walsh beat H. M. J. Ritchie, 5 and 2; M. J. Reece beat A. W. J. Holmes, 1 hole; P. J. Barry beat J. J. N. Caplan, at 19th.

Quarter-final round: Dexter beat Attenborough, 1 hole; Edginton beat Youngman, at 20th; Dawson beat Walsh, 4 and 3; Reece beat Barry, 6 and 5.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: C. L. A. Edginton beat E. R. Dexter, 2 and 1; M. Reece beat P. Dawson, 4 and 3.

FINAL: Reece beat Edgington, 4 and 3.

Weiskopf goes one shot ahead after scoring 67

Tucson, Jan 11.—Tom Weiskopf turned in a five-under-par 67 yesterday to take a one-stroke lead after three rounds of the Tucson open golf tournament. The 33-year-old Weiskopf was 11 under par on 205; one shot away were John Miller, who has won this tournament for the past two years, and the British Open Champion, Tom Watson.

Miller also had a 67 under bright, sunny skies, and Watson had a one over par at the 18th hole for a 68. Rod Funseth turned in a 66 for a total of 207 in the first tournament on the PGA tour *this year*.

Peter Oosterhuis, of Great Britain, broke par for the first time with a one-under-par 71; he was even par on 216, but placed well back in the field. Weiskopf's only slip came at the 12th hole, where he bunkered his three-iron on the par-three and could only make a one over par.

THIRD ROUND: 205, T. Weiskopf, 67, 71, 67. 206, J. Miller, 70, 69, 67; T. Watson, 70, 68, 68. 207, R. Funseth, 71, 70, 66. 208, D. Stockton, 73, 66, 69; D. Hill, 68, 69, 71. 209, D. January, 71, 70, 68; H. Twitty, 71, 70, 68; B. Lietzke, 72, 67, 70; J. Gilbert, 66, 71, 72; L. Trevino, 72, 69, 70. 210, W. Casper, 72, 70, 68; F. Marti, 75, 68, 69; P. Rodgers, 68, 73, 69. 211, J. Heard, 69, 71, 71. Foreign scores: 213, B. Crampton (Australia), 70, 72, 71. 216, P. Oosterhuis (GB), 73, 72, 71.—Reuter.

Squash rackets

Why Safwat decision is to be condemned

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The toughest and most joyously spectacular event of the professional squash rackets season, the five-tournament grand prix, begins this evening at Newcastle. Jointly sponsored by British Caledonian *Airways and Crest Hotels* and promoted on their behalf by the Yellow-Dot sportswear company, it carries £13,025 in prize money for 20 days of competition between 10 men from Pakistan (five), Australia (three), Britain and South Africa (one each).

The players are the top seven in the world—Zaman, Hunt, Alauddin, Mohibullah, Jahan, Hiscoe and Nancarrow, together with Torsam, Watson and Easter, who rank among the next eight. The most notable absentees are Barrington and Safwat. Last year Barrington was injured in the course of a worrying, disappointing and unlucky grand prix. He has decided that his game is most effective when prepared for *isolated peaks, rather* than subjected to continual competition.

Safwat finished fourth last year but, this time, did not receive the invitation that his world ranking justified. The reasons are petty. Yellow-Dot were piqued because, instead of using their clothing and another company's rackets, Safwat accepted a better offer from a third company providing both. Regarding grand prix invitations as a means of gaining support for their business, Yellow-Dot closed the door on a player, who, with Jahan, produced the most attractive squash of last year's grand prix.

This is reprehensible. It detracts from the stature and good name of an event to which every other player was invited on merit, except for Easter, a special case *because he is the leading British* professional available for what is primarily a British circuit. Commercial considerations made Safwat an exception to an admirable principle. It is possible to appreciate Yellow-Dot's point of view while condemning both the decision to which it led them and the willingness of the other players to condone that decision.

Safwat's club, Abbeydale Park, Sheffield, has what is probably the best big-match arena in Britain. But, not surprisingly, it is again missing from the grand prix itinerary. Newcastle, Manchester and Wembley retain their places. Westervoort (Netherlands) and Charnock Richard (Lancashire) replace Leicester and Edinburgh.

The prize money amounts to £1,955 at each tournament (first prize £500), plus £3,250 in bonuses (first place £1,000) to be awarded at the end of the series. One man could earn as much as £3,500 or as little as £250. Each event begins with two qualifying matches. The second day is devoted to rest and practice. The two qualifiers then join the top six players for a three-day series, the winners moving ahead on a knock-out basis while the losers play off.

Cricket

Roberts leaves his mark as a fielder

Newcastle, Jan 11.—Hurricane hitting by several West Indians and a fine spell of fielding by Roberts gave the touring team a morale-boosting win by an innings and 19 runs over Northern New South Wales here today.

Roberts, fielding as sustitute for the injured Baichan, sent four batsmen back to the pavilion after taking two sparkling catches and making two run outs.

The West Indians set the foundation for their win when they had earlier hit 213 runs in 146 minutes against a depleted *Northern NSW attack. They then* bundled out the home team for 162 in their second innings.

SCORES: Northern New South Wales XI 155 (R. Wilkinson 39; V. A. Holder 4—23) and 162 (T. Edw

SPORT

Football

The reign of Leeds United is not yet over

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

Manchester United, helped by the 3—3 draw of Ipswich Town at Liverpool, are back to lead the Football League championship. It is the 15th time this season there has been a change at the top to emphasize how close run is the race.

Who will last the course best is a matter for argument. But it is significant how Leeds United crept quietly into second place only a point behind Manchester United and with a game in hand. When they were beaten by Bayern Munich in the European Cup final last May and then allowed Giles, their midfield commander-in-chief, to depart to West Bromwich Albion, one felt that would be the end of Leeds as a major force following a reign of 10 successful years.

But with Yorath, the captain of Wales, gaining stature in maturity and filling in efficiently for Giles, and Bremner, the other chief of staff, now changing his game to that of a watchful observer rather than an action man of involvement, Leeds have proved that their experience and deeply tested method football are dying hard. Should they win the League title in the end, however, they will be excluded from competing in Europe next season because of the European Union's (UEFA) ban put on them following the excesses of their supporters in Paris last May. That was a sad and costly night indeed.

It is good to see Ipswich on the rise again after a slow start to the season. Not many sides recover at Anfield. But to do so three times on an afternoon, as Ipswich did, was a feat to be recorded by wandering minstrels. Goals by Keegan (twice) and Case were answered one at a time by Whymark (twice) and by Gates. Ipswich are running into form just in time for the Cup.

Equally unexpected was Tottenham Hotspur's 3—2 win at the Baseball Ground where they now denied Derby, the reigning champions, equalling a club record of 12 successive home victories. This was the result that may yet have a deep significance on the outcome of the championship.

Tottenham continue to surprise their friends away from White Hart Lane while at times driving them to despair at home, but the other London sides continue to fade. Queen's Park Rangers, knocked out of the Cup at Newcastle United last Wednesday, ended a sad week by losing 2—1 at Manchester United to receive a dent to their League hopes. West Ham United, too, also out of the cup, continue to slide in the championship and were now held at Upton Park by Leicester City, who thus gained their 13th draw of the season. Arsenal, similarly out of the Cup, have nothing to play for over the remaining months apart from being sucked into the relegation vortex and trying to lift their heads again and recover some of their old pride, which is now in tatters.

United could change a decade of dreariness

By Geoffrey Green

Continental competition is on its way back again to Old Trafford. Whether it be in the senior European Cup or one of the other tournaments is entirely up to Manchester United themselves. But of all the challengers for this year's League championship, United would seem to have a better chance than most, on paper, at least, of claiming the crown.

Liverpool and Leeds United, those hardy annuals, together with Derby County, will, of course, dispute this to their last breath. But the fact remains that all these key figures, as well as other contenders, must now set foot in the roaring den of Old Trafford over the remaining months of the season.

If United can do what they did to Queen's Park Rangers before a near 60,000 crowd on Saturday then they will take some stopping. Their 2—1 victory on this occasion—it might well have been 5—1 but for the superb goalkeeping of Parkes—now seems to have put Rangers out of the race for the moment. Further, it confirmed what one scarcely dared to believe earlier, that United are a team again and a positive power for good in the land.

It is extraordinary how the fixture list is about to play into their hands. In February Liverpool, Derby County and West Ham United must all visit Old Trafford. In March, it will be the turn of Leeds and Middlesbrough, followed by Manchester City, Ipswich Town and Stoke City at a time when daffodils are decorating the month of April.

This, in essence, represents the effective field, and if United fail to shake off their pursuers they will have only themselves to blame. They have something else in their favour: they are too young to worry about the future. There is a spring in their step, and when these big tests come—as one did on Saturday—there will be no anxious quickening of the pulse and no gnawing of fingernails.

This was obvious from the moment Rangers took what seemed a crucial lead after only 10 minutes. A brilliant 40 yard through pass by Masson found Hill free, taking stride. The United defence was split wide at a stroke, and their red shirts opened up like the Red Sea as Givens completed the execution with a powerful leftward shot past the uncovered Stepney.

With a howling gale at their backs, this was just the kind of start Rangers needed. But so far from undermining their young foe, it merely seemed to intoxicate United. Mercury bubbled in them and they reacted on the instant. Lifted by the roar of that mighty concourse, they changed gear, went into overdrive, dismissed the hurricane in their faces as if it did not exist and kept up a relentless speed of attack over the full 90 minutes, the like of which one has seldom seen.

Nor was it all a mere blind, headlong sprint. Here was much subtle ball play at top pace from the likes of the diminutive Scot, Macari, and the Irishmen, McIlroy and Daly. Out on the flanks were two little wingers, the elusive Hill and Coppell, giving width to the whole attack as in the old days, and time after time they moved up behind a stretched defence. It was a ceaseless tide of attack, exciting and vibrant, which forced Rangers to build and rebuild their tortured defence.

United, I believe, by playing this vivid 4-2-4 football, with Macari and the perceptive Daly at the heels of Coppell, McIlroy, Pearson and Hill (often, indeed, making it a six man probe upfront), could help to change the future face of the game from its dreary look of the past 10 years. Here was entertainment played out in a wall of noise, a full Colosseum saluting its Caesar. One felt the tingle of old again.

When I asked Tommy Docherty, the manager, the secret of United's nonstop effort at such speed, he replied: "Merely a simple innocence. They don't worry too much about tactics. They just take on the others as they come and try to put the ball where it belongs—in the net." But for five star saves by Parkes from a couple of point blank headers by Macari, a 25 yard rocket from a free-kick by Forsyth, and a couple of close range misses by Pearson and Coppell, the ball would have spent quite a time in the Rangers net.

As it was, ironically, there was a touch of the bizarre about the two goals United did score. Only five minutes after their opening thrust by Givens, it was Bowles who sadly helped to set up the United equalizer. His bad back pass to his goalkeeper was intercepted by Pearson. The ball ricocheted around the defence like a set of dice shaken in a box and finally, after a volley of miscues, landed at Hill's feet. He put a free kick was awarded. It could just as easily have been a penalty as McKenzie was also lying injured in the area. However, free-kick, penalty—it is all the same to Lorimer. Greenhoff fastidiously organized the wall only for Lorimer, on a 10-yard run up, to drive the ball through it with such ferocity and velocity that you were thankful that no one bothered to argue with it, except the brave Shilton, who could be praised for blocking it, if not stopping it; Bremner appeared as if by magic to tack the ball away. Stoke's agony was over.

In the second half Leeds maintained their fut nelson on the game with diligence and an enthusiasm one would usually associate with a team half their age. Considering the heartache of last season and comparative emptiness of this one, what with the European ban, the players and Mr Armfield are to be admired.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Harvey; P. Reaney, F. Gray (sub. C. Harris), W. Bremner, P. Madeley, N. Hunter, P. Lorimer, A. Clarke, D. McKenzie, T. Yorath, J. Cherry.

STOKE CITY: P. Shilton; K. Lewis, M. Pejic, J. Mahoney, A. Dodd, A. Bloor, J. Ressiter (sub. J. Robertson), J. Greenhoff, L. Moores, A. Hudson, G. Salmons.

Referee: J. Homewood (Sunbury-on-Thames).

McKenzie flaunts a talent that will not be confined

By Clive White

Duncan McKenzie bagged his fourteenth goal of the season, the Leeds United defence registered their fifth successive zero and the team devoured their ninth victim in 11 matches. And so the Leeds machine grinds on towards the league title, the FA Cup and presumably whatever else is placed in its sights. For the time being they are what is described as handily placed, a point behind the leaders with a game in hand.

Judging by the size of the crowd at Elland Road on Saturday—almost 37,000—a lot of bright, competitive football was expected and with good reason. The guests, Stoke City, boasted positive away form that would put many teams' home record to shame. It is equalled only by Leeds themselves, but unhappily in the football that followed Stoke were never a match for Leeds in attack or anywhere else and were a well and early beaten side, by 2—0.

Stoke flooded midfield, but the Hudson company found themselves up against a current which raced vigorously towards their net. Leeds had Hunter back as the governor of their defence, playing as ruthlessly and as flawlessly as ever. They moved Cherry further upstream with a free role and he found plenty of vacant spots round the Stoke penalty area. From two of these in the early minutes he sent shots skipping past either side of Shilton's posts. Bought from Huddersfield Town for a modest £100,000 in 1972 Cherry has never held a regular position in the Leeds team but has now found that his niche is here, there and everywhere. He is one of only two ever presents in the team.

He set up the first goal in the 26th minute, just in time, we thought, to prevent a promising game from nodding off. Jimmy Armfield, the manager, had asked his team to be patient and so Cherry was as he played a neat ball out to Yoreth. Yoruth stroked it across the goal, Clarke flicked it on and the cheeky McKenzie's knapper sent the ball speeding to the far corner as Shilton sold himself at the rear.

McKenzie is without doubt now one of the few exciting players left in English football. He seemed to be on the end of every attack, just like a good centre forward should be. His spontaneous, nimble skills make him a particularly valuable player in confined situations, as he showed most memorably in the second half when flipping the ball in and out of half a dozen snapping feet to make room where there was none for a shot which deserved to beat Shilton but did not.

During first-half injury time Hudson lashed out at Bremner, apparently in retaliation, and a free kick was awarded. It could just as easily have been a penalty as McKenzie was also lying injured in the area. However, free-kick, penalty—it is all the same to Lorimer. Greenhoff fastidiously organized the wall only for Lorimer, on a 10-yard run up, to drive the ball through it with such ferocity and velocity that you were thankful that no one bothered to argue with it, except the brave Shilton, who could be praised for blocking it, if not stopping it; Bremner appeared as if by magic to tack the ball away. Stoke's agony was over.

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Referee: J. Homewood (Sunbury-on-Thames).

Atlético move in front of Real

Madrid, Jan 11.—Real Madrid lost at home to Atlético Madrid 1—0 today and lost the lead they have held through the first half of the Spanish league programme. Eugenio Leal's 43rd minute goal enabled Atlético to move one point above Real, the champions and cup holders.

In Rome, Juventus beat Roma 1—0 to maintain their one-point lead in the Italian championship. After Bettega's breakaway goal in the second half police fired tear gas into the stands to stop a hail of missiles and a threatened invasion of the pitch.—Reuter.

SPANISH LEAGUE: Betis 1, Las Palmas 0; Hercules 0, Real Sociedad 0; Oviedo 1, Sabadell 2; Santander 0, Valencia 1; Atletico Madrid 1, Real Madrid 0; Barcelona 3, Gijon 1; Atletico Bilbao 0, Elche 0; Salamanca 1, Seville 1.

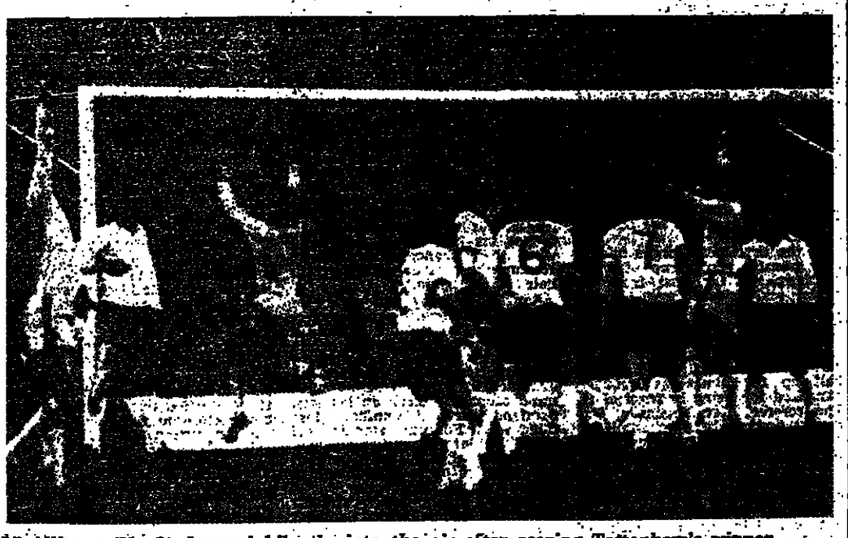
ITALIAN LEAGUE: Ascoli 1, Perugia 0; Cagliari 1, Como 0; Cesena 1, Fiorentina 1; Juventus 1, Roma 0; Milan 1, Verona 0; Napoli 2, Bologna 2; Sampdoria 1, Inter 2; Torino 2, Lazio 1.

BELGIAN LEAGUE: RWD Molenbeek 2, FC Malines 2; Beerschot 0, Beringen 0; FC Liege 0, Lokeren 4; F. Brugeois 2, La Louviere 0; Lokeren 3, Lierse 2; Antwerp 0; Beveren 2, Charleroi 0; Bruges 1, Standard Liege 0; Waregem 2, AS Ostend 2; Berchem 0, Anderlecht 1.

GREEK LEAGUE: Aew 0, Pask 0; Ethnikos 2, Panathinaikos 0; Yannina 3, Panionios 1; Panserraikos 0, Olympiakos 0; Aiginaitos 2, Aris 1; Heraklis 1, Panathinaikos 0; Pierikos 2, Panachaiki 0; Kastoria 1, Apollon 1.

PORTUGUESE LEAGUE: Tomar 0, Porto 5; Acadamica 0, Setubal 0; Beleenses 2, Guimaraes 0; Farense 1, Salgueiro 1; Braga 4, Atletico 0; Cuf 1, Belra-Mar 1.

DUTCH LEAGUE: Nac 1, FC Amsterdam 3; Feyenoord 3, FC Utrecht 1; Go Ahead Eagles 1, AZ'67 1; Nec 0, De Graafschap 0; MVV 1, PSV 6; Sparhouwen 0, Roda JC 1; FC Twente 2, FC Den Haag 0; Telstar 2, Excelsior 0; Ajax 2, Sparta 0.



McAllister (No 3) leaps jubilantly into the air after scoring Tottenham's winner.

Top class entertainment at Derby

By Tom Freeman

Jan van Daal, trainer of the great Dutch club, Ajax, likes to keep an eye on developments in other footballing countries as well as The Netherlands. He decided to visit England last weekend and chose as his match of the day Derby County v Tottenham Hotspur.

Either Mr van Daal had luck on his side or his perception is greater than any other football expert in Europe, for he could not have chosen a more exciting, more enjoyable match, or a better advertisement for the Football League.

Tottenham, as it happened, won 3—2, but the score could easily have been 7—6 for Derby, such was the fluctuating nature of a fascinating game that was fought out at a breathtaking pace, yet without a trace of animosity or malice. No wonder Mr van Daal thinks that all is well with English football. "What a player that Rioch is," enthused Mr van Dual. "What spirit, and what a [illegible] incident-packed match. His free-kick in the first half hit the underside of the crossbar, causing a great gasp of wonderment from the crowd, and leaving jennings breathless with surprise.

My man-of-the-match, however, was Tottenham's Neighbour, the player who turned the tide in his side's favour when they looked like being overwhelmed. It has taken Neighbour a long time to reach his peak and make certain of his first team place. He has put on a little more weight, to which he has added more aggression and confidence. On Saturday he wore the No. 11 jersey but operated almost entirely as an old fashioned outside-right, often running rings round the Derby defence.

It was Neighbour who shot Tottenham's equalizer after Powell had headed Derby into the lead after four minutes, and after Davies had replied for Derby, it was Neighbour who made the second goal, crossing perfectly for Perryman to float in an unstoppable header.

If Neighbour was a constant thorn in the side of Derby, James was hardly less so on the other side. At first he clearly had the [illegible] Tottenham defence into the ground. Yet McAllister recovered. So did Tottenham, thanks mainly to the stabilizing influence of Young, and McAllister had the great satisfaction of scoring what proved to be the winning goal, heading in from Coates's corner.

Five goals in the first half was almost too much to bear. Not surprisingly the second was nothing like as spectacular, though still immensely interesting, with Derby, having substituted Hector for the injured Powell, throwing all their formidable skill and resourcefulness into the battle.

Tottenham, thanks to the admirable Jennings, and a few slices of luck, survived. Inevitably in the after-the-match inquests by both clubs, there will be questions about the vulnerability of the two defences. Derby's is the more easily explained because McFarland, who has had influenza, was clearly not properly fit. Yet nothing should detract from the many final individual performances on both sides, and the enjoyment they gave to a lot of people.

DERBY COUNTY: C. Boulton; R. Thomas, H. Newton, B. Rioch, R. McFarland, C. Todd, S. Powell (sub. K. Hector), A. Gemmill, R. Davies, T. Naylor, D. McAllister, J. Pratt, W. Young, K. Osgood, R. Coates.

Tottenham: P. Perryman, M. Chivers, J. Duncan, P. Neighbour.

Referee: J. Wrennall (Chorley).

Confidence is the pursuit that matters

By Norman Fox

To dismiss West Ham United's League title hopes with 18 matches remaining and on the thin evidence of Saturday's curious 1—1 draw against a Leicester City team who also try to play interesting football might be premature if they did not have to meet the top four clubs before the end of February. Their realistic task would seem not the chasing of a fast escaping domestic prize but the pursuit of confidence in time for the third round of the European Cup Winners' Cup, the draw for which is being made this week.

In simple, but misleading terms, West Ham forfeited a point at Upton Park because the ball bounced up from their balding, untrue pitch at a moment when Tommy Taylor was trying to play a back pass to Day. The ball failed to carry and Lee intercepted and ran round the goalkeeper to score the equalizer. In fact, Leicester were worth a point on a day when conditions destroyed a lot of good intentions and left us with a ragged match flavoured only by the pert skills of Leicester's Weller.

There is, I think, no more improved player in the League than Weller. That he was a good ball player was obvious when he was with Millwall and Chelsea; now he has the vision and experience to move or pass through what to others would seem impregnable walls of defenders. Even Brooking could not match his dangerous diagonal runs and excellent long passes, and it was only inadequate finishing that forced Leicester to rely on West Ham's gift of a goal.

Though they were not at their best here, Leicester are obviously a team of considerable potential. Their most obvious weakness was a lack of liaison between the defenders and midfield players. Whereas Blockley seemed determined to relieve any dangerous situation with one hefty kick into the 50-50 area between the halfway line and West Ham's penalty area, Kember almost had to plead for chances to build in the middle.

West Ham still seem rudderless without Bonds and with three players badly off form, their usual characteristic, the long, flowing move from their own half, rarely showed itself. After over an hour of frustrated attempts to pull off a single completely satisfactory forward movement, West Ham succeeded when Lampard broke up an attack by Leicester's big three front men. Brooking and Holland carried the move along with a smooth promise and finally Alan Taylor managed to thrust a foot in front of Rofe and guide the ball past Wallington, who was later to become instrumental in ensuring that Leicester retained the point West Ham gave away.

WEST HAM UNITED: M. Day; J. McDowell, F. Lampard, P. Holland, T. Taylor, K. Look, A. Taylor, G. Best, T. Brooking, K. Jennings, A. Curtishley.

LEICESTER CITY: M. Wallington; E. Whitworth, D. Rofe, B. Kember, A. Blockley, A. Woollett, K. Weller, B. Alderson, C. Garland (sub. J. Sammels), H. Lee, F. Worthington.

Referee: A. E. Lees (Street, Somerset).

Weekend results and tables

First division

Arsenal	0	Aston Villa	0
Birmingham	0	Wolverhampton	1
Coventry	1	Sheffield Utd	0
Derby County	2	Tottenham	3
Leeds United	2	Stoke	0
Liverpool	3	Ipswich	3
Manchester Utd	2	QP Rangers	1
Middlesbrough	1	Manchester City	0
Newcastle	5	Everton	0
Norwich	3	Burnley	1
West Ham Utd	1	Leicester	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Manchester U	25	15	5	5	40	23	35
Leeds Utd	21	15	4	2	44	12	34
Liverpool	23	12	10	1	30	13	34
Derby County	23	13	6	4	39	22	32
QP Rangers	24	13	5	6	37	27	31
West Ham Utd	23	12	5	7	36	30	29
Middlesboro	23	10	8	7	25	21	28
Manchester C	23	8	9	6	30	26	25
Ipswich	23	8	11	4	30	27	27
Stoke City	23	10	7	6	31	20	27
Everton	22	9	9	4	41	35	27
Newcastle Utd	23	10	5	10	34	32	25
Aston Villa	23	8	8	9	31	32	24
Coventry C	23	8	8	9	27	31	24
Tottenham	23	8	7	8	30	31	23
Leicester C	23	5	13	5	27	25	23
Norwich City	23	8	6	11	30	40	22
Arsenal	23	5	8	10	19	31	18
Birmingham	23	7	4	12	27	36	18
Wolverhampton	23	6	6	11	26	38	18
Burnley	23	4	7	12	24	40	15
Sheffield U	23	1	5	17	13	34	7

Second division

Blackpool	2	Charlton	1
Bristol Rovers	1	Fulham	0
Chelsea	0	Oldham	3
Hull City	1	Notts Forest	0
Notts County	4	York City	0
Oxford Utd	1	Bristol City	1
Plymouth	3	Orient	0
Portsmouth	1	Carlisle	0
West Bromwich	0	Sunderland	0
Postponed: Blackburn Rovers v Southampton; Bolton Wanderers v Luton Town.			

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sunderland	23	16	4	3	39	21	36
Bolton Wdrs	23	13	7	3	41	22	33
Blackpool	23	13	4	6	35	21	30
Notts County	23	13	5	7	34	22	30
Southampton	23	13	2	8	43	29	28
West Brom	23	9	10	4	32	22	28
Oldham Ath	23	11	5	8	37	38	28
Luton Town	23	11	3	8	34	29	27
Bristol R	23	8	11	4	25	23	27
Fulham	23	9	7	8	30	26	25
Blackpool	23	9	7	9	24	28	25
Plymouth A	23	6	10	7	22	22	22
Notts Forest	23	8	7	8	23	23	22
Orient	24	7	9	8	21	23	23
Chelsea	23	8	7	10	29	31	23
Carlisle Utd	23	6	9	8	20	22	21
Hull City	23	9	4	12	27	32	22
Charlton Ath	24	8	5	11	29	41	21
Blackburn R	23	5	11	7	22	28	21
Oxford Utd	23	5	7	11	24	36	17
York City	23	5	5	13	19	33	15
Portsmouth	23	4	5	14	25	36	14

Third division

Aldershot	1	Bury	1
Cardiff	0	Chester	1
Chester	1	Mansfield	1
Chesterfield	1	Wrexham	1
Colchester	0	Crystal Palace	2
Gillingham	3	Swindon	2
Millwall	2	Preston	0
Port Vale	2	Peterborough	0
Rochdale	1	Southend	2
Sheffield Wed	3	Hereford	2
Shrewsbury	2	Grimsby Town	0
Walsall	3	Halifax	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Crystal Palace	25	15	7	3	40	21	37
Walsall	26	11	7	8	37	33	29
Brighton	24	11	7	6	37	23	29
Hereford Utd	25	12	5	8	34	27	29
Peterborough	25	8	10	7	37	32	26
Cardiff City	25	10	5	10	27	28	25
Bury	26	8	9	9	27	31	25
Port Vale	24	9	7	8	31	25	25
Millwall	25	9	7	9	28	28	25
Shrewsbury	23	10	4	9	32	30	24
Wrexham	24	9	6	9	28	29	24
Rotherham	23	9	6	8	27	28	24
Chester	24	8	8	8	27	28	24
Gillingham	23	7	9	7	30	31	23
Grimsby Town	22	10	3	11	37	44	23
Tranmere Rov	23	8	6	9	31	37	22
Aldershot	23	7	8	8	32	38	22
Halifax Town	23	7	7	9	24	33	21
Colchester Utd	24	7	7	10	36	30	21
Chesterfield	24	7	6	11	36	38	20
Southend Utd	21	7	4	10	35	36	18
Sheffield Wed	23	4	10	9	27	31	18
Swindon Town	22	4	9	9	22	27	17
Mansfield T	22	4	5	13	26	36	14

Fourth division

Bournemouth	2	Bradford City	1
Brentford	1	Torquay	1
Cambridge Utd	3	Swansea	1
Crewe	1	Doncaster	2
Lincoln	2	Hartlepool	0
Northampton	5	Barnsley	0
Scunthorpe	1	Newport	2
Southport	1	Reading	2
Watford	2	Darlington	0
Postponed: Rochdale v Huddersfield.			

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Lincoln City	23	18	3	2	53	23	39
Northampton	25	17	4	4	41	12	38
Reading	25	13	4	8	41	32	30
Tranmere Rov	23	13	5	6	37	30	30
Bournemouth	24	12	5	7	32	18	29
Huddersfield	23	12	5	6	29	21	29
Cambridge Utd	23	10	7	6	31	22	27
Doncaster Rov	24	11	4	9	33	30	26
Exeter City	26	9	8	9	28	22	26
Newport Cnty	24	10	6	8	39	42	26
Crewe Alex	24	8	9	7	25	21	25
Hartlepool	26	10	5	9	37	35	25
Torquay Ath	24	11	3	10	33	30	25
Swansea City	23	9	6	8	31	31	24
Brentford	23	9	6	8	33	33	24
Rochdale	23	8	8	8	32	28	22
Watford	23	7	5	11	37	33	19
Stockport Co	23	7	5	11	27	36	19
Darlington	23	7	5	11	31	40	19
Bradford	23	6	6	11	29	31	18
Barnsley	24	5	8	11	20	32	18
Scarborough	24	5	8	11	20	37	18
Workington	23	4	9	10	17	34	17
Southport	24	1	3	20	16	46	5

SOUTHERN LEAGUE, Premier division: Dunstable 0, Maidstone 0; Gravesend 0, Nuneaton 0. First division, North: Bury Town 0, Barry 1; Cheltenham 2, AP Leamington 2; Oswestry 3, Wellingborough 1; Rushden 2, Barnet 2; Tamworth 2, Witney 1. South: Basingstoke 3, Bognor Regis 0; Canterbury 1, Minehead 1; Crawley 3, Poole 1; Folkestone/Sheppey 0, Dorchester 2; Ramsgate 1, Andover 1; Salisbury 3, Waterlooville 0; Trowbridge 2, Metropolitan Police 1. League Cup: Third round replay: Wealdstone 2, Cambridge City 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley 2, Great Harwood 1.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Evenwood 0, North Shields 1; Shilbottle 0, Whitley Bay 2; South Bank 0, Spennymoor 1; Tow

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen	5	Dundee Utd	3
Dundee	4	Hearts	7
Hibernian	2	Ayr	0
Motherwell	1	Celtic	3
Rangers	4	St Johnstone	0

Law 5, Hordan OW 1; Billingham 1, Blyth 3 0; Durham City 0, Penrith 2; Ferryhill 1, West Auckland 2; Consett 1, Whitby 2.

F.A. TROPHY, FIRST ROUND: Fourth round: Abingdon Town 1, Truro 0; Barton Rovers 2, Basildon United 2 (After extra time); Billericay 2, City of Norwich OEU 1; Bishop's Stortford 2, Ayloesbury 0; Eastbourne Town 1, Heathe 3; Sports 0; Gosport Borough 1, Farnborough Town 4; Hungerford Town 2, Brackenhurst 1; Molesey 1, Burnham 0; Stamford 5, Bermuda WMC 0; Stratford Town 0, Cadbury Athletic 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Hayes 1, Hitchin Town 1; Hornchurch 1, Southall and EB 0; Leytonstone 0, Barking 0; Oxford City 0, Clapton 2; Wealdstone 2, Walthamstow Avenue 1. Second division: Aveley 0, Tilbury 3; Chesham United 1, Finchley 1; Corinthian-Casuals 1, Hornchurch 2; Hampton 5, Harlow Town 3; Harrow Borough 1, Croydon 1; Hoddesdon 1, Bromley 2; Maidenhead United 1, Hertford Town 0; Walton and Hersham 3, Ware 2; Wokingham Town 1, Wembley 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: First division: Alton 1, Bounslow 0; Cheshunt 3, Rainham Town 1; Edmonton-Haringey 1, Erith and Belvedere 3; Letchworth 2, Leyton 0; Ruislip Manor 2, Marlow 1; Worthing 0, Grays Athletic 1. Second division: Camberley 0, Edgware 0; Fareham Town 0, Egham and District 2; Harefield United 0, Chesham United 1; Hemel Hempstead 3, Uxbridge 1; Willesden 0, Epping Town 0; Windsor and Eton 3, Feltham 1.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenians 0, Old Etonians 4; Old Bradfordians 1, Old Harrovians 1; Lancing O.B. 1, Old Wellingburians 2; Old Malvernians 2, Old Alleynians 1; Old Reptonians 5, Old Salopians 3.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Ardingley 4, Corinthian Casuals 6.

Scottish first division

East Fife	1	Partick Th	1
Kilmarnock	4	Dunfermline	0
Montrose	0	Airdrie	0
Queen of South	3	Falkirk	2

Postponed: Clyde v Morton; Hamilton Academicals v Dumbarton; St Mirren v Arbroath.

Scottish Cup second rd

Albion Rovers	1	Glasgow Univ	1
Cowdenbeath	1	Stenhousemuir	0
Forfar	2	Meadowbank	0
Forres Mechanics	1	Alloa	2
Raith	1	Clydebank	1
Stenhousemuir	2	Brechin	1
Stirling Albion	4	Civil Service S	0
Stranraer	2	Keith	3

FA CHALLENGE TROPHY: First round: Ashington 2, Goole 2; Bangor City 2, Telford 2; Bishop's Stortford 1, Enderby 1; Bromsgrove Rovers 2, Worcester 0; Buxton 0, Altrincham 3; Chelmsford 0, Bedford 1; Corby 2, Kidderminster 0; Dartford 1, Dagenham 3; Enfield 3, Banbury 0; Falmouth 2, Weymouth 3; Gainsborough 0, Boston United 0; Gateshead 0, Bishop Auckland 1; Harwich and Parkeston 3, Stourbridge 0; Hastings 4, Bexley 0; Hendon 1, Kettering 0; Hillingdon 4, Ashford 0; Kings Lynn 0, Barton Albion 3; Lancaster 4, Barrow 0; Leatherhead 2, Staines 2; Macclesfield 1, Runcorn 3; Marsaile 2, Dulwich Hamlet 0; Merthyr Tydfil 1, Yeovil 0; Mossley 0, Grantham 0; Morecambe 5, Crook Town 2; Nuneaton 0, Victoria 0; Wigan 2, Romford 1; Tooting and Mitcham 1, Scarborough 3; Wallington 2; Slough 2, Dover 1; Stafford Rangers 4, Burscough 0; Sutton 0, Walton 0; Wimbledon 0, Worksop 3; Matlock 2,

Leading scorers

FIRST DIVISION: 20, E. MacDougall (Norwich City); 18, D. Tueart (Manchester City); 17, J. Duncan (Tottenham Hotspur), A. Gowling (Newcastle United); 15, P. Noble (Burnley), D. McKenzie (Leeds United).

Hockey

Quick goals bring confidence to Midlands

By Sydney Friskin

East 0 Midlands 2

A keener sense of direction guided Midlands to a merited victory over East in a divisional hockey match at the picturesque Woodhall Spa ground in Lincolnshire yesterday. Two first-half goals gave the winners the confidence they needed to make sure of victory.

A working knowledge of each other's methods made Midlands look the more accomplished side. East, who had plenty of talent on view, were unable to put it together and gained nothing from a tendency to confine play to their stylish inside forwards. If they had got the ball through to Hazell on the right wing more frequently, their excursions might have been profitable.

Maclain, the East captain, had a fine game at left back, as did Watts at left half. Hurst in goal, who could have done with more protective covering in the early minutes, made a number of smart saves. Knight, another sound defender, had no luck with his striking of short corners.

Midlands, too, were well served in goal by Owen, who had all the covering he needed from Watson and Perry. Harvey was the best of the half backs and Pritchard the most resourceful forward, with Church running him a close second.

East knew that they had a difficult task on their hands once Midlands had taken a 2—0 lead within 10 minutes, after exploiting some of the untidiness in East's defence. Church made the opening for Taylor to score in the fourth minute and Pritchard had little resistance when he scored with an angular shot from a long corner four minutes later.

If East had reduced the lead late in the first half, this might have been a more exciting game. Their best chance of doing so was created by Hazell in the 26th minute. His centre found its way to Guyton, whose quick shot just missed the target. Guyton at that time was deputizing as centre forward for Sharma, who had left the field for attention after he had been hit in the face by a rising ball. If Barker had not retrieved the ball on the line at the other end, East would have gone into the second half three goals down.

If East had hoped to recover their composure in the second half their ambitions were soon frustrated. The Midland defence took on an extra coating of doumess, particularly after Owen had saved a shot from a short corner by Knight. Midlands, too, were prevented from converting a short corner in consequence of a splendid save by Hurst.

After these early thrills the game became a little touchy. Several attacks by the East forwards were broken up before they had time to develop. Their last chance of scoring was lost when Owen made another smart save from a short corner well struck by Knight.

EAST: J. Hurst (St Albans and Herts); A. Knight (Ipswich and Suffolk), T. Maclain (Bedford and Bedfordshire Eagles, captain), D. Barker (Stourbridge and Midlands), A. Jenkins (Leicester and Hertis), M. Hazell (Spencer and Herts), M. Dansah (Bedfordshire Eagles and Beds), P. Sharma (Bedfordshire Eagles and Beds) (sub. S. Elford, Boston and Lincs), Benawra Singh (Bedfordshire Eagles and Beds), S. Guyton (Bluehearts and Herts).

MIDLANDS: D. J. Owen (Southgate and Worcs); M. S. Watson (Nottingham and Notts), J. G. R. Perry (Edgbaston and Warwicks, captain), N. Stone (Stourport and Worcs), M. A. Harvey (Nottingham and Notts), G. Rose (Worcester and Worcs), G. Sayner (Worcester and Worcs), J. Pritchard (Cannock and Staffs), D. H. Church (Rugby Agricultural College and Northants), P. Anderson (Loughborough Colleges and Leics), W. Taylor (Derby and Derbys).

Umpires: D. Swallow and B. A. Swinburne (Northern Counties).

Athletics

England's wunderbar kid Munich bound

SPORT

Racing

National handicap quite a problem

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Captain Christy, the 30-length winner of the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day, will miss the Grand National. His stable companion, Roman Bar, is to be Pat Tuaffe's only representative at Aintree on April 3.

Tuaffe said yesterday: "The Cheltenham Gold Cup will be Captain Christy's main objective this spring. His next run is likely to be in the Harold Clark Memorial Chase at Leopardstown on February 14 with Bobby Coonan in the saddle." Coonan had to miss the ride on Captain Christy in December because of a back injury, but expects to work out soon, and hopes to resume race riding before the end of the month.

Captain Christy's absence from the list of entries will make the handicappers' lives a little bit easier than it would have been, not that their task is ever a simple one. It will also mean that a lot of horses who would have been given comparatively light weights will now get considerably more. For instance, Money Market will now be allotted more weight than he would have been. Yet another reason, in my opinion, for not betting on the race until the weights are published.

Money Market, the horse who ran away with the Anthony Mildmay, Peter Cazalet Memorial Handicap Steeplechase at Sandown Park on Saturday, can now be backed to win the Grand National on April 3 at 16-1 with Ladbrokes. William Hill are offering him at even shorter odds—only 12-1 believe it or not. And although there has been no more impressive winner of a handicap this season, it is difficult to envisage a stampede of punters eager to get on at those odds.

For a start, the Grand National still months away. Further list of entries has not been published, let alone weights. I do not particularly like the handicappers at any time, most of the year. Some are still of the misguided impression that a computer at Weatherbys does the handicapping. It does not simply stores the information fed into it. The Jockey Club has its own panel of handicappers who are responsible for making the ratings of horses each week and feeding the computer with their own findings.

Give Red Rum who has won the Nationals—the second one on his back? That must be a ticklish question. And what they treat not only Red Rum, Spanish Steps and The Dikler on Saturday's result? Spanish Steps and The Dikler finished third and fifth, respectively, behind last year's National, which was won from Red Rum. Again is a problem which becomes more acute when allses who finished fourth behind last year's National. Now can the bold Money Market, who carried a stone more than Spanish Steps but a stone less than Red Rum and The Dikler, be given a chance?

Perhaps spare a thought for the Jockey Club's minions, but I do those responsible for preparing the handicap for this year's National. On Saturday Money Market simply galloped into the ground. I say simply of course there is nothing simple attached to winning a steeplechase over three and five furlongs around Aintree. Yet Money Market makes it look so simple.

His jockey, Barry Flung down a challenge to his eight rivals from the driving Money Market had a clear lead before the first fence even reached as if to say, catch me as if you can". And they never looked like doing so. "Fantastic, he never put a foot wrong," was the way that Barry described his ride on Money Market afterwards. And nor in all fairness did Barry. Together they flew those trappy fences that are the feature of Sandown all along the back straight at such a rate on the second circuit that it was clear fully a mile from home that none had an earthly chance of catching the leader, and that only a fall could prevent him from becoming the first horse to win the trophy twice.

Of all the horses in training at present Money Market is one that you can bank upon jumping a clear round. Landing over the last fence still well clear of his nearest pursuers Money Market and Barry were given a standing ovation as they raced up the hill for the last time to claim the prize that they so richly deserved. For it was a case of Money Market first and the rest nowhere.

But the drama was still not over because Money Market is one of those who suffers from a lack of oxygen in the letdown period after a race. Twice in the past he has collapsed. Money Market's veterinary surgeon was on hand on Saturday with an oxygen cylinder at the ready and although they were not needed it was just as well that they were there because Money Market looked distinctly unsteady as he was led round and round the unsaddling enclosure in an attempt to keep the blood flowing. But all's well that ends well and on this occasion the trainer, Verley Bewicke, and owner, Lord Chelsea, were able to breathe a sigh of relief as he was eventually led away.

For them Money Market had just completed another exciting chapter in their racing lives. He was their second big winner on a consecutive Saturday. Only a week earlier they had won the Mandarin Steeplechase at Newbury with Roman Holiday. Not unnaturally Money Market will now be trained with the Grand National in mind and have perhaps two races between now and then. But Barry will be only able to ride him around Liverpool if The Dikler does not run there, as he has already committed himself as far as that is concerned and he is not one to go back on his word.

At approximately the same time that Money Market was doing his stuff at Sandown, What A Buck was continuing his winning streak at Haydock Park where he landed his third prize in a row, the day's most valuable race, the Tote Northern Steeplechase. But unlike Money Market, What A Buck will not be trained with the Grand National in mind. He will not even be entered for it even though he is a half brother to L'Escargot, the hero of Aintree last spring. Instead What A Buck is to be aimed at the Cheltenham Gold Cup which his elder half brother won twice.

David Nicholson, who has placed What A Buck so shrewdly this season, told me yesterday that Lord Vestey's nine-year-old was in "A1 condition" after his race. I had inquired about What A Buck's wellbeing because he was lame for a couple of strides after he had pulled up and that was the reason why King got off him in such a hurry. Those on the spot thought that he had broken down, but yesterday his legs were, in the words of his trainer, "as cold as ice this morning." Nicholson went on to say that in his opinion What A Buck had put up one of the gamest performances of the season.

STATE OF GOING: Leicester: Steeplechase course, good; hurdles course, soft. Windsor: Steeplechase course, good to firm; hurdles course, good. Pontwall Park (tomorrow): Good to soft.

Windsor programme

12.15 COMBERMERE HURDLE (4-y-o: Div I: Part I: £272: 2m 30yd)

2 ff Running Scared (A. Spencer), A. Pitt, ... R. Forsyth 7
4 033 Bagdad Gold (Miss B. Connor), D. Nic... 1-0 J. Suthern
6 202 Charlie M (Mrs E. Chandler), M. Masson, ... P. Kelleway
8 33 Dolarian (Mrs M. Allsopp), D. Morley, ... B. R. Davies
9 00 Double Whiskey (Mrs P. Piergdell-Bouverie, ...ding, 11-0 ... R. Linley
12 00 Friendly Queen (G. Standing), R. Atkins, ... R. Atkins
13 03 Hamstone (G. Perry), L. Cottrell, 11-0 ... P. Warner
16 f Leadlig Lady (Mrs C. Coker), P. Taylor, ... A. Carroll 7
18 00 *Lytham (H. Denton), D. Kent, 11-0 ... —
21 p0003f McCabe (Mrs J. Matthews), S. Matthews, ... T. Gebbie 7
22 Mood Music (P. Calver), P. Calver, 11-0 ... J. Davies 7
23 Nestos (Mrs J. Ferguson), T. M. Jones, ... N. Flanagan
25 00 Polly Toodle (G. Kindersley), Kindersley, ... C. Candy
27 4 Singing Saint (G. Dobinson), Mrs Finch, ... J. Jenkins
28 f Skye the Limit (J. Lewis), Mrs Oughton, ... C. Read
29 00 Upham Royal (R. Brinkworth), D. Gandolf... Shoemark

11-4 Leading Lady, 7-2 Charlie M, 9-2 Running Scared, Bagdad Gold, Hamstone, 12-1 Singing Saint, 16-1 others.

2.45 COMBERMERE HURDLE (4-y-o: Div III: Part I: £272: 2m 30yd)

1 01 Blagoslav (B. ...nis), D. Dale, 11-10 ... Forsyth 7
2 14 Sodor (E. Bigg), D. Morley, 11-10 ... R. Barry
3 03000 Ballpet (A. Stevens), Stevens, 11-0 ... Little 7
5 20 Baronet (N. Callaghan), Callaghan, 11-0 ... Wagner
6 00 Blues Again (L. Dowman), K. Ivory, 11-0 ... Gibson
7 00 Calibre (R. Stiles), P. Taylor, 11-0 ... Carroll 7
8 0 Field Mess (Mrs M. Newton), T. M. Jones, ... Flanagan
9 p4433 Hello Sailor (Mrs B. Taylor), J. Haine, 11-0 ... Broad 7
10 0000 Karamist (M. Denbigh), M. Goswell, 11-0 ... Powell
11 04 Landing Party (Sir E. McAlpine), F. Cundell, 1... Davies
12 004-4 Mournstyke (J. Redfern), J. Holt, 11-0 ... Atkins
13 00 Rei de Frontiere (Col C. Spincer), Mrs Oughton, ... C. Read
14 00 Sousceahray (H. Collins), M. Masson, 11-0 ... Kelleway
15 Tudor Lass (C. Weeks), R. Armytage, 11-0 ... Evans 3

5-2 Blagoslav, 7-2 Sodor, 5-1 Hello Sailor, 7-1 Baronet, 8-1 Mournstyke, 12-1 Calibre, Ballpet, 16-1 others.

3.15 COMBERMERE HURDLE (4-y-o: Div I: £272: 2m 30yd)

1 p Arzemboy (T. Rice), T. Marshall, 11-0 ... Wagner
2 00420 Betsy Girl (R. York), York, 11-0 ... Powell
3 0 Birbling Brook (C. Mackenzie), J. Old, 11-0 ... Candy
4 Chatlor Girl (Miss S. Cripps), J. Hayward, 11-0 ... Gibbons 7
5 Collaborator (W. Mann), A. Pitt, 11-0 ... Gibbons 7
6 04 Friendly Steve (V. Edwards), P. Mitchell, 11-0 ... R. Davies 3
7 000 Given (Mrs S. Hadida), L. Beeson, 11-0 ... Jenkins
8 020 Great Balcony (D. Sanger), D. Nicholson, 11-0 ... Gilbert
9 3000 Laurex (Mrs A. Morley), C. Fox, 11-0 ... Kelley
10 000 Obligatory (P. Fox), K. Ivory, 11-0 ... Gibson
11 Pagot Boy (E. Burchett), G. Harwood, 11-0 ... Read
12 00- Philemore (J. Gadsdon), J. Gadsdon, 11-0 ... Hart 5
13 Shimle (Mrs S. Jones), J. Haine, 11-0 ... Davies 7
14 0 Snow Mountain (D. Jacob), A. Stevens, 11-0 ... Duggan
15 Staredo (J. Dryden), D. Morley, 11-0 ... Davies
16 00 Teotihuacan (F. Harris), K. Bailey, 11-0 ... Brinsd
17 0 Twenty-Two Carat (Miss Alexandra), R. Price, 11-0 ... Gracey
18 20 Ugo (Mrs D. Mills), R. Hannon, 11-0 ... King
19 Virginia Drive (D. Underwood), Underwood, 11-0 ... R. Davies 7
20 002 Wallow Cop (R. Evans), S. Matthews, 11-0 ... Hale 7

4-1 Staredo, 5-1 Darling Bob, 7-1 Betsy Girl, 8-1 Ugo, 10-1 Sharp Arrow, Twenty-Two Carat, 12-1 Given, Laurex, Virginia Drive, 14-1 Pagot Boy, 16-1 others.

3.45 BEARWOOD HURDLE (Handicap: £408: 2m 30yd)

1 00b-103 Levantine (CD) (Mrs S. Williamson), D. Morley, 7-11-7 ... A. Gr...
4 r-0 Paddlesworth (Mrs R. Lingham), S. Supple, 9-11-1 ... R. ...
5 223 Harry Zephyr (Mrs A. Lacey), Dudgeon, 7-10-12 R. ...
6 21- Prime Rate (D. Montagu), Miss Sinclair, 6-10-10 R. ...
7 031201 Reddie (Rev Carter), Carter, 7-10-13 ... D. ...
8 241300- Ballyjolo (C. Dodson), S. Melor, 5-10-12 ... C. ...
9 3102-42 Seira (A. Neaves), Neaves, 8-10-10 ... B. ...
10 4000-00 My Hero (G. Greenwood), A. Stevens, 7-10-10 N. ...
11 Marwan Smith (V. Matthews), R. Armytage, 7-10-9 Mr S. ...
12 1-00004 Mandy Boy (F. Pullen), J. Gifford, 5-10-7 ... M. ...
13 0-0 Anavel (G. Ripley), Ripley, 9-10-5 ... G. Gra...

Leicester programme

2.0 NOMAD HURDLE (Div I: £510: 3m)

1 4010 Victors Slave (CD) (J. Haggas), A. Dickinson, 5-11-3 ... M. Dickin...
2 0000-00 Alec Lewis (J. Lisle), W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-12 ... T. S...
3 p00-p03 Border Lark (Mrs D. Harvey), J. Peacock, 6-10-12 R. Prol...
4 23-20 Brigadier Vince (Mrs J. Peppiatt), P. Bailey, 6-10-12 K. W...
5 Head Keeper (Lord Ingestre), Miss P. Wint, 6-10-12 ... V. So...
6 4-02100 Rambling (C. Henty), P. Cundell, 5-10-12 ... G. Brod...
7 000-p04 Shalimar (Mrs W. Burke), G. Fairbain, 5-10-12 P. Broder...
8 p- Silface Lad (J. Eggl), R. Hollinshead, 6-10-12 ... C. Asb...
9 0-2 Stubblick (T. Worley), R. Head, 6-10-12 ... J. Francis
10 000-34 Act the Creep (Mrs R. McLaughlin), R. E. Peacock, 5-10-7 ... S. O'Neill
11 Car Colston (R. Bagnall), P. Felgate, 5-10-7 ... L. Wakling
12 000 Catchgleeson (B. O'Grady), H. Morris, 5-10-7 ... P. Mor...
13 up Charlotte Pancake (C. Rimpty), F. Cundell, 5-10-7 L. Gerrit...
14 000 Mister Solo (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 5-10-7 ... Mr R. Alexander
15 0p0 Moray Lodge (R. Winfield), S. Norton, 5-10-7 ... B. Fletcher
16 002 Sweet Innocence (R. Wallace), K. Ivory, 5-10-7 ... G. Thorner
17 0 Tacland (G. Dale), P. Bevan, 5-10-7 ... K. Jones
18 00-0 Tartan Eve (R. Scandrett), J. Edwards, 5-10-7 ... B. Brogan

11-4 Victors Slave, 4-1 Stubblick, 5-1 Rambling, 12-1 Brigadier Vince, Act the Creep, 14-1 Sweet Innocence, 16-1 Mister Solo, 16-1 others.

2.30 GOLDEN MILLER HURDLE (£1,482: 2m)

1 1111 Asdic (D) (Maj Gen J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid), S. Ingham, 5-11-... A. Gonsalves
2 11 Acquaint (D) (J. Henderson), F. Winter, 5-11-3 ... Mr H. Henderson
3 3211 Sporadic (D) (Mrs M. Slade), J. Gifford, 6-11-8 ... R. Champion
4 03-000 Perversity (Mrs D. Bennett), A. Turnell, 6-11-7 ... A. Turnell
5 302p- True Lad (Mrs E. Swainson), W. Swainson, 6-11-7 D. Cartwright

6-1 Asdic, 13-8 Sporadic, 4-1 Acquaint, 10-1 Perversity, 33-1 True Lad.

3.0 WYMESWOLD STEEPLECHASE (£997: 2½m)

1 111112 Gummers How (D) (N. Vigors), D. Gandolfo, 8-13-0 P. Barton
3 1-00041 Double Negative (Mrs M. Power), F. Rimell, 6-11-6 ... K. White
10-11-1 ... Watkinson
7 f Eagle Monday (R. Pilkington), M. Kilheran, 7-11-1 G. Holmes
8 pp0-0 Parthenon (Sir R. Macdonald-Buchanan), Thomson Jones, ... R. Crank
9 0-0004f Pleasure Seeker (Mrs G. Bull), G. Bull, 7-11-1 ... R. Evans 7
10 10-133 Saint Spiridon (P. Oldfield), Mrs R. Pitman, 8-11-1 Mr R. Smart 7
11 00-f0 Skid Alley (Mrs C. Paxton), J. Edwards, 6-11-1 ... B. Brogan
12 0-2344 Wayward Winfred (J. Carden), G. Owen, 7-11-1 ... R. P. Davies
13 0-14f00 Lady Cynthay (Miss C. Worsey), E. Jones, 5-10-7 S. Holland

5-2 Gummers How, 4-1 Double Negative, 5-1 Saint Spiridon, 8-1 Wayward Winfred, 10-1 Parthenon, 16-1 others.

Sandown Park

1.0: 1. Satylad (7-1); 2. Summer Dance (7-1); 3. Opinchous (33-1). 6 ran. Northerner 11-10 fav.

1.30: 1. Open Fire (9-2); 2. Torcern Rule (11-1); 3. Colonel Nelson (4-1). 8 ran. Salado 7-2 fav.

2.0: 1. Money Market (2-1 fav); 2. Corry Maker (20-1) and Highland Seal (14-1). 7 ran.

2.30: 1. Super Trojan (33-1); 2. Contamie (16-1); 3. Shinto (8-1). 14 ran.

3.0: 1. Carnishee (15-8 fav); 2. Numbers Engaged (9-2); 3. Vulgan Town (4-1). 9 ran.

3.30: 1. Lone Eagle (4-1); 2. Darcy (16-1); 3. Light Infantry (12-...). 13 ran. Baliador 11-8 fav.

Market Rasen

12.45: 1. Last Attempt (7-2); 2. Golden Crescent (8-1); 3. Much of Time (8-1). 18 ran. Lady Week End (5-2 fav).

1.15: 1. Supreme Sail (3-1); 2. Good God (6-2 fav); 3. Sunda Princess (10-1). 10 ran. Night Watchman did not run.

1.45: 1. Hemingway (1-8 fav); 2. Ocean Voyage (7-2); 3. Orca Ten (11-4). 14 ran.

Haydock Park

1.0: 1. Carabinier (4-1); 2. Norom (14-1); 3. Holly Twish (7-4 fav). 15 ran.

1.30: 1. Good Prospect (3-1 fav); 2. Welton Lad (10-1); 3. Skiddaw View (30-1). 11 ran.

2.0: 1. What a Buck (11-8 fav); 2. Cannabet (7-2); 3. Even Swell (9-2). 6 ran.

2.30: 1. Beholden (3-1 fav); 2. Pole Pam (20-1); 3. Broomstick (10-1). 15 ran. Distant Cousin did not run.

3.0: 1. Westby Lad (7-4 fav); 2. Gavina Boy (11-1); 3. Birdland (50-30). 6 ran. Salmon Storm, Why Go did not run.

3.30: 1. Clegery (6-5 fav); 2. Ingham (5-2); 3. Flirter (14-1). 13 ran. Modin, Dorgen's Bid did not run.

For the record

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 0, Southgate 1; Brentley 1, Canons 2; Hawks 1, Blackheath 1; Hounslow 3, Cheshunt 1; Mid-Surrey 0, Purley 0; Richmond 1, Teddington 0; Slough 2, Maidenhead 0; St Albans 1, Guildford 0; Surbiton 3, Old Kingstonians 0; Twickenham 1, Sheerer 2.

HILL: Hill 1, Spencer 2.

WOMEN'S TERRITORIAL B TEAMS: North 0, West 0; East 3, Midlands 0; South 3, Combined Services 0; North 0, East 0; West 2, Combined Services 2; Midlands 3, South 3.

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Dewsbury 3, Wigan 13; Featherstone Rovers 7, Leeds 12; Keighley 5, Huddersfield 9; Oldham 10, Hull Kingston Rovers 2; St Helens 14, Bradford Northern 7; Warrington 8, Salford 7; Widnes 9, Wakefield Trinity 12.

SECOND DIVISION: Barrow 20, New Hunslet 7; Blackpool 3, Whitehaven 9; Doncaster 6, Batley 16; Halifax 3, Huyton 7; Hull 22, Rochdale Hornets 0; Leigh 7, Workington Town 14; York 14, Dewsbury 14.

Golf

JOHANNESBURG: 2nd: A. Henning, 69, 70, 67, 77; B. Huntley, 68, 70, 67, 77; P. Fourie (SA), 69, 72, 67, 68; 276; G. Henning, 68, 71, 68, 71.

Boxing

LAS VEGAS: Heavyweight: Ken Norton (US) beat Pedro Lovell (Argentina), ko 6th.

Badminton

WIMBLEDON: All England junior championships: final rounds: Boys' singles: G. J. Scott beat D. P. B. Bridge 1—6, 15—7, 6—1; Girls' singles: K. S. Bridge beat P. Davies 2—11, 11—3, 11—3. Boys' doubles: G. J. Scott and S. R. Shrimpton beat G. M. Reeves and N. G. Tier 8—15, 15—12, 15—9. Girls' doubles: Miss K. S. Bridge and Miss B. Heywood beat Miss K. T. Partick and Miss A. Wood, 15—7, 8—15, 15—12.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 3, California Golden Seals 2; Montreal Canadiens 7, Detroit Red Wings 1; Toronto Maple Leafs 4, Los Angeles Kings 3; Vancouver Canucks 5, Philadelphia Penguins 5; New York Rangers 8, Kansas City Scouts 4; Minnesota North Stars 2, St Louis Blues 0.

WORLD ASSOCIATION: Quebec Nordiques 4, Sundsvall Mariners 2; Houston Aeros 4, Minnesota Fighting Saints 1.

TRIAL MATCH: New York Islanders 1, Wings of the Soviet Union 3.

Tennis

HOBART: Davis Cup: Australia beat Indonesia, 5—0.

AUCKLAND: New Zealand Open championships: Men's singles, semi-final round: O. Parun beat H. Moore (South Africa), 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5; R. Fairlie beat R. Ruffels (Australia), 6—7, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. Final: Parun beat Fairlie, 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. Women's singles, semi-final round: Mrs H. Masthoff (West Germany) beat Miss K. Marsh (US), 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Sue Barker (GB), beat Miss H. Westerhoven (West Germany), 4—6, 6—1, 6—3. Final: Miss Barker led Mrs Masthoff, 6—6 (rain, match abandoned).

DURBAN: Eastern Province tournament: Women's final: Miss L. Boshoff beat Miss A. Du Plooy, 7—6, 6—3.

MEXICO CITY: E. Dibbs (US) beat H. Solomon (US), 7—6, 6—2; R. Ramirez and B. Gottfried (US) beat G. Masters and R. Case (Australia), 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

COLUMBUS, Ohio: A. Pattison (Rhodesia) beat C. Drysdale (South Africa), 6—3, 6—4; A. Ashe beat P. Dent (Australia), 6—2, 7—6.

LAKEWAY, Texas: Mrs R. Cawley (Australia), beat Miss S. V. Wade (GB), 7—5, 6—0; Miss C. J. Evert (GB), 7—5, 6—0; Miss C. M. Evert beat Miss M. Navratilova, 7—6, 6—3.

BREMEN: West German indoor championships: Women's singles, semi-final round: Miss E. Wilkens beat Miss A. Cox (GB), 7—6, 7—6; Miss I. Stemmer (GB) beat Miss S. Hanika, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Mottram beat Miss Wilkens, 6—0, 6—1.

Cricket

GALLE: Tour match: Pakistan XI 315 for 4 dec (Saeed Ahmed 65, Zaheer Abbas 69, Haroon Rashid 60) ... Sri Lanka Board of Control XI 27 for 1 (two-day match).

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE: Tour match: MCC, 262 for 9 dec and 198; West Africa XI, 101 and 72. MCC won by 187 runs.

AUCKLAND: Shell Shield: Central Districts, 158 (for 6 dec); Auckland, 200 for 8 (rain, match drawn).

JOHANNESBURG: Tour match: D. H. Robins's XI, 243 for 4 dec (F. C. Hayes 68, D. S. Steele 62); African XI, 120 (P. Chingoka 54). Robins's XI won by 83 runs.

COLOMBO: Tour match: Sri Lanka Board XI, 177 (D. Hoyn 44); Pakistan XI, 155 (Mudassar Nazar 85 not out). Sri Lanka Board XI, Wermuntra 6-111. Sri Lanka Board XI won by 13 runs.

BRISBANE: Gillette Cup, semi-final round: Queensland 182 (J. N. Langley 69, J. A. Maclean 39); W. Prior 4-24); South Australia, 97 (D. Hookes 40; G. S. Chappell 3-20, D. R. Carlson 3-21). Queensland won by 85 runs.

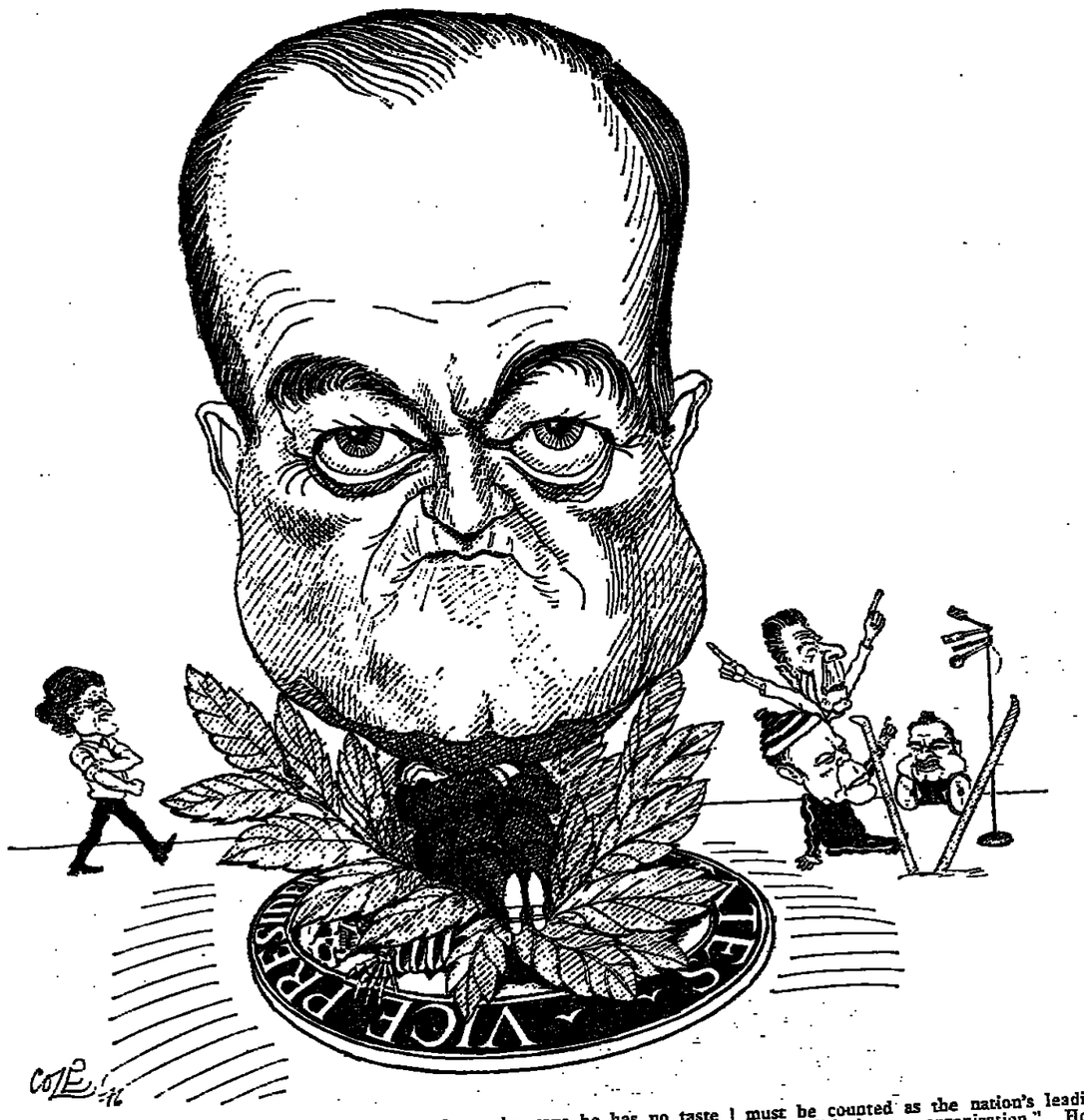
Ice skating

COLORADO SPRINGS: US figure championships: Men: 1, T. Kubicka; 2, D. Santee. Women: 1, D. Hamill; 2, L. Fratianne. Ice dancing: 1, J. Millns and C. O'Connor; 2, K. Weigle and J. Genovese.

A Times Profile

Hubert H. Humphrey

Waiting for the call to the White House



Hubert Horatio Humphrey is sitting out the preliminary rounds of the American Presidential contest, hoping for a bye into the finals. Three times he has ardently sought the Presidency, and failed. The second time, in 1968, was so close that had but 300,000 votes in 73,000,000 gone the other way, he might now have been at the climax of his second term at the White House instead of being the "junior" Senator from Minnesota.

he reaches 65, he insists he will not seek the Democratic Party's candidature. But if it is offered to him—if the gruelling intra-party primary elections ahead grind to a deadlock among the dozen or so contestants—then by convention time in July he will be "available" to be drafted as the compromise choice. In what is probably the pithiest comment this irrepressibly voluble man has ever made, he says: "I'd accept, and run and win." If true, a year from now we shall be preparing for the Humphrey inauguration.

It is an improbable last hurrah. Senator Humphrey agrees the odds are long, for all his unrequited yearning for office. But it is mainly because none of the other candidates looks half the man Humphrey is that a lot of otherwise sensible people have become caught up with the idea.

Fashionable comment fastened on it once it was forced by the evidence to let go of the longing for a Kennedy. By December last year Mr Humphrey was doing far better as non-candidate than he had ever done during his earlier years of avid pursuit.

Pundits in Washington kept rolling the idea round their lips into their columns—against the advice of the political professionals. Then it transferred itself to the opinion polls. In the great Christmas poll fiasco—a sure sign something is odd this time—Mr Humphrey was first of all cited, in the Harris survey, far and away the winner over either Mr Ford or Mr Reagan. Then in the ensuing Gallup Poll he was the man defeated by both Mr Ford and Mr Reagan. Mr Humphrey could console himself with the fact that it was he, and none of the 10 declared Democrats, who was the yardstick.

Why is such an evident "front runner"—a man many people, whatever their party, consider to be one of the best qualified to be President, and, further, possibly the most inexhaustible of campaigners of all time—sitting out such a struggle, at the risk of being passed over?

The answer is, in short, that Mr Humphrey is so familiar that it would breed contempt were he to declare and start off on the stump again. To that special breed of Democrats, mostly liberals, who relish the blood and dust of the primary campaign, and dominate results, he would seem shop-worn. His special political capital at the moment lies in his appearing to the public at large to be the party's statesmanlike alternative to those squabbling through the primaries. That intangible asset might turn to dust the moment he stepped back—down, some might say—into the arena again.

Mr Humphrey puts it only slightly differently himself. "There he goes again", is what he thinks, doubtless correctly, everyone would say, were he to put all his protestations aside and run. He admits that wanting to be President is an incurable disease. But if the search becomes incurably hopeless, then the ludicrous develops—as proven by the man whose name is an epitome of the perennially futile contender, also from Minnesota, Mr Harold Stassen.

Mr Humphrey has other reasons for being averse to going through the punishment of the 30 scheduled primaries. The first of those, he avows, was his illness two years ago, cancer of the bladder—he says he felt near death during the painful radiation treatment. He has bounced back with characteristic zest and style.

Now, arguably, as a leading member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, relied on by Dr Kissinger and as chairman of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, he is having more policy influence than at any time in his 30-year political career.

But his health would be bound to be scrutinized in the primaries, as well as tested by the physical strain. The main presidential campaign against the Republicans is the vital thing runs his reasoning. Mr Humphrey also says he has no taste for the testing business of campaign financing, and never knowing, as he puts it, whether the latest cheque came legally or not, or was a "laundered" company contribution. It was for accepting illegal corporate contributions that Mr Humphrey's 1972 campaign manager, Mr Jack Chestnut, was sentenced to a jail term.

Mr Humphrey's critics would say this is the up side of his own political scandal, if not quite the mini-Watergate or mini-Chappaquiddick some have depicted. The fact remains he would have to answer raking over of such incidents as this.

Also he would face questioning on how he can stomach having his 1972 campaign debt of $900,000 (about £450,000) liquidated at a rate Ne wYork City would envy of 3 or 4 cents on the dollar. Newspapers carry suggestions that the companies concerned are thus discreetly betting on Mr Humphrey's 1976 chances. Mr Humphrey admits he has authorized this liquidation, but it is clearly an embarrassment to him. He sometimes complains that after Watergate yesterday's political acts are being judged by today's standards. But such statements are hardly conducive to support from youth.

All these factors would, of course, be used against him by Republicans were he finally the Democratic nominee. The difference would be in the assumption that by then the Democratic Party would have united behind him, whatever the warts. With only a Republican to fight, he could be counted upon for a vigorous and robust campaign.

Of pending issues, the economy would be best suited to him. He is not only the most articulate of America's leading politicians on the economy, he is also the most expert and self confident, and almost brazenly unmoved by all the modish clamour against "big government". He passionately believes government exists to help people, especially the poor. Nothing would ignite him more than a candidate of Mr Reagan's narrow appeal to the nostalgia of rugged individualism.

Mr Humphrey's compassion is rooted in his background. He is the son of a chemist in South Dakota, and the thirties depression put paid to his first attempt at college education, as well as to the family home. He worked in the shop before qualifying, first as a chemist and later, when times improved, taking a political science degree at Minneapolis. He will not have it today that government must dump the heritage of the New Deal and the Great Society. Had there been no such social welfare structure in place today, he insists, then the recession the country has just been through would have collapsed into a catastrophic depression. No one has contradicted that.

His government experience dates from his being elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1945, as reform candidate. He became a national figure at the 1948 convention, pleading successfully with a memorable speech for a civil rights plank in the party platform.

What is it, asks that superb manual *The Almanac of American Politics*, that produces such a fantastic crop of political talent from Minnesota? "No other state of this size—or any size—has produced so many presidential candidates in recent years, and few have maintained congressional delegations of similiar distinction"—like Mr Humphrey's colleagues, Messrs Eugene McCarthy, Walter Mondale, Orville Freeman, and Donald Fraser, as well as two current Supreme Court justices, Warren Burger and Harry Blackmun.

The answer is not so much the crisp northern air of this great Scandinavian-German province as the letters DFL. This is the alliance of the Farmer Labour Party with the Democratic Party, of which, in the 40s, Mr Humphrey was one of the founders. It has averted all the pitfalls of the old city Democrat machines, and produced great attraction for idealistic and talented liberals. Ever since 1948, when with Mr Humphrey it swept the state, it has dominated the state's politics. DFL men hold all the state's top elective posts—they have both United States Senate seats (Humphrey and Mondale), five of the eight House seats, and a majority of both houses in the state legislature. The same almanac notes that in an era of apparent party indifference "the DFL must be counted as the nation's leading state political party organization". However, Minnesota has never yet produced a President.

Having founded the ginger group ADA (Americans for Democratic Action), Mr Humphrey jumped in 1949 straight from Minneapolis City Hall into the Senate. He was a leading liberal member, an active proponent of ever greater government programmes, and an advocate of civil rights legislation, of medicare and aid to schools. His interests broadened to foreign affairs. He was both champion of foreign aid in its heyday and an expert on disarmament. He is a proud Atlanticist.

He ran for President in 1960 and was defeated, in landmark fashion, by the upstart John Kennedy in West Virginia. When Lyndon Johnson left the Senate to become Vice-President, Mr Humphrey rose to the position of majority whip, second only to the majority leader. He sponsored the test ban treaty through the Senate. Come 1964 he stood around while LBJ tantalized several men with the Vice-Presidency before finally choosing Mr Humphrey. Part of the reason was Mr Humphrey's already well established appeal to blacks—an appeal he carries to this day possibly in excess of any other white contender for the Presidency.

The Vice-Presidency was frustrating for a man of Mr Humphrey's restless zest. Mr Johnson, like all Presidents, let no one speak for him, and when Mr Humphrey tried he was reminded who was President. Nevertheless that period led Mr Humphrey to grief with his own natural allies. To the anti-war faction of the party he became associated with the Vietnam policy, even though, demonstrably, he had virtually no say in the secret councils. Where he became vulnerable was in public rhetoric.

He spoke of transporting the great society across the Pacific; he spoke with tremendous feeling of the land reform that would be wrought in South Vietnam. There is no reason to think he did not believe it all. It haunts him to this day—some of the intractable liberals will probably never forgive him.

In 1968 his late-developing candidature was undermined by a jealous LBJ, who even though he had taken himself out of the race, wanted loyalty to the end. Just before the election, Mr Humphrey broke with the official policy, calling for an end to bombing and negotiations with the communists (Mr Johnson did so on election eve). Mr Humphrey made an incredible catch-up in those final weeks, but was pipped at the post by Mr Nixon.

Mr Humphrey was reelected to the Senate in 1970, and again ran for President in 1972. He helped eliminate the then front runner—and finally played the spoiler of Mr McGovern's campaign, fighting to the bitter end in an unseemly squabble over the California delegation, in a way that ruined much of the subsequent campaign. Mr Humphrey refused to be Mr McGovern's replacement Vice-Presidential candidate when Mr Eagleton was unceremoniously dumped in the furore of his electroshock therapy.

In many of the older generation, Mr Humphrey inspires a sort of lovability that few other politicians can match. He is unabashedly inspirational in style.

In a dour time, he is one of the few optimists. He peddles the "politics of joy", and if people think that is slightly daft, he insists the system can be made to work. He is particularly insistent that there must be federally financed job programmes to fight the social cancer of unemployment. In this he is obviously beloved of the black establishment leadership, and of the older trade union leadership.

There have been enough somersaults in recent American politics to act as prologue for another improbability. Mr Nixon's comeback was one such unlikelihood, his resignation even more far fetched. Mr Humphrey's chances and his tactics, would, I feel, be better suited to a British type of deadlock. That notwithstanding, he starts this electoral year in better form than he has a right to expect.

Fred Emery

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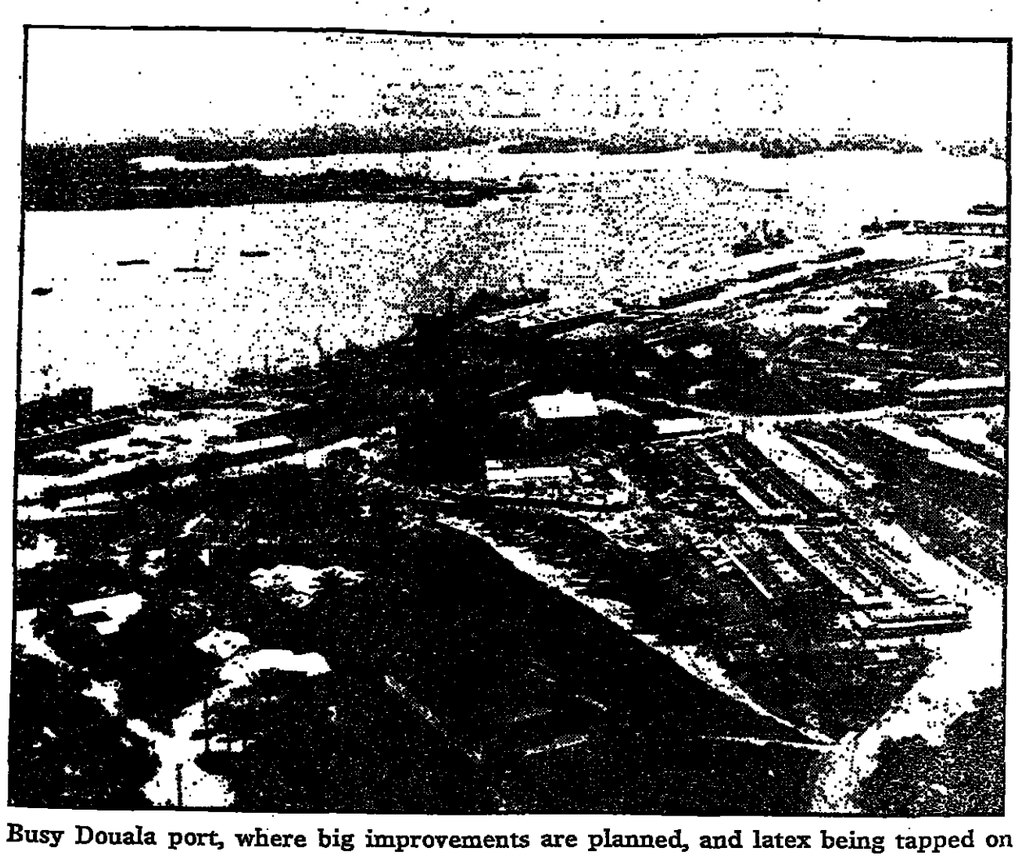
Cameroun

a Special Report briefing



Busy Douala port, where big improvements are planned, and latex being tapped on a rubber plantation.

French connexion vital to trade

The Cameroun economy is dominated by agriculture, but it is a highly diversified agriculture not a monoculture as in so many other African states. Cocoa, coffee and timber are the most significant exports, but palm oil products, bananas, rubber and cotton are all important.

This diversity has helped to insulate the economy from some of the severer effects of the fluctuations of world commodity prices. Palm oil prices, for example, held up throughout 1974. Coffee and cocoa prices did not, and the continued uncertainty of these two commodities will certainly pose problems in the future. The world coffee agreement is still in difficulties and world cocoa production rose by 3 per cent in 1974 at a time when consumption fell by a similar amount.

Another export that has been in trouble is timber. In February, the Government reduced export duties, by as much as 50 per cent in some cases, and cancelled duties on processed woods in an attempt to boost flagging exports. The duties were imposed in 1974 and had the effect of drastically cutting back the growth in forestry production which had increased 20 per cent in the three years before that.

In addition to the effects of world inflation, another serious difficulty that faces many of Cameroun's export commodities has emerged recently. The age of the plantations that produce much of the cocoa, coffee, rubber and palm oil is such that they are reaching the end of [illegible]ctive life. The Government [illegible]aken partially [illegible]rting unaware, [illegible] to concentrate on re[illegible]nera-tion. Since in some cases regeneration takes seven years there will inevitably be some shortfalls in the future.

World commodity fluctuations coupled with sharply rising import bills, especially for oil, have had the effects and there is likely to be a substantial deficit in the balance of trade this year. Last year, somewhat surprisingly, there was a surplus on the trade account of 9,600m francs CFA up from the 1972 deficit of 20,700m francs. This year the effects of the oil price rise will really bite and not be offset by the effects of the signing of the Lomé Convention, although it certainly has improved Cameroun's tariff position; cocoa, for example, is now duty free.

While the Lomé Convention may improve export possibilities it will have little effect on the overall pattern of Cameroun's trade which in any case is about 70 per cent with the EEC countries. There have been few changes in recent years, France and Holland taking apart from France as the chief customers. France, however, remains the major trading partner with 35 per cent of all trade although the balance has been consistently unfavourable.

Trade with other African states remains small in spite of the setting up of the Central African Economic and Customs Union (UDEAC) with Gabon, the Central African Republic and Congo Brazzaville. Chad was a member and is again showing interest. UDEAC has helped to harmonize duties and rationalize infrastructural developments. Cameroun's main projects are road and rail links that will improve communications with CAR and Chad; but it has not yet had the hoped for improvement in intra-member trade.

The most important recent development has been the extension of the Trans-Cam railway from Yaoundé to Ngaoundere in the north, an extension opened in 1974. The national railway corporation (Regifercam) is now concentrating on restoring the Douala to Yaoundé section of the line.

This was the first built and is the busiest section of the line; it is incapable of handling present levels of traffic and derailments are frequent. Regifercam's aim is to boost capacity from 1,700,000 to 2,700,000 tonnes, the cost is estimated at more than 11,000m francs and financial assistance from West Germany, France and Canada is already agreed. A related project is the improvements to Douala port, which has been at full capacity for a considerable time. The channel is to be dredged, the fishing port rebuilt, and a floating dock constructed. Together these two projects will remove the worst bottlenecks in the communications net.

An important aspect of the growth of the Trans-Cam railway is the boost that it will give to industrial development. Cameroun's one industrial export is of aluminium from the huge works at Edea; this uses bauxite imported from Guinea.

But Cameroun does possess its own bauxite in the west and at Minim Martap. The deposits at Martap are estimated at more than 1,000 million tons of 44 per cent alumina and, with the extension of the railway to Ngaoundere, these can now be exploited. Other mineral deposits exist: iron ore at Kribi and traces of oil along the coast. Research operations began more than 20 years ago and there are now five major companies prospecting.

Apart from the bauxite processing, Cameroun's industrial development has been concentrated on agricultural processing and import substitution. This year there have been agreements for mineral water and quinine extraction. Another important development is a wheat complex of 50,000 hectares designed to produce 125,000 tons of flour at total capacity.

It is to be completed in three years and the aim is to export 70 per cent production as well as to save the present cost of importing 40,000 tons. This development is by a joint Cameroun-lian and French company set up for the project and is typical of the Government's use of private investment which is accepted as vital.

But the Government regrets that so much of the private investment is in foreign, mainly French, hands. There are plans to encourage Cameroonian investment, on the private level rather than as at present almost solely government funding—normal government policy is to take minority holdings—but some failures of management in such bodies as the Société Nationale d'Investissement have inhibited this in the past.

P.G.

Microcosm of divisions that have plagued Africa

by Patrick Gilkes

The division between English and French-speaking Africa, a legacy from colonial times, has had and still has marked cultural and political effects. It had an inhibiting effect on the formation of the Organization of African Unity in the early 1960s; it was still hampering the negotiations leading to the signing of the Lomé Convention last year. However there is one country which straddles this linguistic divide. The United Republic of Cameroun is unique in Africa in being officially bilingual in French and English.

Cameroun likes to think of itself as the epitome of Africa (to quote from the tourist literature). Situated almost at the centre of the continent and uncertain central Africa, it extends from rain forests in the south through savanna areas to near deserts in the north.

The northerners are nomadic or semi-nomadic cattle herders and Muslims; southerners are largely Christian, with some animists, and agriculturists. The country is thus a microcosm of the divisions that have plagued Africa; and this diversity has helped Cameroun to play an important part in the councils of the continent and to earn a respect out of all proportion to its size and wealth. Its president has been chairman of the OAU and the last two secretary-generals have been provided by Cameroun.

This respect is not wholly the result of either its bilingualism or its diversity. Another factor certainly has been President Ahmadou Ahidjo, who this year at the comparatively young age of 50, was reelected for his fourth five-year term of office. Cameroun is a single party state and Mr Ahidjo was the only candidate, but the scale of the mandate he received was impressive. According to the official returns, 99 per cent of the registered voters used their votes and all but 50 of them were for Mr Ahidjo.

There is no disputing that the President is firmly in control and has a tight grip on the levers of power. The 15,000-man armed forces are under his closest associate, Mr Sadou Daoudou, Minister of the Armed Forces. The *gendarmerie* and the *sûreté nationale* — which can be called a national police, both report directly to the President's office. Another long-term close associate, Mr Paul Biya, has been appointed to be Prime Minister, a post abolished in 1972 but now resurrected to take over some of the day-to-day administrative functions of the presidency.

A number of other new ministers were appointed in the last government reshuffle from the staff of the university, giving the Government something of a technical image. But this does not imply any lessening of real control by President Ahidjo himself, who is widely respected although he does not have the personality to inspire devotion.

El Hajj Ahmadou Ahidjo became the first President of East Cameroun, former French Cameroun, when it became independent in 1960, and he has presided over all the changes of the country since then. In the following year West Cameroun, formerly the southern half of British Cameroun, voted to join with East Cameroun in the federal republic. The northern half of the British mandated territory took the option of joining Nigeria.

From the beginning President Ahidjo considered the federal state as only a stage on the road to complete unification and he moved steadily in the direction of a unitary state. In 1965 the two major political parties put forward common candidates; the following year all political parties were merged [illegible] National Union. The climax to this policy was the revision of the constitution in 1972 which replaced the federal republic with the united republic, with a single assembly. Last year, as a symbol of the unity, the two stars on the flag were replaced by one.

This did not take place without some opposition. There have been tribal problems, most notably among the Bamileke, in the area around Bafoussam. This reached its height in the early 1960s, but small-scale guerrilla operations went on until 1971 when the last major leader, Ernest Guandié, was captured and executed. Some political prisoners still remain from that period, but the most important, Mgr Ndongno, the Roman Catholic Bishop of N'kongsamba, was released and pardoned this year.

More significant, if only because more difficult to deal with, is the question of regionalism and the feelings that still exist between the east and west halves of the country. The unification of the civil services since 1972 has highlighted the differences between British and French methods of administration and legal systems. The west certainly accepted the end of federation but there are feelings that bilingualism tends to be a little one sided, and that westerners seem to end up in second place. There has also been criticism that President Ahidjo favours Muslims and northerners like Mr Sadou Daoudou, and at least one minister has been converted to Islam. But Mr Paul Biya is from the south and in fact Mr Ahidjo is careful to be seen to operate a balance.

President Ahidjo can and does act ruthlessly when he feels he has to, but he prefers to operate through general agreement. This technique is used in almost all areas of government, including foreign policy, and Cameroun is firmly non-aligned. The one exception is over the question of talks with South Africa, to which the President is strongly opposed. Relations with neighbouring countries are good, especially with Gabon, though there have been some difficulties with Nigeria as Cameroun has tried to tighten up controls along the ill-defined border.

The dispute has led to periodic clashes over smuggling and fishing rights but, more important, Cameroun hopes that the rich oil fields around Port Harcourt may extend along the coast. The border difference has now been settled by the agreement of four kilometre wide free zone, extending into the sea, which was signed between President Ahidjo and General Gowon.

One significant aspect of foreign policy has been the gradual lessening of French influence. France is still important and the briefest acquaintance with either Yaoundé, the capital, or Douala, the commercial centre, emphasizes this. Nevertheless, Cameroun has withdrawn from OCAM the joint African and Malagasy organization, and it did denounce the 1960 technical assistance and cooperation agreements with France. New agreements have been ratified over the past two years and there has been progressive "Camerounization" of research institutes and other formerly French organizations. The privileged status of French citizens under the law has been altered.

The strong desire for self-development is one of the factors behind these changes. It is also one of the main principles in the President's own view of government policy and is related to the need for self-sufficiency: the President has often spoken of the need for a green revolution in agriculture. In a speech in June, he ordered changes in the educational system designed to give young people "a taste for manual work and for farm work in particular". He said: "A system of education, such as that Cameroun now has, is aimed above all at producing consumers. But no progress can be made in a country where the consumers are increasing faster than the producers."

This attitude has already been apparent in education and health since 1969 when the Institute of Applied Rural Pedagogy and the University [illegible] for Health Sciences were set up. The aim of the institute is to train teachers as community leaders and to organize curriculum changes so that after the third year of primary school the approach is inter-disciplinary and environmental, emphasizing local examples.

Similarly the university health centre is gearing its education towards local needs and prevention. The aim is to create health teams of students, nurses and health technicians, through integrated training, who will be responsible for setting up the complete medico-health services for a complete area.

Both schemes have had their teething problems and there are financial difficulties, but each demonstrates an unusual interest in local and regional development. They will help to correct the considerable imbalance which exists between the major cities and the provincial areas.

As with so many of the less developed countries, theory often outruns practice. Cameroun's problems were summed up by President Ahidjo in his presidential campaign when he said that the main objectives of his next five years in office were to consolidate national unity by removing tribal differences, to improve the efficiency of state organizations and give priority to agricultural development.

But Cameroun has a good start; it has a government that is aware of the difficulties and one that spends little on the grandiose and useless prestige projects common elsewhere.

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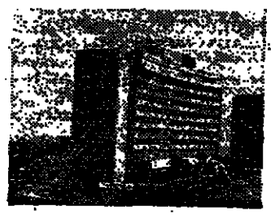

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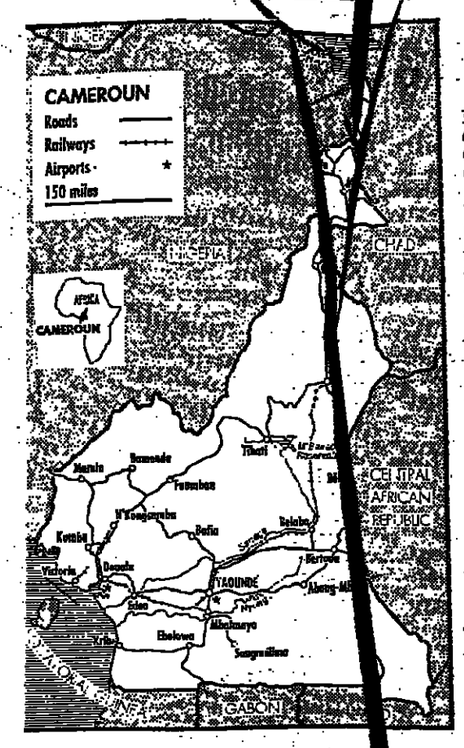

A lot of metals but little mining

by Peter Hill

Mining does not form a large element in Cameroun's economy but there are indications of reserves of a wide variety of minerals in addition to those already being exploited. There has been a continuing but limited interest by oil companies in hydrocarbon reserves both on land and offshore, with exploration concentrated largely in the sedimentary basin between Douala and Victoria.

The country's most important mineral resource is bauxite, deposits of which are estimated to amount to between 800 million and 1,000 million tons and are concentrated at Minim-Martap, in the Adamoua area. The ore has a 44 per cent alumina content. Further deposits, amounting to some 50 million tons, have been identified at Fongo-Tongo, near Dschang, but the exploitation of these resources has still to begin on any scale, with the aluminium smelting complex at Edea being based at present, on imported alumina.

The strong basis for a self-sufficient aluminium industry is enhanced by identified reserves of aluminium silicate in the region of Nanga-Eboko, with similar commercially productive reserves also near Edea.

There are also apparently large iron-ore deposits located particularly in the Kribi area, but, like a host of other minerals which have been identified, they have not been found in sufficiently large quantities to merit commercial exploitation. Minerals discovered in various parts include uranium, barium, copper, silver, sapphires, diamonds, lead, zinc, and rutile.

Most of the activity in mining is concerned with the extraction of fairly small quantities of cassiterite, gold and a few non-metallic minerals. The scale of the activity can be gauged from the fact that in 1958 production of cassiterite amounted to 115 tons and, as a result of the depletion of reserves at Mayo Darle, had dropped to 36 tons by 1972.

Production of alluvial gold, obtained only by panning, is negligible. Limestone is being produced in the north of the country at Bidzar and Figuil to support the operation of a cement factory established four years ago. Other minerals being won include vitreous sands in the Douala-Edea region which are of sufficiently high quality to support a domestic glass industry, while efforts have been made to exploit clinker in the Douala area.

However, most interest has been attracted by hydrocarbons, and the oil companies have invested substantial amounts in exploration activities over a fairly long period. Oil has for long been found in traces in the basin between Douala and Victoria, and in the recent past the discoveries of natural gas reservoirs and the indications of oil reserves have been sufficient to encourage the oil companies to maintain their search.

Near Douala the most significant discovery has been of a natural gas field with estimated reserves of some 400 million cu metres. Other important reserves have been identified at Logbaba and Bomono, while President Ahmadou Ahidjo spoke recently of an important oil deposit being found on the frontier with Nigeria.

The companies involved in exploration, which has tended to concentrate in the offshore areas, include Shell, Mobil, Gulf Oil, and Elf-Serepca. The most successful prospector for hydrocarbons in Cameroun has been the French company, Elf, which, according to domestic oil sources, has confirmed three offshore finds as being potentially commercial and in the middle of last year was engaged in delineation drilling close to the maritime frontier with Nigeria.

The amounts of money expended by the oil companies on the exploration programme are fairly small by world standards. Santa Fe, an American company drilling on its own account on an onshore concession early in 1975, invested some $4.5m and withdrew after unsuccessful drilling, while Mobil last summer invested about $10m on some 134 days of drilling which confirmed a further gas reservoir.

Progress with cro despite drought and disease

ocoa

coa ranks as one of the in foreign exchange earns for Cameroun and the untry is the fifth largest oducer in the world. The ajor production area is in e central southern part of e country with cultivation ainly on small farms.

About 410,000 hectares of nd is taken up by the culvation of cocoa with an timated 350,000 hectares oviding an average yield between 310 and 350 kilorams of cocoa beans per ctare with the remaining ea under cultivation procing rather less on avere.

Marketed output rose from ,600 tons in 1965-66 to 3,900 in 1971-72, but as a sult of adverse weather nditions it declined the folving year to 106,900 tons. 1973-74, however, it rose about 110,000 tons. After implementation of an exsive crop improvement heme, involving the introction of high-yield trees d an attempt to eliminate osid and other pests and dicate blackpod disease, is hoped that output will s year rise to 150,000 tons.

A major expansion proct is in progress involving nting and upgrading out 50,000 hectares and chnical training for mers, combined with a 00m francs CFA scheme improve feeder roads in principal cocoa growing eas.

offee

By the end of Cameroun's esent development plan riod (1975-76) production coffee is scheduled to be nning at a level of about 0,000 tons. The crop, of obusta and Arabica, is own on both smallholdings d large-scale plantations. he Robusta variety has counted for about two rds of total production ith Arabica representing out a third, although proction has been rising eadily, particularly since e end of the 1960s.

Estimates of the cultited area for Robusta are ailable only for the former East Cameroun area here it is reckoned that on single-crop basis about 8,800 hectares is devoted to offee, while production in sociation with other crops estimated to embrace an ditional 75,000 hectares. Most Robusta comes from nall family holdings with n average yield of between 50 and 500 kilograms a ectare. Output has uffered in the past from the effects of and the old age of tree uction difficulties hav n exacerbated by cropping and gen high levels of planting

In an attempt orrect this plans have made for the develo of 50,000 hectares an 11-year period wh ould lift the minimu nnual yield to about kilograms a hectare. In case of Arabica, produc ince 1965 has been in nds of several large co tive organizations whi accounted for 23,000 of coffee, or 72 per of total marketed ou in 1972-73.

Cotton

Production of cot n recent years has been affected by drought north, which is the growing area. Be 1965-66 and 1969-70 marketed output of cotton rose by nearly 60 cent to reach a peak 91,300 tons but the foll ing year production fell 38,400 tons and recove only slightly to 45,300 1972-73.

Under the country's thi development plan it wa hoped that production o seed cotton in 1975-76 would reach the target level of 120,000 tons, but this seems unlikely because of the drought.

Cotton production is supported by Compagnie Française pour le Développement des Fibres Textiles which has an exclusive licence covering every phase of production and selling of cotton. In the five years to 1970-71 the area of land under cultivation for cotton increased by 18 per cent to 108,100 hectares. Most of the cotton grown in Cameroun is ginned by the CFDT in its own mills and the ginning yield is estimated at 37 per cent.

In recent years increased production and equipment costs and poor growing conditions have forced some producers to turn to more drought resistant crops, particularly groundnuts.

Rubber

Production of rubber is organized on a plantation basis with cultivation under the direction of a Unilever subsidiary, Pamol, and the Cameroun Development Corporation in the former West Cameroun. In the former East Cameroun production is directed by the Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole (SAFACAM).

Total production rose from 12,700 tons in 1970-71 to 13,900 tons in the following year. National figures are not available for later years, but in 1973-74 the 13,360 hectares being cultivated for rubber by the CDC yielded 10,570 tons. As in other important natural rubber producing countries, the plantations have experienced tough competition from synthetic rubber.

A feature of the country's second development plan was the replanting of about 1,500 hectares with high-yield variety trees. The area under cultivation increased by more than 2,000 hectares. Under the present plan nearly 1,000 hectares is scheduled to be replanted, while those areas planted under the second plan should help to boost production in the current year of the plan to a total of 19,000 tons.

The tsetse fly and traditional grazing methods have been major constraints on the development of livestock.

The grasslands in the north of the country and the Adamaoua tableland are traditionally the most important livestock producing parts of the country, while in the forest regions to the south only limited cattle raising is possible because of disease. It is estimated that there are about two million head of cattle; more than three million head of sheep and goats; more than seven million poultry; and 400,000 pigs.

Under the second development plan about 322m francs was spent on animal husbandry and under the third plan about 2,000m francs is being provided, half of it for cattle breeding projects. Over the five years to 1971-72 the annual growth rate in the value of animal production is expected to be 3.1 per cent and the main aims of the plan are to improve the quality of traditional stock-farming, modernize cattle breeding, and promote the marketing of meat products.

The ranches of 20,000 hectares each and two slaughtering plants are planned in an important project which began in 1974 and will continue until the end of the decade.

Forestry

Timber production and exports have increased steadily over the past 10 years and the potential for further growth is being studied under the third development plan.

Forest reserves cover more than 20 million hectares, with about three million hectares closed to lumbering. The Government has encouraged investment in forestry by offering considerable incentives to potential investors. This had the desired effect and in 1966-67 to 1970-71, log production rose by an average of 5 per cent a year from 665,000 cu metres to 838,170 cu metres while the volume of log exports was rising at roughly three times that rate.

Helped by improved rail connexions and improved facilities for handling timber at Douala, log exports in 1973 rose 37 per cent on the previous year's figure to a total of 562,600 tons. About 55 per cent of log production is sold overseas with the balance processed locally into timber, plywood and boards.

About 5,100m francs has been earmarked for forestry investment and this should produce an annual expansion of log production over the third-plan period of about 12 per cent. Improved transport facilities in the hinterland and further development of port handling facilities are also planned.

Development projects for the cultivation of palm oil are under way but will not 1980s. They are making progress, however, despite a decline in output of palm kernels since 1968-69.

Production in the former East Cameroun is mainly in the hands of small growers who use traditional methods of cultivation. In the former West Cameroun the principal producers are Pamol and the Cameroun Development Corporation which in 1973-74 produced 23,630 tons of oil palm from 16,890 hectares.

The massive development schemes being undertaken will raise Cameroun palm oil production considerably. They include the planting of an additional 10,500 hectares designed to lift palm oil production to 50,000 tons by 1980 and palm kernel output to 10,000 tons. Pamol is carrying out another scheme which should boost its production to about 20,000 tons by the same time.

In the former eastern sector of the country, an eight-year planting programme on two estates covering nearly 10,000 hectares is under way and should be in full production by 1981 with an annual production of 26,000 tons of palm oil and 6,000 tons of kernel.

P.H.

Big plans for power

Further development of Cameroun's industrial services will be closely linked to the increased production of electricity. The country traditionally has ranked in third place among French-speaking African countries after Ivory Coast and Senegal in terms of industrial production.

Total installed capacity amounts to more than 245 MW while production in recent years has been running at an annual rate of 1,100m kWh to 1,200m kWh with about 95 per cent of the country's annual power generation being provided by the Edea dam complex.

The Edea hydroelectric complex, which is linked to the country's aluminium smelter and takes about 70 per cent of total consumption, was completed in 1958 and forms the most important element in the Camerounian energy picture.

Located on the Sanaga river between Yaoundé and Douala, the Edea hydroelectric power station has been running close to capacity levels since its completion, but falling river levels caused by interior drought have tended to affect production with the result that additional locations for new generation facilities are being studied.

ment plan, about 6,400m francs CFA was spent on the energy sector with the Edea complex extension accounting for a large part of this. In the third plan (1971-76) three locations have been studied for the construction of a new hydroelectric plant. Two of them, Song Loulou and Nachtigal, are on the Sanaga river while the third, the Njonck project, is on the Nyong river.

In the former East Cameroun, production and distribution of electricity is undertaken by two semi-public companies, Energie Electrique du Cameroun (ENELCAM) and Electricité du Cameroun (EDC), while in the former West Cameroun the state-owned West Cameroun Electricity Corporation is responsible. The Edea complex with its three generating stations is operated by ENELCAM.

The EDC deals primarily with the public distribution of electricity and operates thermal power stations at Yaoundé and Douala and at 11 secondary locations. Part of the power generated at Edea, however, is reserved for Yaoundé and Douala. Two years ago the three electricity undertakings were consolidated into a single agency with the Government —which had a 41 per cent interest in ENELCAM and a 59 per cent stake in EDC, taking a substantially higher stake in the new agency.

Between 1966-67 and 1972-73 consumption of electricity for lighting and other domestic purposes more than doubled, and the third plan envisaged the provision of lines.

A large number of towns were to be connected to supplies of electricity for the first time and together with other improvements some 3,300m francs was earmarked for spending in the electricity supply improvement schemes.

P.H.

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Production commenced in August, 1972, and its products were first marketed in December of the same year.

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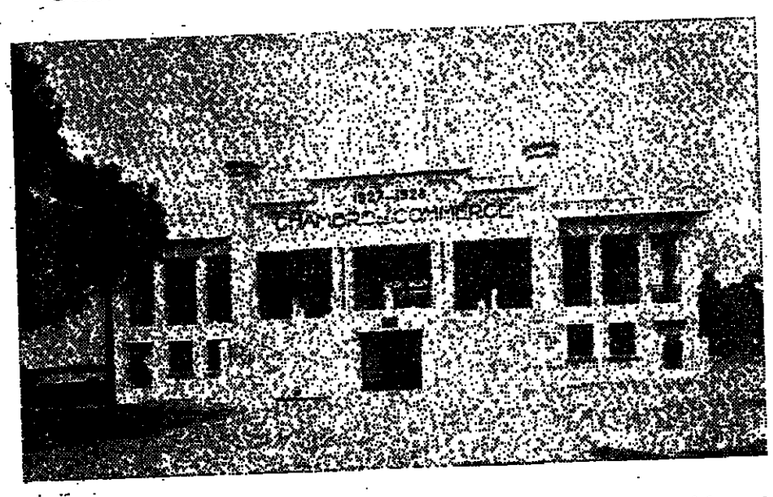


The Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines of the United Cameroons Republic is a Public Body having national powers and representing the combined interests of the Private Sector—businessmen, industrialists, artisans, service organisations and mining vis-à-vis the authorities.

It is based in Douala, the economic capital of the Cameroons, where the country's major commercial and industrial companies have their head offices and management.

Under the terms of the Decree governing its organisation, the Chamber of Commerce consists of three sections:

— the Commercial Section, divided into 3 sub-sections: Import, Export and Internal Trade;

— the Industrial and Mining Section, comprising three sub-sections: Mining Industries, Processing Industries, and Public Works;

— the Services Section, which includes the following sub-sections: Credit — Banking — Insurance, Road Transport — Transit — Air, Sea and Inland Navigation — Docks and Miscellaneous.

It has 100 elected members, of which 50 are established and 50 acting members, with the acting members being called upon to deputise for the established members should they be absent or prevented from attending.

In addition to its consultative rôle, the Chamber of Commerce is responsible for:

— the supply of information to its Members and Nationals throughout National Territory;

— contact between businessmen in the Cameroons and abroad;

— arbitration between various categories of financial agent in the State;

— promotion of commercial, industrial and tourist exchange by means of International Fairs, where the Chamber endeavours to encourage owners of capital and technical resources to take a greater interest in the development of the Cameroons economy and to share in it by taking advantage of the generous and comprehensive Investment Code formulated by the Government.

The Chamber publishes a monthly Bulletin which is distributed all over the world.

Delegations at Yaoundé, Garoua, Victoria and Bafoussam

In the international sphere it is worth mentioning that the Cameroons Chamber of Commerce is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce and plays an active part in the UDEAC Congress of Consular Assemblies which meets once every other year in each capital of the States of the Union in turn.

Finally, in consideration of its powers, its functions and its composition the Cameroons Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines submits a detailed annual report on the economic state of the nation to the President of the Republic

Is the Tindemans report challenging enough to make Europe think seriously about its future?

"I have done my homework, now it is up to the member states to take action." With these words, Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, last week unveiled his long-awaited report on Europa union and called on his fellow heads of government, who asked him to draw up the document more than a year ago, to open a great debate on the future of the EEC. Their chance to do so will come at their next summit meeting in March in Luxembourg.

Mr Tindemans made much of the "qualitative mutation" which relations between the Nine would undergo in the stage of development he defines as European union. This suggests an almost Hegelian view of European progress, whereby *the Community would evolve* through a series of scarcely perceptible quantative changes until a point is reached where it can vary no longer while remaining the same, just as water turns to steam at a given temperature.

At that point, the qualitative jump into "European union" is made. But how do we recognize this desirable state? Among its essential features is the ability to present "a united front to the outside world" in the field of foreign policy, defence, economic relations and development aid. *Internally, it requires economic* and monetary integration as well as truly common policies for industry, agriculture, energy, research, and social and regional development.

Attainment of these tasks requires that the EEC's institutions should be able to identify common political goals, and having done so that they should be capable of action. They must also enjoy the legitimacy which comes from democratic control. This implies a "transfer of competences to common bodies" and restrictions on the exercise of national sovereignty, freely accepted, certainly, but then enforced unreservedly".

Once European union is attained, the whole process starts again until the next qualitative leap forward comes. Beyond a passing reference to his personal belief in a federal solution, Mr Tindemans does not speculate on what such a Europe might look like. Having opened up a challenging historical vista, he disappointingly draws back from any discussion of what the final destination of the European caravan should be.

The Belgian Prime Minister devotes the bulk of his report to drawing his colleagues' attention to those areas where he considers that some progress is practicable in the immediate future. Much of what he recommends would amount to no more than recovery of lost ground. This is true, for example, of his call for a return to the discipline of jointly fixed exchange rates and his suggestion that more decisions should be taken by majority vote (thereby restricting the national veto).

A *Leitmotiv* of his report is the insistence that European union must be built on the EEC's existing institutions, which should be gradually improved and strengthened. Many of his suggestions for making these bodies more effective are sensible, but they also raise questions which Mr Tindemans does not attempt to answer, having at the outset taken the deliberate decision not to speculate about the constitutional structure of European union.

If, for example, the central, directive role of the European *Council* (the *thrice-yearly* summit) is to be institutionalized, would this not imply some diminution of the influence of the European Commission? Similarly, if the right to initiate policy, which at present is the sole prerogative of the Commission, is to be shared by the European Parliament, how would that affect relations between the different institutions?

Mr Tindemans has been much less ambitious than the European Commission, which in its report on European union last year sketched a number of possible constitutional scenarios. In essence, they turned on the creation of an independent European government, which would combine the executive and administrative functions of the present Council of Ministers and European Commission, and be accountable to a directly-elected, bicameral European Parliament.

For the Commission, a bicameral Parliament, with a chamber of peoples and a chamber of states, the latter to be designated by national governments, is an indispensable element of European union. This suggests something close to the federal solution which Mr Tindemans apparently sees as the EEC's ultimate destination; it is clear that European union, as he conceives it, is much more limited in scope and belongs to an earlier moment in the Community's evolution.

Mr Tindemans saw his task as being one of reconciling what he thought desirable with what was likely to be generally acceptable. Anything that was by that standard not practicable he has not considered worth discussing. This eminently down-to-earth approach will doubtless please Anglo-Saxon minds, and is probably sensible, but it cannot be said to make the idea of Europe seem exciting, despite references to charters of citizens' rights and the like.

On one subject in particular, Mr Tindemans has been disappointingly unimaginative—the European Parliament. Here at least is one institution which has real prospects of undergoing a "qualitative mutation" in the reasonably near future. In the accompanying letter Mr Tindemans sent to heads of government, he himself speaks of the "decisive role" he believes a directly-elected Parliament will play in the development of European Union.

Yet his discussion of the powers of the Parliament is vague and superficial. He talks of a "growing legislative function"—as opposed to the almost exclusively consultative one the assembly has at present—but gives no indication of the areas in which it might be exercised. Nor is there any consideration of whether the legislature should be unicameral or bicameral. Here, surely, Mr Tindemans could have challenged Europeans to think more deeply about what they want their Community to become.

Michael Hornsby

Time for the Tories to drop their petty differences

The Labour Party is in a mess and it is not necessary to catalogue its problems and failings as they are with us every day. And as it is unwilling or unable to take the necessary unpleasant steps which could provide a remedy, the Labour Party and the country will continue to flounder. But the Conservative Party also has its difficulties and until these are straightened out it will not make a worthwhile alternative.

Mr Heath: unconscious help

The root of the troubles go back to the party election last year when Mrs Thatcher defeated Mr Heath and Mr Whitelaw in anti-establishment battles. Mr Heath's campaign, masterminded by Mr Peter Walker, was bitterly fought and left inevitable scars, and the new leader, having no front rank supporters apart from Sir Keith Joseph, was forced to reward those who had given her the leadership, and exclude her bitterest opponents. The result has not brought about a united party or an effective Front Bench.

To begin with, Mr Heath had not lost his chief followers and at one time last summer, it looked, until the Labour Party took a sharp turn left, as if he was hoping to lead his followers and some of Mrs Thatcher's supporters into a coalition. This threat passed but the reluctance of certain of her Shadow Cabinet to fully commit themselves to her leadership seemed to question her effectiveness.

In the country the party was not helped by the sad illness of Lord Thorneycroft, and the image of Sir Keith Joseph sitting like some nervous guru *contemplating the philosophical* and ignoring the practical. But above all the skeleton at the feast has been Mr Heath.

In the last year he has given a dazzling display of virtuosity; solemn in defeat, indefatigable in the EEC campaign, brave at sea, humorous on television, senatorial on radio, oratorical in the House and musical in Broadstairs. He has presented myriad faces to the public and has seldom been off the front page. Whatever "that woman" can do he has seemed to say "I can do better". And in some ways, he has proved his point.

The side effect has been inevitable. He has been criticized for disloyalty, being a bad loser and forgetting how Sir Alec behaved to him, and much of the present malaise has been blamed on him for "not giving Margaret a chance". Surely the time has come to regard the situation in a more sophisticated light for it is his bad losing that has given her every chance.

Imagine what the situation would have been if Mr Heath had "behaved well" without losing his ambitions. He would have stayed independent, would have participated and triumphed in the referendum and then joined Mrs Thatcher's team as Shadow Foreign Minister, trailing clouds of glory and determined on his own way.

Would Mrs Thatcher have had the strength to rule a Shadow Cabinet of which he was a member? We may never know as Mr Heath remains adamant, but with his strength, *experience and determination* in committee and his mastery of the House allied to his basic disagreement on future Conservative policy, the likelihood is that the partnership would have been an unhappy one with the leader of the party playing second fiddle to its discarded leader.

This could not have been resolved by Mr Heath's taking over the leadership again, so strong is the personal opposition to him in the House, so there would have been a continuation of the struggle without a decisive winner and without Mrs Thatcher being able to bring back former Heath supporters for fear of weakening her position.

As it is Mr Heath has unconsciously done everything to help her. His initial refusal to serve was understandable, but as last summer wore on his chippiness became rather noticable. However, it was not until Blackpool when he was publicly and privately rude that he became labelled a bad loser and in consequence a bonus to his successor. As it is Mrs Thatcher is now unchallenged leader of the party and in a position where she can take whatever steps she thinks necessary to unite and improve its efficiency.

The first step, which it is rumoured she will shortly take, should be to improve her Front Bench by bringing back Mr Channon, Mr Peter Walker and Sir Timothy Kitson. The reappointment of Mr Walker will be contentious, but he remains a first-class instant politician. The next reform would affect Central Office and the return to health of Mr Francis Pym seems to offer a solution. At any rate somebody must improve the present haphazard lack of liaison between the Shadow Cabinet and the area offices.

A re-form on these lines would direct attention to policy making and Sir Keith Joseph, whose activities appear shrouded in mystery. The party should now aim above all for unity, but can this be achieved by isolated thinking?

This, in turn, raises the question of working parties which are of inestimable value not only in working out acceptable policy but also in associating doubting and independent members in a common cause. What has happened to them? Surely they should play a major role again. *Nothing would be more* damaging to the chances of winning the next election than if policies are produced at the last moment which are not acceptable nor understood by the whole party. Participation not only stills criticism, it pleases and flatters members and prevents disagreement.

It is time now for Mrs Thatcher to make changes of this kind; but even if she does they will be unavailing unless there is a changed attitude towards her by members of her own Shadow Cabinet which is giving rise to the suspicion that she is unable to control a cabal of independent men.

Mr Gilmour, for instance, has a fine intellect and can exhibit, when he wishes, a mastery of the House, but the time has come for him to stop "hawking his conscience around" like a Conservative George Lansbury. Then there is the position of Lord Carrington who is said to be expressing a desire to leave politics altogether. It is to be hoped he will have second thoughts as he, along with Mr Whitelaw, now stands almost alone as representative of the great Conservative tradition of personal disinterest and his loss would be felt both consciously and unconsciously in the party and the country.

So if Mrs Thatcher decides to form a new Shadow Cabinet to unite the party, so it is for the Conservative Party to unite behind her. If ever there was an occasion for dropping petty differences and individual wishes this is it.

The divisions between the wings of the Conservative Party are non-existent compared to the differences between a free state and modern socialism, with all its implications. Yet it is upon the form that a section of the party seems to dwell. Cannot it understand the simple, brutal fact that Mrs Thatcher is the Leader of the party that will fight the next election, and that if she is beaten then after a further *five years of socialism* there will be few Conservative beliefs left to conserve.

Lord Lambton

Why Ulster may be nearer civil war than ever before

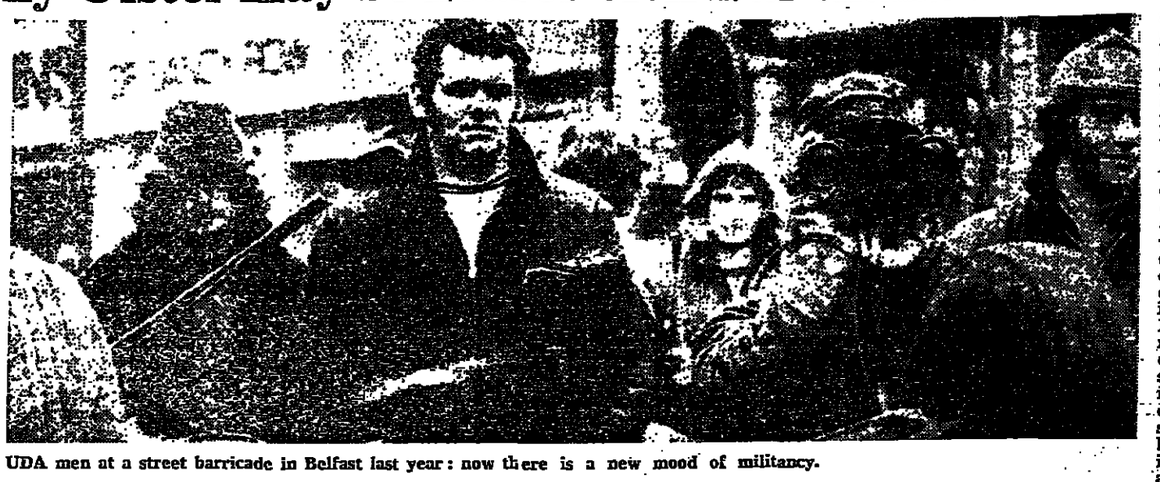
Within hours of Mr Merlyn Rees getting to his feet in the Commons this afternoon to deliver the Government's long-awaited verdict on the report of the Constitutional Convention, a group of 16 Ulstermen will begin arriving at a detached suburban villa on the outskirts of Belfast.

The outcome of their deliberations, conducted symbolically under a massive blow-up photograph of Sir Edward Carson, signing the 1912 solemn league and covenant, could provide the real test of the often threatened "Protestant backlash".

The men will all be members of the grandly named Ulster Loyalist Central Coordinating Committee, the powerful umbrella organization which represents the majority of the militant groups which now hold sway in the Protestant dominated areas of Ulster. Their brief will be to discuss reaction to the Government's expected rejection of the Convention's majority proposals, and to prepare a list of recommendations to be passed on to the so-called "Ulster Loyalist Army Council".

This latter body is as menacing as its name is intended to imply, representing at a conservative estimate about 20,000 armed men of whom [illegible] trained in conventional warfare during periods served with the Regular British Army.

Its members come from *six* of the strongest and most hard-line paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland including the Ulster Defence Association, the Vanguard Service Corps, the Orange Volunteers and a group representing former "B" Specials, the ruthless force disbanded by the British in 1969.



UDA men at a street barricade in Belfast last year: now there is a new mood of militancy.

In addition to the fighting men, the Loyalist Army Council also reckons to be able to call on upwards of 20,000 auxiliaries, including drivers, cooks and large numbers of qualified nurses. Although there is an element of bombast about their claims, they are taken seriously by the security forces and by those who have had the opportunity to look closely into their organization.

Already the locations of scores of field hospitals have been designated throughout the province and the secret venues, mostly private houses, equipped with a sophisticated range of medical supplies.

Among crisis-weary Stormont civil servants, there is a familiar saying that Northern Ireland has been on the brink many times before but that fortunately something has always *managed to move the precipice* forward. As the crucial Westminster debate begins, there can be no denying the real and disturbing fears felt by all sections of the community about the imminence of full-scale civil war on a scale never previously witnessed.

The catalyst for the new atmosphere of gloom was last week's savage massacre of 10 [illegible] atrocity which unfortunately occurred at a time when loyalist backles were already up in *anticipation of an official snub* for their constitutional proposals.

The mood of militancy among members of the Protestant private armies can best be judged by a statement issued after much internal deliberation by the largest and best disciplined. "Since the UDA regard *the natural rights of life, liberty* and the pursuit of happiness as no longer existing in Northern Ireland because Westminster lacks the will to guarantee them", it warned ominously, "they reserve the right to ignore the actions of the Westminster Government until such times as it can re-guarantee such rights.

"In the prevailing situation, [illegible] option but to protect himself, his family and ultimately his own area by any means at his *disposal, including punitive* action."

As yet there still remains hope that the Government's handling of the political situation in Northern Ireland, combined with the latest tough security initiatives including the deployment of the legendary SAS, will be sufficient to post*pone once again Protestant* threats of direct offensive action. One assisting factor could be the realization among the more discerning members of the Loyalist leadership, including Andy Tyrie, the supreme commander of the UDA, that they have little to gain from recalling a general strike similar to that used so effectively in 1974.

[illegible] miraculously forward again, one subject likely to increasingly dominate political argument in *the coming difficult months* will be the topic of negotiated independence.

The controversial idea already has the support of a small but influential scattering of local politicians, including Glen Barr, the prominent loyalist spokesman, Ivan Cooper and Paddy Devlin from the mainly Catholic SDLP, and John Taylor, the official Unionist widely acknowledged as having the sharpest political brain inside the dominant loyalist coalition.

As far back as last June there were hints on the floor of the Convention that this course might one day emerge as the one feasible alternative to the indefinite continuation of direct British rule, a method of government detested almost equally by all political parties in Northern Ireland. Mr Gerry Fitt, the best known political representative of the minority community, is on record as saying: "Mr West seems to indicate that if the deliberations of the Convention do not find support at Westminster the fall-back position of negotiated independence in the context of a British withdrawal which would come after the rejection of our deliberations, all options would have to be considered."

*Although fraught with dan*gers and difficulties, it remains an alternative still open to discussion and one which loyalist leaders recognize would have a much greater chance of success if done with the blessing of Dublin and London rather than forced through by the type of coup d'etat now once again being openly discussed. Its growing band of supporters [illegible] have the added bonus of dovetailing with Britain's long-term intention of cutting down her *involvement with the province.* An assessment with which many an exasperated British Government official would privately agree.

Christopher Walker

Parliament through the looking-glass: a very strange world

Raymond Fletcher

"Well, my child", said the Mad Statesman as he showed Alice *to a seat in the public gallery,* "this is the debating chamber, and this is where things are decided," Alice, anxious to humour anyone after her recent encounters in Wonderland, did not like being called his child; but she was a polite girl and listened patiently as an irate parliamentarian read out a lot of figures she could not understand.

"What is that man deciding?", she suddenly asked when the speaker lapsed into a few phrases of English. "Nothing", said the Mad Statesman. "He is opposing. He wants more of something for somebody and he is telling the Government why."

"But you told me that that other gentleman down there", said Alice, pointing to the weary-looking man she had immediately recognized as the most important one, "keeps saying we have all got to do with less. How can you get more of less?"

"You can't", replied the Mad Statesman, suddenly discerning the outline of a scintillating phrase he could use some time, "you just can't. More for some, less for others. Yes, that's it." He leaned back, satisfied. It would make a good headline.

Alice managed to keep quiet for another two speeches while the Mad Statesman was working out his next speech, but suddenly she grew impatient. "They're all doing the same thing", she said. "They all want more of less. What sort of a decision is *that*."

"It's not exactly a decision, you see . . ." began the Mad Statesman. "But you said this is where things are decided", interjected Alice, very curious and beginning to get a little angry. "What things? And who did the deciding while all these people were on holiday?"

"Recess, my dear, not holiday. They are working when they are away. It is ministers who decide. Or civil servants. But they have got to get the approval of the House. Yes", he added with emphasis, scenting a theme that would look fine in the columns of the *Cambleuick Times and Echo*, "they've got to bear in mind always that the Mood of the House is the Mood of the Nation."

"How can Houses have Moods", said the now indignant Alice. "My Aunt has Moods and Papa always says they are very bad for her. But she's a very nice aunt when she doesn't have Moods." Alice thought she had better be fair; but she did not forget where she was and what she was watching.

"But nobody approves of anything so far. Those people down there don't even approve of each other. But that gentleman who is in charge of the Government has got more votes than that lady on the other side, so he's got the approval he wants already." She felt quite pleased with herself. She was using big words properly. Mama and Papa, she thought, would be quite proud of her.

"In any case", she continued, "what are they all talking about: it sounds like an arithmetic lesson to me, only all those big figures are very, very difficult for me." Alice was really a kind-hearted girl and did not want to hurt the feelings of her new friend by telling him that she could not make either head or tail of a lesson in which all the pupils were doing their sums differently and telling the teacher instead of listening to him. Nor, it seemed to her, was anybody listening to anyone else.

"It's the crisis", replied the Mad Statesman. "It's always *the crisis.*"

"A crisis is what happens in Armenia", replied Alice, who often heard Papa say what he thought of what Mr Gladstone said, and who was clever enough at geography to know exactly where Armenia was.

"This crisis is different", said the Mad Statesman firmly. "It is happening to us. We owe money all over the place. We can't sell our goods to the people we owe the money to. But they keep selling *their* goods to us. It is all very distressing."

"That's not a crisis", said Alice, equally firmly. "My Papa knows a man who makes steam engines and he goes into all sorts of foreign places to sell them. He doesn't like foreign places. He says he gets indigestion there and the foreigners can't speak English properly. But he likes making steam engines; and he can't just leave them lying around in Birmingham, can he? That is where he makes them, you see. Have you been to Birmingham?"

The Mad Statesman suppressed a sigh. How did one explain modern economics to a little girl from the Victorian age to whom working meant making things and selling them and who, though obviously well brought up, probably could not even pronounce the word "statistics".

"It is all more difficult now", he began, "but this Parliament is tackling the problems . . ."

"You mean that when they are working, as you said they did when they have a holiday which you called something else, they go out and make steam engines—or something?" asked Alice.

"Oh dear no", responded the Mad Statesman, wondering how he could disentangle himself from a conversation which would make him even more mad.

"Then what do they make?", she asked.

"They make speeches", he replied.

"Like these speeches?", she said.

"Exactly like these speeches."

"Then I think I must go home. It is long past my bedtime and I don't want to listen any more to these Parliament persons. If you ask me, they all ought to go home too and learn how to make steam engines."

She was introduced to some others before she left Parliament. They were all very odd, but she remembered her manners and curtseyed as correctly to the Red Queen, who seemed to be at war with somebody, as to the Blue Queen, who evidently wanted to cut off lots of things.

She met a wistful White Knight, who seemed to think he was red and who absent-mindedly offered her a free airship, and talked briefly to a Walrus and a Carpenter. They said they were Whips, which she did not understand at all. It really was a very strange world.

The author is Labour MP for Ilkeston.

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The Times Diary

When the upper crust went mouldy

Anyone seeking a potent image of the decay of the privileged class should hurry to the final viewing today to the sale of furniture and effects at the old Guards Club in Charles Street, Mayfair. On the first day's viewing on Saturday, middle-class families with young children, as well as a few sad men who might have been members, poked, prodded and stared at the tatty and dusty remains of what was once a grand establishment.

Some visitors were scornful about the quality of the merchandise, but they could have been dealers trying to keep the prices low. Certainly some of it was damaged and showing signs of the wear which club and hotel furniture inevitably sustains, even when used by gentlemen. But amongst the dross were some items of ornate extravagance.

Most elaborate were three pairs of wall light fittings, all decorated with china crested pheasants. A pair of huge Italian majolica wine cisterns, bearing the arms of a pope and a cardinal, stood forlornly in the courtyard in the drizzle. And there were several gilt clocks, ormolu chandeliers and heavy torchères.

Yet the more poignant mementoes of the club's heyday were the smaller items. Assorted books included a number of old racing form books and *Ruff's Guide to the Turf*; some dated Army Lists; *Paton's List of Schools and Tutors* 1970; touring maps; *Burke's Landed Gentry* 1965; and *Ticker Khan* by Bamber Gascoigne, signed by the author.

Hundreds of pieces of cutlery, cruets and toast racks bore the club's crest and motto, *Tria juncta in uno*. Pre-decimilization menus listed steak and kidney pie at eight shillings, braised tongue Florentine at 9s 6d.

Many of the more important relics, though, have gone to the Cavalry Club in Piccadilly with which the Guards is merging.

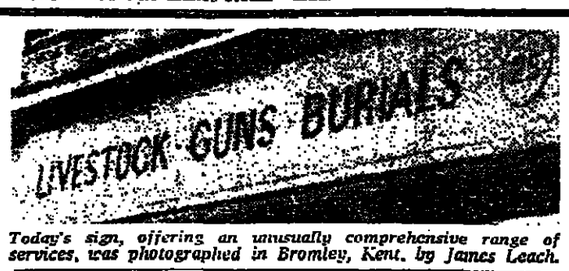
In the bedrooms upstairs, the impression was given that the place was evacuated in a hurry. Two of the beds were still made up—for the caretakers, presumably—and in one of the unoccupied bedrooms [illegible] taining the remnants of the last morning tea served to the occupant.

Many of the rooms contained dirty glasses—the remnants, perhaps, of some Bacchanalian farewell celebration? In some, more puzzling, were milk bottles, one filled with water and nurturing a thriving if inelegant stem of Busy Lizzie.

Downstairs, the grimy basement had all the appearance of hell's kitchen. The large range of cookers was partly covered with a brown stain, probably the result of some dramatic culinary accident. On one of the cupboards was a bowl of hardened, moulding lemons, there were opened jars of jam in the fridge and the freezer, still switched on, housed some half-full cartons of ice-cream in many flavours. Next to it, a thick green fungus was thriving on an opened loaf of wrapped and sliced bread.

Naturally, the club servants in attendance were unhappy about presiding over the dispersal of the effects. They seemed appalled that the hoi polloi—and their children especially—were allowed to violate their previously hallowed territory.

They handled enquiries impatiently. To a woman who asked about double sheets, one replied. "No doubles. We only have single beds." Officers and gentlemen sleep alone. But [illegible] Guards officers have to share a roof with their brothers from the Cavalry, it is the end of much that some hold dear.



Today's sign, offering an unusually comprehensive range of services, was photographed in Bromley, Kent, by James Leach.

Toning up

Those of you who were too late to book a £6,000 cabin on the 92-day world cruise whose departure I reported on Friday, might like to know of another effective means of shedding excess pounds from an over-weight wallet. Alan Hamilton joined a press visit to a Hertfordshire health farm at the weekend and he reports:

Like cruise ships, health farms are in the business of relieving stress in return for considerable sums of money. The former Rothschild mansion, high in the Chilterns above Tring, charges between £98 and £252 for a week's stay and throws in a series of relaxation treatments together with the services of a Harley Street doctor if required. Last week more than 60 of the 80 rooms were occupied.

This health farm, the first of its kind when it was founded in 1925, is trying hard to shake off the old naturopathic image of starvation and spartan regiment. In the old days addicts believed that good health depended simply on a thorough annual spring clean of the body plumbing, but now they try to marry determined relaxation with ethical medical practice. The resident osteopath has gone, to be replaced by a visiting heart specialist who gives weekly lectures on how to stay alive.

But the basic treatment still relies heavily on assorted steam baths and massage, and I met a man in the plunge pool who said he had been on nothing but glasses of water for six days and had lost three stone.

"This is the Sitz bath", said the attendant drawing back a curtain to reveal the Diary editor of *The Guardian* with his rear end in a tub of scalding water, and his feet in a bowl of freezing water. "Promotes pelvic circulation and disperses congestion", said the notice on the wall. "Actually", the *attendant* confided, "it's supposed to be good for impotence."

Before being let loose on the treatments guests have their blood pressure and general health checked by a nurse, who cautions that saunas and massage alone will not reduce weight. Another notice in the steam room states in large letters: "Excessive swearing lowers vitality. Please be guided by the staff." Real weight loss comes from a dietician *teaching good* eating habits, and a remedial gymnast teaching exercises which guests can continue at home if they are sufficiently strong willed to do them every day.

Eating is permitted on quite a generous scale except for those who are fasting, with generous salads at lunch time and real three-course dinners with wine in the evening. The only foods totally banned are chips and butter.

I had a sauna, massage, *countless* showers and a salt rub which is supposed to tone up the skin, followed by a light salad lunch. At the end of the day I had lost a total of 4oz, all of which was water, and I felt clean, glowing and very weak. "You put it on again as soon as you have a drink", the nurse said. I drove into Tring, stopped at an hotel for two pints of real ale and a cigar, and felt much better.

Flavours

Say Baskin-Robbins to an American and he will think instantly of ice-cream in 31 ever-changing flavours, some of them bizarre. The firm of that name has branches across the United States.

A shop which seeks to introduce their kind of ice-cream to London has just opened unseasonally in the Finchley Road. *It is called* 32 Flavors Original American Ice Cream, and is the brainchild of Gabriel Gutman, a former New York stockbroker.

Norman Kolpas, a professional American (he once tested hamburgers for me), visited the new facility, after hearing tales of an American living in Surrey who drove for three hours in fog to buy four-gallon packs at £6.25 each. He reports:

Gutman airfreights his dairy ingredients from American suppliers. They are mixed, according to 450 different recipes and his own self-indulgent tastes, in a small factory behind the shop.

I tasted two of my old favourites: German Chocolate Cake, dark and rich, full of walnut bits and butterscotch; and Blueberry Cheesecake, an ice cream translation of the classic New York dessert.

An English teenager who accompanied me had small scoops of Fresh Coconut ("*good flavour*", he judged); *Peppermint* Fudge Ribbon ("very minty"); Blueberries and Cream ("a bit too rich and syrupy"); and English Toffee ("first class, with big lumps of toffee"). Cornets begin at 15p.

Despite the variety, most British customers are still buying vanilla. But the onslaught of unusual concoctions could change that bias. Next month's feature flavour, for example, will be Bubblegum.

The uncertainty about the Olympics has been reflected in two postponements of a BBC reception at which Cliff Morgan and Sam Leitch were to have announced plans for the television coverage of both the winter and summer Games. It should have been held on January 5, was postponed until today and then put off again by an apologetic telephone call to newspapers on Friday. This time no new date was announced.

PHS

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CAN THE SCOTS BE SATISFIED?

The four-day debate on devolution which begins tomorrow will be a test of the breadth of vision of the House of Commons. Since the publication of the White Paper the trend of opinion among English MPs seems to have become increasingly critical of the intention to create Scottish and Welsh assemblies. In Scotland, on the other hand, there has been considerable disappointment that the White Paper does not go further.

There can be no guarantee that any form of devolution will be enough to satisfy Scotland in the mood developing there. But the evidence still suggests that most Scots *want to have more control* over their own affairs without leaving the United Kingdom, and the best hope lies in a measured advance on the White Paper's proposals. There are three points in particular on which the complaints have focussed.

The first is the role of the Secretary of State. Here there is some danger of the critics mistaking the shadow for the substance. Partly to reassure integrationists and partly to justify retaining the office of Secretary of State, the White Paper was drafted so as to emphasize his theoretical powers and has thereby given an exaggerated impression of the discretion he will possess in practice. There has been especial indignation at his power to procure a veto of a Bill passed by the assembly on grounds of policy as well as of *ultra vires*. If this were used over mere points of disagreement it would provide the greatest possible threat to the continuation of the United Kingdom. But for that very reason any Secretary of State who did not have a political death wish would be likely to activate a veto only as a last resort.

The issue may have become of such symbolic importance that Scottish opinion will never be satisfied with such an arrangement. In that case it would be possible to give the assembly as much authority in the areas of devolved responsibility as was possessed by the former Stormont regime in Northern Ireland. But it would have to be provided that European legislation in any devolved field applied automatically in Scotland, whatever the assembly might say; and so long as the sovereignty of the Westminster parliament is maintained an ultimate power must be reserved to intervene on policy grounds if something is being done that is incompatible with the principles of the United Kingdom.

The role of the assembly will depend more in practice upon the areas of responsibility that are devolved to it and upon the method of financing it. The main gap in the White Paper is the failure to give the assembly any specific powers in the economic field. Ministers argue that it would not be to the benefit of the Scottish economy to give the assembly responsibility for industrial development since an effective regional policy depends upon positive inducements to industry to expand in a favoured area being complemented by refusal of permission to expand elsewhere. It is the system of industrial development certificates that have prevented an even greater concentration in the south east of England, for example. Therefore, it is maintained, *responsibility for* industrial development must be exercised for Britain as a whole. But that takes no account of the political dimension.

For years many Scots have believed that their economy would be more prosperous if it were better treated by the United Kingdom government. They will never be satisfied unless the assembly has the chance to try for itself. The government should now rethink this section of their proposals starting from the proposition that some economic powers must be devolved. As a start the assembly should be responsible for all the activities of the Scottish Development Agency and for the industrial grants and loans now administered by the Secretary of State.

The White Paper proposes that the assembly should be financed almost entirely by an Exchequer block grant—little use is likely to be made of the power to levy a surcharge on the rates. As it stands, this arrangement would provide for an annual ritual conflict between the assembly and London and would limit the assembly's effective discretion even in devolved fields. The *assembly will need a somewhat* greater power to levy taxes of its own and a better means of computing the block grant must be found.

There are other matters on which the Government must think again, including the method of election to the assemblies and representation at Westminster. But what matters above all this week is that the Commons should respond with imaginative awareness to the political realities in Scotland. One of the principles of democratic government is that adjustments have to be made, whether politicians like it or not, in response to major shifts in public opinion. The future of the United Kingdom may now depend on Parliament's readiness to act on that principle.

THE UN LOOKS AGAIN AT THE MIDDLE EAST

In recent years debates on the Middle East in the United Nations Security Council have been of three different types. There have been those held at moments of acute international tension, when war was either raging or about to break out. There have been those held as a kind of safety-valve for outraged feelings, in the immediate aftermath of a particular, violent incident or series of incidents: these have usually ended with a more or less ritual resolution condemning Israel, which either has or has not been vetoed as "unbalanced" by the United States according to circumstances. And there have been those held in cold blood, that is fixed and prepared in advance, usually at the request of one or more Arab states as an attempt to unfreeze a stalemate, or at *least to give* an illusion of progress towards a solution of the conflict. These too have usually been purely platonic in their results.

It is to this third type that the debate opening today belongs. Agreement to hold it was reached on November 30 in order to make *it politically* possible for the Syrian regime to tolerate for another six months the physical symbol of stalemate on the Golan Heights—the presence of the UN observer force on a ceasefire line behind which twenty-one Israeli settlements have been established since 1967 on internationally-recognized Syrian territory.

To that problem the holding of a Security Council debate is not a very encouraging solution. Most of the world would have preferred either a new effort to reach a global solution of the conflict at the Geneva Conference (that is, by direct negotiation between the parties involved in it with the assistance of the two superpowers and the United Nations secretariat) or, failing that, the opening of indirect negotiations for an interim agreement between Israel and Syria on the lines of the one reached last September between Israel and Egypt.

But to the Syrian leaders—awkwardly poised between their uncomfortable awareness of Levantine reality and their pretension to the leadership of *radical* pan-Arabism — these courses seemed too risky and insufficiently attractive. From an interim agreement they had been warned to expect only "cosmetic" changes in the ceasefire line, and anyway they had virtually closed this avenue against themselves by the abuse heaped on Egypt for taking it. But by embarking on direct negotiations for a full peace settlement they would have exposed themselves to the wrath of their rivals and followers as betrayers of the Palestinian cause.

To avoid this they insisted instead on propelling the PLO on to yet another international stage—the Security Council—and it is the prospect of PLO participation which lends a greater interest to this full-dress debate on the Middle East than to its predecessors. The danger is that with Israel boycotting the debate, it will become simply an anti-propaganda forum ending in a crushing United States veto. That will almost certainly be the result if the Syrians insist on tampering with the existing text of Resolution 242. But Dr Kissinger has hinted that it need not be the result if instead a constructive "augmentation" of Resolution 242 is proposed, recognizing that the Palestinians *have legitimate interests as a* people and not merely as a collection of refugees. The United States recognized this after all as long ago as May 1973, in the Nixon-Brezhnev communiqué. There is now a growing recognition of it in Israel itself, even if the majority view still resolutely rejects the PLO as an interlocuteur. A Security Council resolution on the point should make it easier for PLO to accept the agreed framework for negotiations, and could therefore be a small but important step towards the mutual recognition of Palestinians and Israelis which must pave the way for a full solution.

David Wood

Recall of the Stormont Convention

It needs no special powers of divination to predict with certainty what Mr Merlyn Rees, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, will announce in the Commons today at the opening of the debate on the report of the Constitutional Convention. Once again, in the *effort to escape from* the dead end of direct rule, the Government must fill the political vacuum in the province. Mr Rees must say that within a day or two he will be asking Sir Robert Lowry, the chairman, to reconvene early next month the 78 members of the Convention while he still has the power under the Northern Ireland Act of July, 1974; and in his new remit he must suggest where the Convention report failed to meet the Government's requirements for an early return to a measure of self-government at Stormont.

That is not quite the only course now left open. After the dissolution of the Convention, the Secretary of State could also hold another referendum in Northern Ireland. The Government seems to have firmly decided against that, partly because it is almost impossible to frame a simple question, partly because it would inevitably lead to party political campaigns emphasizing disagreement rather than common interest, partly because there may be no telling what the outcome would be, and partly because Northern Ireland has already been to the polls seven times in the past two or three years without finding peace or stability.

The argument is conclusive for using the Convention as a pathfinder towards a new constitutional settlement so long as it has any statutory life left in it. It is not only that the Convention, as the only remaining form of Stormont, alone fills the political vacuum within the province, and that if it disperses something not unlike it would have to be created to bring the rival politicians round a table. It is also that the members of the Convention, having been democratically elected, necessarily take on the democratic role of constituency representation to which the people of Northern Ireland have been accustomed for more than half a century.

But there is more to it even than that. Though the Convention report proved in some fundamental respects to be an Ulster Unionist document, *it did mark out some areas of agreement*, and the Government today will not feel obliged to reject it outright. A consensus that could lead to a new Stormont did begin to appear. *That was one gain.* Another gain is that, in reacting to it, the Government and the House of Commons are given an opportunity to change their own approach, or at least to change the emphasis they have placed in the past six or seven years on some conditions for an acceptable settlement. It is reasonably clear, for example, that the Government, like *some Ulster* politicians, is now ready to suppress, or drop, the demand for the formalization of the so-called "Irish dimension", if only on the argument that it will evolve rather than be a forced growth should it ever become a practicable political end.

Nevertheless, the Convention report at bottom cannot be acceptable to the Government, and Mr Rees will have to say so in the roundest terms. For it is sometimes explicit and sometimes implicit in the document that the Ulster Unionist majority has laid a claim to a Constitution amounting to Dominion status, akin to that originally granted to Rhodesia, with limits set to the ability of the Westminster Parliament to alter Northern Ireland institutions and with powers devolved over commerce and manpower that go far beyond anything proposed in the devolution White Paper for Scotland and Wales, "Our changing democracy".

Nor, with some democratic reason, does the Convention report make any significant concession to "power sharing" with the minority parties which has been one of the prime political and constitutional ends at Westminster. The Ulster Unionist majority went no further than to propose what looks like a complicated committee system within the new Stormont as a means of involving minority parties; and nothing in recent Ulster experience suggests that, without a profound change of hearts and minds, it would ever be workable.

I doubt whether Mr Rees and the Government are now precisely dedicated to the form of power sharing prescribed by Mr Heath and Mr Whitelaw when they created the short-lived Assembly, which was brought down by the Ulster workers' constitutional stoppage, along with Mr Brian Faulkner, one of the ablest politicians in the province. There is room left for manoeuvre. But the fact remains that Mr Wilson and the Cabinet, as well as Parliament, cannot altogether abandon the power sharing commitment and allow the restoration of the old Stormont Parliament. That is where Westminster came in six years ago, on the civil rights question.

Yet in other important respects there is no unbridgeable gulf between Westminster and the Ulster parties as a whole. For obvious reasons it is the aim of Westminster, as it was the agreed aim of the Convention, that a Government and Parliament should be recreated at Stormont, that the British forces should be reduced to garrison level as the RUC occupies the front line to maintain law and order, and that the new Stormont should have devolved to it powers to legislate for, and administer, more matters than are now being offered, later in the week, to Scotland.

Those areas of agreement will be defined today in the House by Mr Rees, and at the least they mark out common ground on which, with time running out, and with political pressure increasing both for pulling out the troops and for a stronger military response to sectarian butchery, the Convention can make one last effort at constitution-making.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pressures on the social services

From the General Secretary of the British Association of Social Workers

Sir, In your excellent leader "Social Services Take a Knock" (December 30) I was surprised by your comment that local authorities have fewer statutory obligations in *the social services* field than in education.

The extent of a local authority's statutory obligations in social services is not always fully appreciated. *They include a duty to provide* residential accommodation for those in need of care and attention, the mentally disordered, the handicapped and the homeless; to keep a register *and to promote the* interests of those who are chronically sick, disabled or mentally disordered; to provide home helps and in other ways to promote the welfare of the elderly and of those in other categories of need; to make available advice, guidance and assistance so as to diminish the need for children to be in care or brought before a juvenile court; to investigate complaints about children who may require care or control; to care for children whose parents are not able to do so or who are committed to care by a court; *and to supervise children* subject to a court supervision order, who have been placed privately with foster parents or who have been placed for adoption. Within each of these broad categories there is a multiplicity of duties and responsibilities which the local authority is obliged to carry out.

Regrettably, no authority is able to meet its minimal statutory obligations at the present time, let alone find trimmings and fringe extras which can be cut or restricted. For example, in Birmingham one fifth of the children in care (700 out of 3,000) are not even allocated to a social worker, and of the 3,800 mentally ill or handicapped persons living in the community who are known to the social services department, *only 1,300 are receiving any* service.

A further factor, which you do not mention in your leader, is the increasing demands being made for *social services*. A 25 *per cent rise* in referrals to departments in 1975 is a common experience—in the county of Hereford and Worcester a 30 per cent increase over nine months has been recorded. When people are tending to live longer and to be kept alive and in the community despite severe handicaps, resources must be found to care for the elderly, the handicapped and for vulnerable children. The ad hoc way in which many of the cuts are being made can only lead to those who are the most vulnerable being hit hardest. Surely this is not what the public really wants.

Despite the growth of the social [illegible] analysis of growth alone is meaningless *if it does not take account of* the base line and of increasing demand), the social services are in a state of crisis. 1976 can only see a further rapid increase in those who need services—unemployment, poverty, cutbacks in other services such as health and education, will all create problems with which the social services will be asked to help. A classic example is the effect of disconnection of fuel supplies, a result of increased costs and reduced income. It is estimated that twice as many households will have their fuel supplies disconnected this winter as last year, with severe consequences resulting for many old people and children. Requests for help to social services departments will be legion. As a society we profess that we care, but care *costs*, and at a time of recession we must be prepared to make the necessary sacrifice in making the social services a priority.

Yours sincerely,
CHRIS ANDREWS, General Secretary,
British Association of Social Workers,
16 Kent Street,
Birmingham.

Independence of the BBC

From Mr G. E. H. Mansell

Sir, There is one point of historical detail in David Leigh's very fair and perceptive article about the BBC Portuguese Service ("Turbulence over Portugal", January 9), over which I may have misled your reporter and which it is important to correct. It concerns the postponement of the broadcast in the BBC Russian Service of the original Russian version of Svetlana Alliluyeva's "Only One Year", a letter to a friend that was later published in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

It is not the case that the government used its statutory powers on this occasion and the BBC was not "instructed" to cancel the broadcast. The facts are that strong *official representations were made* to the BBC at Prime Ministerial level on the ground that the broadcast might prejudice the outcome of important negotiations in which the then Foreign Secretary was involved in Moscow and which concerned the issue of war or peace in the Middle East. After much anxious thought the BBC came to the *conclusion* that *on such* a crucial issue it could not properly set itself up as the superior judge of what constitutes the national interest. Accordingly it made it known on the air that it had *decided* to postpone the broadcast so that the Foreign Secretary's efforts in Moscow to bring about an improvement in the international situation should not be prejudiced.

The broadcast took place two days later. A postponement of a day or two was all that was agreed or asked for. It did not involve news, only material of relatively timeless significance. The final decision was the BBC's. The reasons for the postponement were clearly explained on the air in subsequent programmes, which also included reflection of British press comment on the incident, highlighting the extent of public concern for the BBC's independence.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. H. MANSELL,
Managing Director, External Broadcasting,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Bush House,
Aldwych, WC2.
January 9.

Learning from mistakes in Ulster

From Sir Patrick Macrory

Sir, Unlike Professor Bernard Crick (January 9), I wholeheartedly share your view (leader, January 7) that the decision of the Heath Administration to abolish Stormont was a mistake. And I am sorry that the professor should help to perpetuate the exaggerated stories of the illiberal and repressive nature of the Stormont régime ("if only the Unionists had used their power more wisely and equitably, but they didn't").

This is myth in whose propagation the majority of the British media joined with enthusiasm from 1968 onwards. It is not supported eg by Lord Cameron's report on the 1969 disturbances. It is not supported by the conclusion of Professor Richard Rose (an American, and presumably impartial) that over many years one third of the Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland had been steadily voting Unionist. And in so far as it contains a kernal of substance, how far was this due to the persistent refusal of the minority party (the Nationalists, they were then called) to cooperate in the running of the state of which they were citizens? For example, in discouraging Roman Catholics from filling the one third of places in the Royal Ulster Constabulary *which were reserved for them from* the outset.

About five years ago, Sir, you summed up the Stormont record over 50 years as that of an administration which had shown itself "reasonably humane, reasonably efficient". Not a very damning verdict in these imperfect times. When I quoted it in Washington in 1972 at the Congressional inquiry into Ulster's troubles, I got the good humoured reply from the chair that no one had ever said anything so good about Congress.

Equally mistaken was the decision of the British Government to compel the Chichester-Clark *government* to disband the B Special Constabulary. Not long before there had been published an admirable *History of the IRA*, by the Southern Irish writer, Tim Pat Coogan. Describing the formation of the B Specials in the early 1920s, Mr Coogan commented that the Bs at once became, and *remained*, the rock upon which *the IRA must always shatter in the* North. In no long time Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan procured the removal of the rock. Needless to add, the disbandment of the Bs, the abolition of Stormont, and now the ending of internment, have been very reasonably claimed by the IRA as triumphs for the policy of violence and have been so seen by the citizens of Ulster.

We cannot turn the clock back, but we can learn from past mistakes. No one doubts that both the Wilson and the Heath administrations meant well. The road to the hell that Ulster is fast becoming is paved with their good intentions.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK MACRORY,
Amberdene,
Walton-on-the-Hill,
Tadworth, Surrey.

Foreign Office and exports

From Mr Michael D. Sieff

Sir, I was delighted that Lord Pritchard has drawn attention to the work of the Diplomatic Service in furthering this country's exports.

As a member of the European Trade Committee of the British Overseas Trade Board and as Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Group for Israel, I also have first-hand experience of the efficiency of the commercial staff in our embassies abroad. Many major export orders would not have come to this country had it not been for the foresight and dynamic approach of our diplomats abroad.

The knowledge which overseas commercial staff have of local conditions, both in the public and in the private sectors of industry, is of great help to visiting businessmen. This experience also applies in my company in the development of export of St Michael goods.

Our embassies need encouragement, not brick-bats!

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL D. SIEFF,
Vice-Chairman and Joint Managing Director, Marks and Spencer Limited,
Michael House,
Baker Street, W1.
January 8.

Civil Service

From Sir Bernard Burrows

Sir, A comparatively simple way to *reduce the amount spent* on Civil Service and Diplomatic Service pensions would be to increase the age of retirement from 60 to 65. The 60-year age limit was fixed many years ago when the expectation of death was much nearer 60 than it is now. Many other countries have an age limit of 65 for government service, some even 70. Why should coal miners be thought to be fit to work until they are 65 and Cabinet Ministers to any age while civil servants are pensioned off at 60?

To lessen the impact on promotion and recruitment the change could be introduced gradually, say over 5 years. Annual increments could be scaled down in proportion to the increased length of service. There would have to be greater possibilities for earlier retirement, with reduced pension, either at the wish of the individual civil servant, or, subject to safeguards and appeal, *at the decision of the Department*. We all know some bureaucrats who are too old at 50. There are many others whose retirement at 60 is a loss to the public service as well as an unnecessary burden on the Exchequer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
BERNARD BURROWS,
Steep Farm,
Petersfield,
Hampshire.

From Mr Max Davies

Sir, It seems proper to ask, in view *of recent public discussion of the* allegedly privileged position of civil servants, whether those directly responsible for the "clerical error" in the 1973 immigration figures have *been disciplined in any way*.

The point is not raised in a spirit of vindictiveness but as a means of reassuring the public that derelictions of such magnitude are regarded by those in authority with proper seriousness, and that our interests will be guarded with greater care in the future.

It will be recalled that in two cases in private industry during the last few years, where comparable errors (or worse) led to huge losses respectively in foreign exchange transactions and cocoa futures, the public was informed what action had resulted in respect of the individuals responsible.

Yours truly,
MAX DAVIES,
The Old Crown,
Long Crendon,
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

London art market

From Mr Denis Mahon

Sir, May a collector intervene in the current controversy regarding the recently imposed buyer's premium of 10 *per cent* at art auctions and its potential consequences?

On analysis the letter from the Chairman of Christie's (January 9) *gives the impression of trying to* have the cake and eat it. One had supposed that the reason for their taking the serious step of abandoning an undoubted edge which the London art market had hitherto possessed by thus adding to the purchase price was that auction houses had not been doing so well. But now we are assured that they are achieving wonders, *quite exclusive of this impost*.

A similar impression that the best of both worlds is being secured seems to emerge if one examines the nature of the so-called buyer's premium. On the one hand there is every reason for taking it to be merely an arbitrary addition to the knock-down purchase price. But, on the other hand, the seller derives *no financial benefit whatever from* this surcharge, which could accordingly be argued to rate as a commission to the auctioneer from the buyer for some service or other. But my attention has been drawn to the fact that any such interpretation has been contradicted by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who stated (*Hansard*, December 16, written answers, col. 561): "Auctioneers normally charge a commission to the seller, but some auctioneer's also add a percentage to the hammer price, calling it a 'buyer's premium' and treating it as part of the consideration for the goods rather than for the supply of auctioneer's services". Where then does the seller stand in this imbroglio? Might he not turn out to have some claim to a substantial part of the surcharge?

In parenthesis, at a time when the value of money is falling in so *spectacular a manner*, the fact should never be overlooked that comparative statistics expressed in pounds sterling can mislead.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MAHON,
33 Cadogan Square, SW1.

From Mrs Geraldine Norman

Sir, I cannot see why Mr Floyd (January 9) should find it so surprising that I was able to discuss with Christie's press officer in October the fact that other international centres were pinching good sales away from London last autumn. I am, after all, capable of reading a forthcoming sales notice.

That I should repeat the discussion in early December and mention that Sotheby's and Christie's autumn turnover figures might give me an opportunity to report on this shift in the international balance. I consider even less surprising. Having visited King Street and Bond Street week by week throughout the autumn I was fully aware that the standard of London sales had been the lowest I personally could remember.

Imagine, thus, my surprise on December 22 when handed a press release by Christie's showing a sharp increase in United Kingdom turnover. Naturally, I probed. Well, you can measure turnover gross, ie, the aggregate hammer value of all items consigned for sale, or you *can measure it net*, by deducting the total value of all unsold lots. Christie's were working on net figures and the disastrous level of unsold lots in the autumn of 1974 (32 per cent) made *this year's net* figure look better than the previous one. I thus reported the fall in gross value of goods offered for sale in King Street while at the same time noting the company's distinguished overall increase in business.

Was this "misleading" or "inaccurate" as Mr Floyd claims? There are lies, damn lies and statistics. He has chosen to quote a different set of them, thus painting a different picture. It helps if you add in South Kensington which was still operating as Debenham Coe last year; it also helps if you add two major house sales into the London total. If the public are to appreciate the true picture turnover should be reported both gross and net and their attention should be called to all special factors.

Yours faithfully,
GERALDINE NORMAN, Sale Room Correspondent,
The Times,
New Printing House Square, WC1.

Industrial design

From Sir Ove Arup

Sir, What Mr Victor Ross (January 8) says is perfectly true, and his *typical salesman's conceit* is entirely justified, so long as the only aim is, as at present, to make a profit for the manufacturer. And that is exactly what I think must be changed. This complete subservience to profitability defined in a narrow monetary sense, which governs all our activities, must somehow be restricted if we are to survive.

How to achieve this is the difficult problem facing us. To impose restrictions by a dictatorship is undesirable and probably impossible. To bring them about by voluntary agreement is desirable and also seemingly impossible; so it would be better to work on the second impossibility.

Yours faithfully,
OVE ARUP,
6 Fitzroy Park,
Highgate, N6.

Noise of Concorde: the critics

From Mr Nigel Sitwell

Sir, The unpleasant spectacle of a former Tory minister (Lord Boyd-*Carpenter) and a present* Labour Minister (Gerald Kaufman) attacking a public-spirited private citizen (the Rt Rev Hugh Montefiore) because of his opposition to Concorde reminds *us how often* politicians seem to conform to their stereotypes.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter, as befits a Tory mandarin, implies that it is somehow *wrong to criticize the* decisions of the governing class. He also manages to be insulting in a peculiarly Tory way by advising the bishop to stick to visiting and praying in "*humble homes*". Incidentally, he cites the skill of the aviation industry: surely it is not very skilful to waste millions of pounds of taxpayers' money on an *aircraft which no airline wants to* buy?

Gerald Kaufman, on the other hand, coldly confirms what many liberal-minded socialists have long suspected—that the present Government is not interested in the opinions of mere people. "I paid no attention to what he said", sneered Mr Kaufman, describing the bishop's evidence as "emotional". *Did he pay no* attention because Hugh Montefiore has no effective power-base from which to threaten the Government? Or was it because he, like most of *the Cabinet, is scared stiff* of Mr Wedgwood Benn, in whose constituency Concorde is being built?

The Concorde saga illustrates an old maxim—"The trouble with common sense is that it is not common enough"—but perhaps the best comment is contained in a poem by the American economist Kenneth Boulding:

"It's nice to be the drafter of a
well-constructed plan,
For spending lots of money for the
betterment of Man.
But Audits are a threat, for it is
neither games nor fun
To look at plans of yesteryear *and*
ask, 'What have we done?'"

Yours sincerely,
NIGEL SITWELL,
243 King's Road, SW3.
January 10.

Soviet exit visas

From Mr James Riordan

Sir, It is interesting to read that the dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov was refused an exit visa (to collect his Nobel Prize) because of his knowledge of State and military secrets. One wonders whether this applies to all people seeking an exit visa.

This morning my wife (who is Soviet) received a *heart-rending* letter from her mother in Bashkiria informing us that yet again her request to spend a month's holiday with us in England has been refused. No reason is given. Since she is an old-age pensioner and a widow, has been applying for such a visa without success for the past five years, has never worked in nuclear physics and wishes merely to see her daughter and grandchildren here for a month, what reason can there be?

That part of the Final Act of the Helsinki Agreements dealing with human contacts clearly states that all the participating nations "consider the development of contacts to be an important element in the strengthening of friendly relations and trust among peoples"; it goes on to talk of encouraging freer movement between states. Surely, trust can be built only on actions not words?

Yours, etc,
JAMES RIORDAN,
15 Bankfield Drive,
Shipley, W Yorks.
January 5.

Franglais

From Mr I. G. Radcliffe

Sir, M. Bernard Levin, *even if he* has no garden, will agree that rose bushes sometimes have to be sprayed. I am sure that most of the Frenchmen whom he saw fit to lecture in his article of January 7, will remain unconvinced that their government's move in defence of the French language was anything other than an eminently rational one.

There may be some who believe that French has been enriched by "franglais" (there are even some people left here who believe that our theatre has been enriched as a result of the abolition of stage censorship!), but I imagine that any Frenchman with the slightest respect for his language will feel that it can happily deny itself *enrichment of this kind*.

Would that as much concern were felt for the English language which is suffering blight of an even uglier nature.

Yours faithfully,
I. G. RADCLIFFE,
33 The Ridgeway,
River,
Dover, Kent.
January 8.

From Professor Norman Davis

Sir, Mr Davies's Paris outfitter (January 7) who "recently" called his ties "très snob—presque cad" runs the risk of appearing a bit vieux chapeau. I first heard that phrase from the late Professor J. R. R. Tolkien, on April 14, 1953. He applied it to a new briefcase, which he described also as "vraiment businessman". But of course he did not imply that he had invented the terms, and no doubt many of your readers will know of earlier uses.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN DAVIS,
Merton College,
Oxford.
January 8.

From Mr N. C. Slaughter

Sir, How about this obscure bit of Franglais? (From *Petit Larousse*, 1975 edition):

BULL-FINCH nm (mot angl). *Obstacle de steeple-chase constitué* par un talus de terre surmonté d'une haie.

Yours faithfully,
N. C. SLAUGHTER,
2 The Nurseries,
Falmouth,
Cornwall.
January 7.

هكذا من الاصل

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

January 10: By Command of The Queen, Brigadier Sir Douglas Crawford (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Merseyside) was present at Liverpool Airport today upon the arrival of The President of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and Mrs Nimeiri and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

January 11: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Manchester.

Her Majesty presented The Queen's Medal for general efficiency at the King Edward VII School, King's Lynn, to Mr Martin Stafford, who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by Mr A. H. Sleigh, the Headmaster.

The Duke of Kent will visit the factory of the Solartron Electronics Group at Farnborough and Ian Proctor Metal Masts at Swanwick, Hampshire, on January 20, in connexion with the British Overseas Trade Board export conference in Southampton. The Duchess of Kent will attend a reception at the conclusion of the conference on January 21.

Birthdays today

Mr H. G. H. Barratt, 71; Lord Black, 83; Air Vice-Marshal S. O. Bufton, 68; Mr James Byam Shaw, 73; Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Elkins, 73; Brigadier T. Grainger-Stewart, 80; Sir John Masterman, 85; Sir John S. Rennie, 59; Lord Russell of Killowen, 68; Major-General R. B. Stockdale, 68; Major-General F. J. Walsh, 76.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Wings of the Eagle, a German aviation exhibition, RAF Museum, Hendon, 10-6.

Exhibition: Jane Austen, British Library, Great Russell Street, 10-5.

Lord Northcliffe lecture: Classical approaches to modern topics, by Mr L. Wilkinson, Collegiate Theatre, Gordon Street, Bloomsbury, 5.30.

Lecture: Paris in Art, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, 1.

Extra Gulbenkian music fellowship

A high standard of nominations for this year's Gulbenkian Music Fellowships has led to the selection panel recommending the offer of five fellowships instead of the four originally intended. Each is worth £3,000 over the next three years and is intended to provide time to learn repertoire and perfect technique.

The 1976 fellowships have gone to John King, bass-baritone, from Blackwell, Hereford and Worcester; Richard Markham, piano, from Cleethorpes; Jan Latham-Koenig, piano; David Rendall, tenor, and Raphael Wallfisch, cello, all from London.

They will give public recitals at the Wigmore Hall on February 18 and 25.

Christenings

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Richard Manley was christened Roderick Ivor Trevor Richard Trewhella, at St Faith's Church, Becton, on Saturday. Father Charles Williams, OSB, officiated, assisted by the Rev D. P. Richards. The godparents are Major David Davenport, Mr John Everett, Mr Richard Meade, Mrs Patrick Madden, Donna Giovanna Moncada Paternò Castello and Viscountess Pollington.

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Christopher Spence, was christened Jonathan Ian by the Rev T. Hyslop, at Cornwell Church yesterday. The godparents are Mr Anthony Forbes, Mr Roddy Macleod, Mr Peter Walwyn, Mrs John Carleton-Paget and Mrs Malcolm Kimmins.

The King's School, Canterbury

The Lent Term begins on January 12 with 661 boys and 26 girls in the school. T. J. Strong will be captain of school. The Archbishop of Canterbury will hold a confirmation for the school in the cathedral on March 6. The adjudicator at the house music competition on March 22 will be Mr Christopher Robinson, organist of St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

Cranleigh School

The Lent Term began yesterday with 490 boys and 23 sixth form girls in the senior school, A. J. Sindall as senior prefect and 155 boys at the preparatory school. Mr Malcolm Robinson, Assistant Director of Art at Tonbridge School, has been appointed Director of Art. The creative activities centre at the preparatory school and the new chemistry department at the senior school come into use this term. There will be a performance of *Antigone* on February 5, 6 and 7 and of Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana* on March 14. Confirmation by the Bishop of Guildford is on March 6 and the Lenten addresses by Brother Jonathan, SSF, on March 15, 16 and 17. Term ends on March 20.

Dover College

The Lent Term at Dover College begins today with 375 pupils in the school, including 50 girls in Duckworth House. Charles Nettleton is head of school. Confirmation by the Archbishop of Canterbury is on March 14. The school play, *Macbeth*, will be performed on March 17, 18, 19 and 20. Half-term is from February 21 to 24 and term ends on March 26.

Epsom College

The Lent Term starts today. N. R. Alfrey (Carr) is head of school and captain of hockey. The building of the new music school has been started and plans are going forward for the admission of girls to the sixth form in September. The school play, *Doctor Faustus*, will be on March 18, 19 and 20, and terms ends on March 23.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 5 DK 508555. The winner lives in Sheffield. The 25 £1,000 winners are:

2 AK 983125	5 MN 540008	8 VF 057475
3 AK 277302	6 MN 084974	8 VT 721792
5 DK 508555	6 MT 002242	2 WB 164013
5 HP 784 [illegible]	1 RZ 005161	9 YB 659459
5 KN [illegible]	8 RT 420171	10 YZ 401303
1 KS [illegible]	1 TS 271132	2 ZF 168007
8 KS [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 LP 622 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. C. Bingham and Miss C. V. Stuart Hunter

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Charles, eldest son of the Hon John and Mrs Bingham, of Hayes Farm, Peasmarsh, Rye, Sussex, and Catherine Violet, elder daughter of the late Major Nigel Stuart Hunter and of Mrs N. Stuart Hunter, of Stanhope Gardens, London, SW7.

Mr J. A. T. Caulfeild and Miss D. P. Pound

The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs W. T. Caulfeild, of Hookland, Redford, Midhurst, Sussex, and Penelope, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs M. Pound, of 21 Archery Square, Walmer, Kent.

Mr R. T. Croft and Miss H. N. Flewitt

The engagement is announced between Richard Thomas, second son of Mr and Mrs F. L. Croft, of Golders Green, London, and Helen Nadine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Flewitt, of Herne Bay, Kent.

Mr R. E. Donaldson and Miss L. A. Nugent

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Donaldson, Chelsea, SW10, and Loretta, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Ernest Nugent, Fulham, SW6.

Mr J. S. Hall and Miss G. R. Hack

The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs S. G. Hall, of Monellan, Upper Wyche, Malvern, Worcestershire, and Gabrielle, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Hack, of Ivanhoe Lane, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830, United States.

Dr H. C. Hogarth and Miss M. J. Tindal-Carill-Worsley

The engagement is announced between Hugh Crawford, only son of Mrs Hermione Hogarth and the late Mr Hugh Hogarth, of Drumadoon, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, Scotland, and Miranda Jill, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Peter Tindal-Carill-Worsley, of 37 Evelyn Gardens, London, SW7.

Mr S. A. McNair and Miss L. K. Winham

The engagement is announced between Stewart Andrew, younger son of Mr and Mrs Andrew McNair, of Boundary House, Sunningdale, and Lyndsey, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Basil Winham, of Crossways, Sunningdale.

Mr M. J. Pearce and Miss J. E. Ople

The engagement is announced between Michael John, son of Mr A. G. Pearce, of Kensington, and of Mrs S. M. Pearce, of Reigate, Surrey, and Janice Eileen, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. J. Ople, of Coulsdon, Surrey.

Dr D. A. Ramsay and Miss G. P. Ure

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Alexander Ramsay, of Haddington, East Lothian, and Gillian, daughter of Mr and Mrs James M. Ure, of Belmont, Surrey.

Mr P. G. L. Ross and Miss J. A. Spooner

The engagement is announced between Peter George Leighton, elder son of the Rev D. L. and Mrs Ross, of The Vicarage, Stebbing, Essex, and Juliet Ann, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Spooner, of Inquinefnir, Pulborough, Sussex.

Mr J. H. P. Sykes and Señorita A. M. Aranaz

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly between John Holdsworth Poynton, only son of Major T. P. Sykes and the late Mrs Sykes, of Trinity, Jersey, and Ana Maria, elder daughter of Señor Don G. Aranaz and Señora F. de Aranaz, of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Mr J. Ward and Miss D. Chappelow

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Patrick A. Ward, of Thong House, Thong, near Gravesend, Kent, and Dolores, elder daughter of the late Mr F. H. Chappelow and Mrs L. S. Hollidge, of 7 Gwynne Avenue, Shirley, Croydon, Surrey.

Marriages

Sir Richard Cory-Wright and Miss V. M. Bolton

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Baptist, Morningthorpe, Norwich, of Sir Richard Cory-Wright, only son of the late Captain A. J. J. Cory-Wright and of Mrs J. E. Gurney, of Tacolneston Hall, Norwich, and Miss Veronica Bolton, only daughter of Mr and Mrs James Bolton, of Church Farm, Morningthorpe, Norwich. Canon Peter Bradshaw officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk and a Brussels lace train. Her veil was held in place by a silver Edwardian headdress and she carried a bouquet of cream hyacinths and freesias. She was attended by Miss Priscilla Arnold. Miss Angela Gurney and Miss Fiona Strange. Mr Adrian de Segundo was best man.

A reception was held at Morningthorpe Manor and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Dr D. F. Keogh and Mrs C. R. J. Morrison

The marriage took place on Saturday, January 10, in Oxfordshire, between Dr Desmond Keogh and Mrs June Morrison.

Captain D. V. M. Macleod and Miss C. P. Hanbury

The marriage took place quietly on January 10, at Chilbolton between Captain Donald Macleod, Royal Navy, and Miss Priscilla Hanbury.

Ukrainians try to stop bishop preaching

By Penny Symon

Police were called to the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in London yesterday after some members of the congregation had made repeated attempts to prevent their bishop from preaching his sermon.

The demonstration arose from an ecclesiastical dispute which has divided the Ukrainian community in Britain. The demonstrators want the Pope to create Cardinal Joseph Slipyj patriarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Cardinal Slipyj, who was imprisoned by the Soviet Union in Siberia for 18 years, is now in Rome.

The Pope has refused, and the Ukrainians here who support the idea of a new patriarchate being created are angry with their bishop, the Right Rev Augustine Hornyak, because he supports the Pope's decision.

About 200 people were in the cathedral, in Duke Street, Westminster, and the service was proceeding peacefully until the bishop, who is head of the church in England, Wales and Scotland, stood up to preach. Then the demonstrators began to sing carols to drown his sermon, and after making about six attempts to begin, he decided to call the police.

Police led one man outside, and other demonstrators followed voluntarily. No arrests were made, and a police spokesman said that the matter had been treated simply as a domestic dispute.

The bishop, who managed to preach his sermon about half an hour late, said afterwards that as the Pope had ruled that, for the time being, the new patriarchate should not be created, he felt that this law should be obeyed.

The Right Rev Augustine Hornyak after the service yesterday which was interrupted by demonstrators.

"The Pope does not want to create the new office for someone who is living outside the territory concerned, as in this case, where obviously he would have no jurisdiction because of the political situation", he said.

"Those who disagree with this ruling accuse the Pope of refusing because of Cardinal Slipyj's attempts to achieve a better situation for Christians in the Soviet Union. But I advised my congregation in a pastoral letter to accept the decision.

"However, those who disagree believe that the new office can be created if the will of the people is strong enough, and that is why they are getting impatient, and creating demonstrations."

Two other bishops, in Canada and Australia, had started to use the title of patriarch for Cardinal Slipyj, he said, and that had made some of his congregation feel that he should do so too.

"I do not want them to impose their will on me, and I believe that the law must be obeyed. About a month ago I did write to the Pope suggesting that perhaps the title could be conferred on Cardinal Slipyj as an honorary one, and perhaps this would resolve the dispute, but I have not yet received a reply.

"I feel that some of the demonstrators have good intentions, because they think that this new office would raise the prestige of our church, but I think the law must be observed, and the Pope's decision upheld."

When Christmas Mass was celebrated last Wednesday, because of the difference in the calendars, the bishop was unable to preach.

"I had received an anonymous letter before that service dissuading me to hold it and threatening a disruption, so I told the police just in case. Two policemen stood outside, but did not have to enter the church on that occasion. The demonstration went on with carol singing, and I gave up. Today I felt justified in calling the police, and I had expected a repetition of the trouble."

One of the demonstrators, Mr Basil Deba, said afterwards that they would continue with their protests, because the bishop would not listen to their point of view.

Appeal to let laymen run Westminster Cathedral

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

The plight of Westminster Cathedral casts doubts on the competence of the people who run it, the Roman Catholic journal, *The Tablet*, states. It asks whether the time has come for a wind of change to blow through the cathedral and its purlieus, and for the administration to be taken out of the hands of the cathedral clergy and given to lay experts.

Echoing the concern expressed in *The Times* on December 29, *The Tablet* declares that the cathedral is in dire financial trouble, no longer sufficiently heated, with a depleted staff, and with work halted on completing the interior. Yet many opportunities have been missed for arousing the interest and affection of members of the public.

"One has the impression of an inward-looking community, hard working, devoted but impersonal, unaware of the needs of the hungry sheep", the journal complains. Members of the congregation were kept in ignorance even of the identity of celebrants and preachers.

Westminster Cathedral, *The Tablet* says, is a national possession, an outstanding example of its architectural style, and that gives it a significance far wider than that of parish or diocese. Its upkeep requires not only administrative skill but financial expertise and managerial enterprise, for which the clergy receive no training because "their tasks rightly lie elsewhere".

The article asks why there has been so much reluctance to learn from the experience of any Anglican cathedral, which, because of its status as a mother church, commands the interest of every parish in the diocese. "Why should there not be special services at Westminster for parishes or groups of parishes coming to their own cathedral, which many of their people may never have seen? Why should not parishes or groups of parishes adopt and help maintain cathedral chapel or some special activity?"

The Tablet points out that hardly any other institution soliciting money from the public and relying on their support fails to publish regular audited accounts, and asks: "What do the public know of cathedral finance, save that they are required to contribute? Even the amount of the ordinary collection is not announced. What, indeed, do the public know of diocesan finance, either as to capital investment, income or expenditure? Why should they contribute blindly? Has not the time come for more open church government, with open decisions, openly reached?"

It suggests that a team of laymen could readily be assembled from the ranks of the many bankers, accountants, lawyers and businessmen who live or work in the Victoria area of London or who live elsewhere in the diocese. With the cathedral under their care, and perhaps with the appointment of a full-time business manager, the cathedral clergy could be left to get on with their spiritual and pastoral duties.

The Tablet's criticisms come at a time of increased restlessness in the archdiocese of Westminster because of the drain the cathedral represents on scarce diocesan resources. Behind that lies a distinct lack of good will towards the cathedral in some ecclesiastical quarters, which comes to the surface from time to time, it is understood, at meetings of the diocese's council of administration.

That, and the fact that severe criticism of the cathedral's administration has now appeared in the Roman Catholic press, means that the general appeal for funds to the public expected in the spring will have shaky foundations unless at least some of the criticisms can be met in time.

Science report

Botany: Origin of wheat

Some elegant detective work has helped to throw more light on a long-standing mystery, the ancestry of the common bread wheat, *Triticum aestivum*.

Bread wheat first appeared in cultivation at least 8,000 years ago in the Near East. Grains of several different types of wheat, including *Triticum aestivum*, have been found at archaeological sites dated between 7,000 and 6,000 BC, and archaeologists believe that a settled agriculture was probably present long before.

Triticum aestivum is now the most widely grown species of wheat; the only other species grown on a commercial scale is *Triticum durum*, the hard wheat used to make pasta. But the first wheats cultivated were probably the primitive einkorn, *Triticum monococcum*, and emmer, *Triticum dicoccum*, which have wild forms and are still cultivated in the remote regions of the Near East and south-eastern Europe.

The wheat family is extremely complex, and botanists disagree over the propriety of separating various species from one another. But there are three unambiguous divisions: the einkorn wheats, which are diploid, with two sets of chromosomes; the emmer and durum wheat, which are tetraploid (four sets); and bread wheat, which is hexaploid (six).

The six sets of chromosomes are not identical, and genetic evidence shows that bread wheat is a hybrid between emmer wheat and a wild related grass, *Aegilops squarrosa*, which is diploid. Now Dr K. Chen, Dr J. C. Gray and Dr S. G. Wildman, of the University of California, have even been able to determine which was the male and which the female parent, by studying a particular protein which carries distinct markers from the male and female parent.

They have tried to trace the family tree even farther back. *T. dicoccum* is itself a hybrid, between *T. monococcum* and a still unknown species. They have been able to characterize *T. monococcum* as the male parent, and have found that the strongest candidate on their evidence for the maternal parent is another wild grass, *Aegilops speltoides*, for many years the most fancied candidate on genetic grounds. But recently genetic evidence has begun to point to another diploid wheat species as a possible progenitor, so the mystery is not yet entirely solved.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Science* (190, 1304; 1975).

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Nature, the international science journal, is published weekly in London by Macmillan Journals Ltd.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

promotions Vice-Admiral: Jan 6.

CAPTAINS: T. G. J. Dalton, Capt RN, presents team, April 15; G. H. Willcock, MOD as DPM, March 13; A. A. Lockyer, MOD as DDPM, March 12.

COMMANDERS: J. R. Hutton, exec offr RNC Greenwich, June 1; C. A. Buchanan, Brighton in Cmd, April 15; N. L. Stewart, Neptune as Cdr Ops, May 11; N. L. C. Kettlewell, MOD with DNOR, May 19; N. W. Kerr, MOD on staff of Sacland, April 26; E. D. M. Floyd, Devonshire, Aug 23; K. J. Hitch, MOD with DNW, Feb 11; J. S. Geard, NATO Def Col, Rome, Feb 16; R. A. N. Wallis, Glacier, last as SDO, June 1; C. G. Traill, DGW, CSWANO at ASWE, June 13; R. B. Hartwell, Bulwark (P) in contm and in Cmd, April 10; A. B. Hortin, MOD with DGNAT (DNPT(N)), April 22; R. C. Maxwell, staff of FO Medway as SWEO, Aug 6; A. A. Jackson, BNH Hastar as support manpr, April 6.

SURGEON COMMANDER: K. J. Martin, one yr at Birmingham Univ, Jan 20.

CHAPLAINS: Rev J. A. Garwell, HM Naval Base Portsmouth, Jan 12; Rev D. G. Prosser, Vernon, Jan 12.

The Army

COLONELS-COMMANDANT: Maj-Gen Sir Hugh Beach, apptd Col Comdt RPC, Jan 1; Maj-Gen J. Cormack (retd), apptd col comdt RAOC, Dec 31, 75; Maj-Gen L. T. H. Puckle (retd), apptd col comdt RAOC, Jan 1.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS: Maj-Gen Sir David Scott-Barrett, apptd GOC Scotland, Jan 15.

BRIGADIERS: P. A. C. Baldwin, apptd AGRS JT Ex Div HQ ARCENT, Jan 18; M. B. Farndale, apptd DPM (A), Jan 12; M. J. Pipling, apptd Comd 6 Armd Bde, Jan 27; R. D. A. Langley, apptd Comd 4 Gds Armd Bde, Jan 12.

COLONELS: Lt-Col D. J. Miller, King's Own Border, apptd Col GS MOS MOD, Jan 15; J. A. Gallie, RA, apptd Comp Comdt and Corr Cmd Rheindalem, Jan 1.

LIEUT-COLONELS: J. F. S. Batson, RAMC, apptd Cons in Obst Gynae, Louise Margaret MH, Jan 16; Maj J. S. Barker, RCT, apptd GSO1 Staff Coll, Jan 15; J. C. Bilingsley, RAMC, apptd GP Trainer 31 Fd Amb, Jan 12; M. Chamberlain, QUARANC, apptd Warton BAE Bitton, Jan 1; W. Huelin, RA, apptd GSO1 Staff Coll, Jan 15; G. G. Jones, R Anglian, A. D. Morland, RA, apptd GSO1 SCOLP, Jan 16; D. U. Pollitt, RA, apptd GSO1 MOD(PE), Jan 16; P. W. M. Roberts, RCT, apptd GSO1 Log Div HQ Northag, Jan 14; J. G. Sherp, RAPC, apptd GSO1 Sats 10 MOD, Jan 13; Maj E. R. C. Sullivan, QARANC, promtd Lt-Col, Dec 27, 75; D. R. Walters, RTR, apptd CO Oxford U OTC, Jan 15.

Royal Air Force

AIR VICE-MARSHAL: N. E. Hoad, to be sen RAF mbr, RI C of Def Studies, Jan 10.

AIR COMMODORES: The following to RI C of Def Studies for 1976 Course on Jan 13, B. C. Dunn, A. R. Mortimdale, J. R. Rogers, T. L. Kennedy.

GROUP CAPTAIN (WITH ACTING RANK OF AIR COMMODORE): K. J. Hitchcock, to RAF Support Command as Dep Air Offr Admin, Jan 10.

GROUP CAPTAIN: A. G. Skingsley, to be Aide-de-Camp to The Queen, Jan 6.

WING COMMANDERS (WITH ACTING RANK OF GROUP CAPTAIN): L. Bennson, to HQ Training Command as Gp Capt Training (GS), Jan 5; F. G. H. Robinson to MOD AF Dist as DD WPN End (RAF), Dec 29, 1975.

WING COMMANDERS: D. E. Priestley, to HQ Training Command as GTG, Jan 12; E. E. Reeves, to RAF Bigsby Hill as SD Chn, Dec 29, 1975; W. B. G. Hopkins, to HQ Strike Command as Plans 2, Jan 2; R. A. Edwards, to MOD AFD as NRCIA Proj Ofr, Jan 5; J. M. Diamond, to RAF Gravenhurst as DS, Jan 9; M. J. Pilkington, to HQ STC as PSO/C in C, Jan 9; D. J. G. Foster, to Boscombe Down as OC B Sqn, Jan 1; P. D. Quilton to RAF Lossiemouth as OC 13 Sqn, Jan 1; A. Neale to RAF Brawdy as OC Flying, Jan 1; B. A. Miller, to MOD AFD as ASE, Jan 16; I. Semple, to Bracknell as DS, Staff C; T. J. Nesh, to RAF Bruggen as OC 31 Sqn, Jan 16.

SQUADRON LEADER (WITH ACTING RANK OF WING COMMANDER): J. C. Dunn, to MOD CS as Protocol Offr, Jan 12.

Party

Lady Mayoress

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained children connected with the Army and London boroughs at a Christmas party at the Mansion House on Saturday.

Reception

High Sheriff of Surrey

The High Sheriff of Surrey, Mrs W. M. M. Du Buisson, and Mr W. A. Du Buisson gave a cocktail party in honour of the crown court circuit judges at their home on Saturday. The guests included: The Bishop of Dorking and Mrs Evans, Sir Norman Skelhorn, QC, and Lady Skelhorn, Judge and Mrs Vick, Judge and Mrs Finlay, the chairman of the Surrey County Council and Mrs Eastin and Mr and Mrs Rex Alston.

Dinner

Kelly College, Tavistock

The Old Kelleian Club held its annual general meeting and annual dinner at Quaglino's banqueting rooms, London, on Saturday. The guest of honour was Mr A. J. F. Doulton, and the headmaster, Mr D. W. Ball, also spoke. Dr Michael Mills was in the chair.

University news

Keele

Sir Lennox Berkeley has been appointed honorary professor of music.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Statement by the Prime Minister on Northern Ireland. Debate on Northern Ireland constitutional convention report. Motion on Unsolicited Goods and Services (Northern Ireland) Order.

Tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30: Debate on devolution.

Friday at 11.00: Private members' motions.

Select Committees

Tomorrow: European Secondary Legislation. Subject: Community agricultural price review. Witness: Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Room 6, 4 pm).

Wednesday—Expenditure: Trade and Industry Sub-Committee. Subject: Public expenditure on Chrysler (UK) Ltd. Witness: Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, Nationalized Industries: Sub-Committee B. Subject: Report and accounts of British Steel Corporation: Witnesses: BSC.

House of Lords

Tomorrow at 2.30: Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths Inquiry (Scotland) Bill, committee stage. Land Drainage (Amendment) Bill, second reading. Northern Ireland Orders on education, insurance companies and unsolicited goods and services. Debatable question on disability pensions for ex-prisoners of war.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on sex education for children.

Thursday at 3.00: Education (School-Leaving Dates) Bill, second reading. Trustees Savings Banks Bill and Insolvency Bill, committee stage. Motion on Weights and Measures Act 1963 (Biscuits and Shortbread) Order. Motions that the Cathedrals Measure and Ecclesiastical Judges and Legal Officers Measure be presented to the Queen for Royal Assent. Motion to withdraw Measurement of Cereals for Import and Export Purposes Regulations.

Select Committees

Tomorrow: EEC Sub-Committee F on energy, transport and research. Subject: Financing of energy policy. Witnesses from Department of Energy (Room 3). EEC Sub-committee A on finance, economics and regional policy. Subject: Agricultural price review: scrutiny of financial implications (Room 5A, 4 pm).

Memorial service

Vice-Admiral Sir Hilary Biggs

A memorial service for Vice-Admiral Sir Hilary Biggs was held on Saturday at St Andrew's, Meonstoke, Hampshire. The Rev Richard Little officiated and Brigadier Michael Biggs (brother) read the lesson. Among those present were:

Lady Biggs (widow), Mr M. R. Biggs, Mrs M. W. Biggs, Commander G. R. Biggs, Mr and Mrs J. M. Curtis, Mrs M. Buckhouse, Mr J. Buckhouse, Miss Louise Buckhouse, Miss Julia Buckhouse, Mr and Mrs Oliver Buckhouse.

Bishop and Mrs L. H. Woollmer, Sir Hugh and Lady Munro-Lucas-Tooth of Teanaich, Brigadier Sir Ian Jardine, Sir Peter Vincent, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Norris, Lady (John) Martin, Vice-Admiral Sir Kaye Lidgett, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Leask, Rear-Admiral and Mrs H. A. Ballantyne, Baronet, Rear-Admiral G. A. Elmes, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Halbert, Major-General and Mrs R. W. Medec, Rear-Admiral R. W. Pulford, Rear-Admiral R. D. Macdonald, Rear-Admiral J. D. N. Hom, Rear-Admiral J. P. K. Harness, the Rev G. and Mrs Newcomb of Petworth, Mrs M. Spivey and Mrs J. Tremantle (Women's Institute), Lieutenant-Commander J. Vaughan Lewis and Major D. Colville (British Legion), Mr L. Drake and Mr H. F. Tuckett (Tenants).

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, January 11, 1951

Work for the blind

From a Special Correspondent

The working party on the employment of blind persons set up over two years ago by the Minister of Labour and National Service has issued a report which marks an important stage in the evolution of social services in Great Britain. It seals a new conception of blind welfare, made possible but not wholly created by full employment.

The report . . . discards the old assumption that blindness in itself dooms anyone to partial or total uselessness. . . . "The fundamental fact" seen by the working party is that blindness, though always a handicap, can be overcome by education, rehabilitation, training, and skilful placing in work.

Latest wills

Estate left to dogs home

Grace Marion Davidson, of Bristol, left £24,623 net. She left all her property to Bristol Dogs Home.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty not disclosed):

Deane, Mr Michael John, of Bacton, near Norwich .. £292,363

Dreyfuss, Mr Sylvain, of Hampstead, London, company director £127,956

Frossard, Gladys Emily, of St John's Wood, London .. £116,619

Green, Mr James Alfred, of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire .. £85,932

Millward, Mr Benjamin, of Pedmore, West Midlands .. £93,389

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr A. S. Booth, QC, and Mr H. A. Kershaw to be circuit judges, assigned to the Northern Circuit.

'Improved productivity needed for farmers' incomes to rise'

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Delegates at the Oxford Farming Conference were told last week not to expect the EEC to underwrite expansion in agriculture for ever. The Community had reached or was approaching self-sufficiency in several important commodities: the cost of reaching that level was very high and member states were unlikely to want to increase the bill by producing more than their own consumers could eat.

Those points were made on the first day of the conference. Some veteran visitors think that the value of the gathering, first held in 1936, has declined. But it retains an important advantage over many others. The Oxford conference is not a disguised promotional vehicle for a policy, a personality or a product.

Dr Adrien Ries, chief counsellor in the agricultural section of the European Commission, said the EEC contained slightly more than a twentieth of humanity and was the world's largest importer of livestock feed. It relied on outside countries for eight tenths of its protein-rich concentrates for feeding animals.

"The demand for food is limited and not capable of huge expansion", Dr Ries said. "This means that the income to farmers as a group is not capable of rapid expansion through continued increases in output. Therefore if farmers' incomes are to catch up and keep pace with those in the rest of the economy, farmers must increase the productivity of their enterprises."

The combination of falling demand and rising output of products like milk had led to structural surpluses. Dr Ries said in a passage in his written paper which he omitted from his speech that the cost of handling those surpluses had been £500m in 1974. "That was 40 per cent of Common Market spending on agricultural support."

Productivity had grown faster in agriculture than elsewhere in the economy because of a drop in the farm labour force, Dr Ries said. The Treaty of Rome looked to farmers to produce enough food for the population of the community and to release useful resources to other parts of the economy.

His statements drew eloquent criticisms from well known farmers in the audience, as did the speaker who followed him, who said that the burden of fixed costs in farming could be lessened by increasing the size of farms.

Mr T. W. D. *Thsophilus*, an official of the Government's Agricultural [illegible] of size are increased by spreading fixed costs over a larger output. . . . It is important to have single enterprises that are large enough to utilize labour and machinery economically."

Mr Hew Watt, of Essex, the first main speaker from the floor, saw in the comments of Dr Ries an implied desire to extend urbanization. "I think the best expansion of our resources in this country lies in the rural community", Mr Watt said, to prolonged applause. Dr Ries commented: "I think he would have been an excellent politician."

Mr Frank Paton, from Somerset, then said that he was disappointed with the philosophies of the two speakers from the rostrum. "Mr Theophilus is wrong to say we ought to go on spending money to raise productivity. We ought to be thinking in terms of the modern family unit. We want small-scale agriculture and large-scale marketing."

He pointed to the example of France, which had a much greater proportion of its people working on the land than Britain. He expected France to become the larder of Europe, instead of just its granary. Dr Ries said: "France has a small-scale farming industry and a small-scale marketing industry."

Dr Ries rejected the view of another questioner that surpluses might be disposed of in food aid. "Food aid is an argument that is always brought forward by farmers when there is talk about surpluses. Surpluses are waste resources and you just cannot make a policy for food aid in order to dispose of surpluses."

The community had proposed an allocation of 200,000 tons of skim milk powder for food aid. But it would be cheaper to buy it from New Zealand than to accumulate it in the EEC itself.

Mr Roger Bennett, from Devon, gave the speakers an interpretation that differed from their own about the way to advise those in farming. "How does one measure productivity?" he asked. It can only be done by increasing profits. We have had a very good example of this in the past year with the potato producer.

"Nature has come along and depressed his total production to the point at which there is a shortage and has raised profits. There is a salutary lesson in all this for all of us. Should not you outside say, 'The time has come to limit your production, to service the investment you need for increased productivity'?"

The delicate matter of the impact on farming of the conservationist lobby was attacked by Mr Frank Oldfield, managing director of a Norfolk farming company. He was convinced that a 50-acre field must be the minimum size for arable farming. He did not think such a size harmed the countryside.

"Over the past 20 years the area of hedges removed has been more than replaced by wider road verges and woodland planted on derelict areas. Too much support has been given to conservationists from within farming circles."

He said later during questioning: "I believe that the case against the farming community has been overstated. I believe that we should have the right and retain the right to remove hedges. There is no doubt that the farming community is aware of its responsibilities. The worst people are those who come out of the towns to live in the countryside. The outsiders have too much say." He was applauded.

OBITUARY

SIR FRANK MILTON

Former Chief Metropolitan Magistrate

Sir Frank Milton, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate from 1967 until July last year, died January 8 at the age of 70.

A man of liberal instincts which service on the bench in no way blunted, a compassionate nature and a cultivated mind, he dispensed justice first at the North London court and later at Bow Street with strict courtesy and a complete lack of a self-importance and testy impatience not always foreign to places where magistrates sit. Though he did not lack wit, it was a gift he practised with discretion in his court; the mock-humorous aside to make the gallery titter and produce a paragraph in the evening paper was not one of his failings if for no other reason than that he knew enough of the background that brought many unfortunate people before him to feel that their circumstances were no fit subject for joking.

The son of G. Lowestein, a director of S. Japhet and Co Ltd, Milton was educated at Bembridge School. In an interview at the time of his retirement last summer he recalled that it had not been his intention to go in for the law; teaching was his aim but his father overpersuaded him and he went up to St John's College, Oxford, where he read history and then read for the Bar. He was called by Lincoln's Inn in 1930. The year before he had stood unsuccessfully as a Liberal at South Islington.

In what he characterized as "the years before the golden river of legal aid had begun to flow" it was not easy to get a start in the law. He practised on the south-eastern circuit and like others of his generation might well spend three days on a brief for three guineas, appearing, say, at Chelmsford in the morning, Richmond in the afternoon in search of work, "stopping for a ham sandwich at a red traffic light".

In the Second World War he saw service in the Royal Artillery as a major. In 1952 he was appointed a Metropolitan magistrate and sat at the North London Court until 1967 when he was chosen to succeed Sir Robert Blundell as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and moved to Bow Street court.

He was chairman of the Epping Group Hospital Management Committee from 1958 to 1963; deputy chairman of Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions from 1965 to 1971 and sat on the Standing Committee on Criminal Law Revision from 1959 and the Committee on Immigration Appeals in 1966-67.

He published *In Some Authority* (1959); *More than a Crime* (1962); and *The English Magistracy* (1967). All his writing was marked by a clear command of his subject and reflected the civilized, humane temper of his mind. He was a shrewd judge of his fellow men and could translate his conclusions into well-drawn portraits. For many years he had been a valued contributor to *The Times*.

Though he had presided over perhaps 200,000 cases during his years as a Metropolitan magistrate, indeed perhaps because of this extensive witness of human frailty, Milton preserved a notably detached attitude to crime and punishment; he was not one to offer facile solutions to current problems. He favoured a wide range of judicial discretion, of bail and community service for some sorts of offenders. He could remember a magistrate saying to him that no English boy would ever carry a knife; that was a weapon for foreigners. This palpably was no longer true. He thought that temporary unemployment could cause crime. People became accustomed to a certain way of living and did not wish to depart from it. He did not believe that crime and poverty went together; it was more of a case of keeping up with the Joneses. Milton had been criticized for leniency but it was a charge that he was happy to accept.

A tall, well-built man, he enjoyed cricket played at local level and had a sound taste in literature; friends will recall the Shakespeare crossword puzzle he sent out one year as a Christmas card.

He married in 1940 Barbara, daughter of Sir Andrew McFedyean. The marriage was dissolved in 1945. He married secondly in 1954 Iris Averil, daughter of Sheffield Airey Neave, CMG, OBE, the distinguished entomologist, and sister of Mr Airey Neave, MP. She and two adopted sons survive him.

He was knighted in 1970.

DR STANISLAW KOT

Dr Stanislaw Kot, who died at a London hospital on December 26, was a prominent historian, one of the leaders of the Polish Peasant Party, and a member of the Polish Government-in-Exile during the Second World War.

He was born on October 22, 1885, at Ruda, near Kopczyce, in the then Austrian part of Poland. The son of a peasant he was educated at the *gimnazium* of *Rzeszow* and at the University of Cracow. Shortly after his graduating as DLit from this most ancient Polish *Alma Mater*, the First World War engulfed Europe. Kot was enlisted by his friend, Wladyslaw Sikorski, into the Military Department of the Supreme National Committee striving for the unification of the Austrian and Russian parts of Poland in a Habsburg "trialist" monarchy. From that time relations between Pilsudski and Sikorski became unfriendly because the future victor of 1920 was fighting for a completely independent Poland. The Pilsudski camp extended this animosity to all Sikorski's followers including Kot. The latter was appointed in 1920 professor of history of Polish Culture at the Cracow University but in 1933 was dismissed from his chair because of his public criticism of the methods used by Pil

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM. (01-836 3161) ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA [illegible]

COVENT GARDEN. [illegible] 1066. THE ROYAL OPERA [illegible] THE ROYAL BALLET [illegible]

SADLER'S WELLS TH. Rosebery Ave. EC1. 837 1672 (Recorded Info.) [illegible] GILBERT & SULLIVAN. [illegible] Ruddigores.

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL. Tonight 7.45. FRANK PAUL HIRSHBAUM and [illegible] Brahms unalmber music [illegible]

THEATRES

ALPHA THEATRE. 01-836 7611 [illegible] ANGELA BADDELEY [illegible] A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC [illegible]

CHERRY LANE. [illegible] Repertory Season [illegible] JOHN TURNER MONTH IN THE COUNTRY [illegible] ROOM WITH A VIEW

CHYCH. [illegible] 836 6382. Royal Shakespeare Company [illegible] HENRY V [illegible] Box Office open 10-6. RSC also at ROUNDHOUSE [illegible]

COLISEUM. 836 3161. [illegible] HAPPY AS A SANDBAG. THE WONDERFUL HIT MUSICAL "All the fun of the Forties [illegible] delightful."—D. Exp.

COLLO THEATRE. 437 2663 RONALD PICKUP in The Award-Winning Comedies by ALAN AYCKBOURN THE NORMAN CONQUESTS "[illegible] PLAY OF THE YEAR" Evening Standard Drama Award. TABLE MANNERS Tot. & Wed. 8.15. Sat. 5.30. LIVING TOGETHER Tomor. Th. 8.15. Sat. 8.30. RUND & RUND & GARDEN Wed. 3.0. Fri. 8.15.

COLISEUM. 836 6056. Evenings 8.0. Wed. & Sat. 3.0 & 8.15. DEAN DENIGSON, Derek GRIFFITHS THE BLACK MIKADO

COURNABY ST. THEATRE. Mon.-Sat. [illegible] at 1.15 p.m. & Mon. at 7.30 [illegible] premiere of Tennessee Williams' "DEMOLITION DOWN-TOWN." [illegible] 7382.

CASINO THEATRE. 01-437 0877. Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Th., Sat., 2.30 DANNY LA RUE [illegible] QUEEN DANNELLA [illegible] Sun. flashy comedy. Sunday Mirror. [illegible] Daily Mirror.

COMEDY. [illegible] 8378. Evs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Thur. 3. [illegible] LEIGH AMANDA MATTHEWS LAWSON DARRIE A TOUCH OF SPRING [illegible] THIS JOYOUS COMEDY." Ev. News

CRITERION. [illegible] 5316. Piccadilly Circus. [illegible] Mat. Thur. Sat. 3.00. [illegible] ROSENCRANTZ AND GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD Tom Stoppard's superb comedy." FT.

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108 [illegible] Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 MICHAEL CRAWFORD IN BILLY A NEW MUSICAL [illegible] WONDERFUL STAGE STAR [illegible] of the World. "HE AND HIS [illegible] A TREAT." S. Express.

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0. Tues. Sat. 6.15 & 8.0. OH! CALCUTTA! NOW IN HIS 5TH YEAR. Spectacular now beautiful."—S. Tel. [illegible] summer."—D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORKS. 836 5122. Mon. to Sats. 8. Fri. & Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. LESLIE PHILLIPS, ROY KINNEAR Two of the funniest men on the Brit. stage. Laughs come thick and fast. ROGER'S LAST STAND

DUKE OF YORK'S. 01-836 5122 [illegible] TOAD OF TOAD HALL [illegible]

EMBASSY. 01-235 8601. Evgs. 8.15. [illegible] 8.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.30. [illegible] ABSENT FRIENDS [illegible] AYCKBOURN'S FINEST [illegible] PLAY."—Harold Hobson

EROS. 01-437 1592. Evenings 7.30. [illegible] Wed., Sat. 3.0. RSC—For 7 WEEKS ONLY [illegible] IAN McKELLEN [illegible] 100 TRUE TO BE GOOD By Bernard Shaw

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Last week. [illegible] 8.0. Tue. Sat. 8.30. [illegible] IAN HOLM in KRAPP'S LAST TAPE "[illegible] superbly." D. Mail. "[illegible]." Gdn.

GREENWOOD. Lon. Bridge 405 0072. [illegible] Daily 2.30 & 7.30. Sons of [illegible] "Black Beauty" CINDERELLA [illegible] 11.15, Sep.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Reduced [illegible] Dan Sim. E. Dons. Mon. [illegible] Sats. 8. CAKEWALK, a [illegible] entertainment with music.

HAYMARKET. [illegible] 9832. Evenings 8.0. [illegible] 2.30. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. [illegible] Maggie McKenna, [illegible] Edward Hardwicke in Frederick Lonsdale's ON APPROVAL [illegible] Sunday Times.

HER MAJESTY'S. [illegible] Evgs. 8. [illegible] 8.30. Sats. 5.15, 8.30. [illegible] Hill. Tim an musical PIPPIN [illegible] News. [illegible] Sats. 4.45.

HOLBORN. HEAD. [illegible] 1916 THE EPOWNING VERSION by Jean-Claude Danaud & CAROL'S CHRISTMAS by [illegible] Dan. Dim. [illegible]

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. [illegible] Th. 7.0. Fri. Sat. 7.30. 9.30 THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW [illegible] MUSICAL OF THE YEAR" Evening Standard Drama Award.

LYRIC IN REPERTORY. 437 3686. Tot. Tue. 7.0. Wed. 3.0 & 7.0. [illegible] HELEN WORDEN, JOHN NORMAN, FRANK GRIMES THE GOD BEFORE YESTERDAY [illegible] Jan. 13 to Wed., Jan. 21 THE SEA GULL

LYRIC, HAMMERSMITH. 741 2311. [illegible] 2855. LAST WEEK Daily 2.0 & 8.0. Sats. 2.0 & 5.0 [illegible] GULLIVER'S TRAVELS [illegible] Prev. Jan. 21. [illegible] KINSALE in FUNNY PECULIAR. An outrageous new comedy [illegible] Mike Stott.

NEW LONDON. 405 0072. Until [illegible] Daily 2.30, 5.30, Sat. 2.0 & 5.0. [illegible] BERNARD MILES [illegible] Award Winning Production of TREASURE ISLAND

NEW LONDON 01-405 0072. Jan 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, at 8.30. Jan. 22 Feb 7 at 8.0. BRUCE FORSYTH [illegible] one man [illegible] Spectacular Show

NEW VICTORIA. 01-834 0671. Until Dec. Daily 4.30 & 7.30 [illegible] Star Cast in London's Big Panto ALADDIN

THEATRES

OLD VIC. NATIONAL THEATRE [illegible] Today, Tomor. 7.30 Opens Wed. 7. Tue. 2.15, 7.30 PLUNDER by [illegible] HAMLET [illegible] HAPPY DAYS [illegible]

OPEN SPACE. 580 9779. Thg.-in-Ship THE SNREW (Thg.) Wed. 8.00 ASTAUD AT ROSEZ by Charles [illegible] Gdn. [illegible] Sat. Sun. 3.0 [illegible]

PALACE. [illegible] Th. 8.0. [illegible] JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. [illegible] PETER PAN

PALLADIUM. [illegible] 7373 SHIRLEY MacLAINE [illegible]

PITLOCHRY THEATRE SEASON 1976 [illegible] ROCK HUDSON JULIET PROWSE [illegible]

PICCADILLY. [illegible] 4506 AIDA ZULI [illegible]

PRINCE OF WALES. [illegible] HARRY SECOMBE [illegible] THE PLUMBER'S PROGRESS [illegible] Evenings 8.0. [illegible] ALAN BATES OTHERWISE ENGAGED A new play by SIMON GRAY Directed by HAROLD PINTER

THEATRES

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '76 NOW OPEN ON SUNDAY.

REGENT. 834 2507. Evenings 8.30 Fri., Sat. 6.0 & 8.15 2ND YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES LET MY PEOPLE COME AN ADULT MUSICAL "Never a dull moment."—S. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Prevs. Tue. 8. Opens Tomor. 7.30. Sats. 5. Thu. & Sat. 5 & 8.30. RSC presents THE BOW by Peter Brook. DOUNS Uns HAMLET & MAN IS MAN. Prevs. frm. Thu. at 7.30.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 Peter Hall's National Theatre Production of Tony Collins' JUDGEMENT "superlatively delivered by Colin Blakely" Punch. Opens Monday next for 12 weeks.

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 24th YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. at 2.30 & Sat. at 5. Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER IN THE VICARAGE

SHAFTESBURY. 836 6596. Evgs. 7.30 Matinee Wed., Sat. 3.0 ARTHUR LOWE, JOHN LE MESURIER, CLIVE DUNN in DAD'S ARMY "Funny and touching . . . total artistic success."—Sunday Times.

SHAW. 01-388 1394. RETURN FOR ONE WEEK ONLY 7.30 Theatre Co. in YOBBO NOWT by John McGrath Jan. 13-17 at 7.30

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Doris Hare, Ian McDonald, Hobley, Arthur Howard, Betty McGuire NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 6th Year

THEATRE ROYAL, STRATFORD, E15. 01-534 0310. Evs 8. Mat. Thu. 2. "Peter Bayliss beguiles the stage like a genial conjurer." E. News. NICKLEBY & ME! A New Dickens Musical for all the family.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. Margaret LOCKWOOD Paul DANEMAN & Barrie INGHAM DOUBLE EDGE "SUPERB . . . the cleverest who-done-it I have seen for years." D. Tel.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0. Wed., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45 MIKE YARWOOD in "THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE" "Greatly enjoyable revue."—Exp.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. 902 1234 Mon. to Fri. 7.45. Mats. Weds. & Thurs. at 3. Sats. at 2, 5, and 8. MUSICAL SPECTACULAR ON ICE DICK WHITTINGTON Children and OAP's ½ price most perfs. Ample parking. Pay at doors.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283 Evgs 7.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 Chichester Festival Theatre Production A NEW CHRISTMAS MUSICAL FOLLOW THE STAR "The Perfect Family Show" S. Exp.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765. Red. price prevs. from Jan 19. Opens Jan. 26 at 7.0. Subs. Evgs. 8.0. Sats. 5.45 & 8.0. PAUL RAYMOND presents Britain's No. 1 Sex Symbol—"Men Only" Magazine's Fabulous Reporter FIONA RICHMOND in COME INTO MY BED

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents LET'S GET LAID 2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR. Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028 Mon.-Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8 JOHN GIELGUD RALPH RICHARDSON National Theatre Production HAROLD PINTER'S NO MAN'S LAND Directed by PETER HALL "GREAT ACTING AT ITS HIGHEST PITCH." E.N. Last 2 wks. From 27 Jan JIMMY JEWEL COMEDIANS By Trevor Griffiths. "The most exciting Play in London."—S. Tms.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 6363 Tot. 3 OTHELLO. Tue., Wed., Thur. 8. CHARLEY'S AUNT. Fri. 8 ALL WALKS OF LEG (from JOHN LENNON) "Twas brillig . . . Guardian. Hilarious . . . Times. Sat. 5 & 8.15 Much fun.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO 928 6363 Wed., Thur. 8 Arnold's The ARCHITECT & THE EMPEROR OF ASSYRIA. 100p.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. [illegible] New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION [illegible] 11 p.m. DUKES & LEE

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2. Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: BARRY LYNDON (A) Wk. & Sun.: 2.15, 7.35. 2: DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X) Wk. & Sun.: 2.00, 5.10, 8.15. (Last 3 days).

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Joan Micklin Silver's HESTER STREET (U). Progs. 1.45, 4.00, 6.15, 8.35.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Miklos Jancso's ELEKTREIA (A) and Bela Balint's THE MIRACULOUS MANDARIN (A). 2.30, 5.15, 6.50, 9.0.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 3.45, 8.0.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. 734 5414. James Caan ROLLERBALL (AA). Sep. perfs. Wk. 2.00, 5.00, 8.00.

CURZON. Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. Peter Fall, Gena Rowlands in John Cassavetes's A WOMAN UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AA). Film at 2.45, 5.30, 8.15. Late show Sat. 11 p.m. "Cassavetes' most important movie to date." Sunday Telegraph. "Gena Rowlands's performance is worthy of an Oscar." Daily Express.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. ONCE IS NOT ENOUGH (AA). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable.

GATE CINEMA, Notting Hill. 727 5730. Leonard's "FOX" (X). 1.30, 5.35, 9.35. "EL TOPO" (X), 11.15 p.m.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER (U). Cont. progs. Mon.-Fri. 1.00, 3.00, 5.05, 7.10. Circle seats may be booked.

ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING (A). Cont. progs. 2.10, 5.00, 7.50.

ODEON, HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Dustin Hoffman in "LENNY" (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.15, 8.30. All seats may be booked.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2). The Newest and Greatest Musical Cartoon Feature HUGO THE HIPPO (U). Sep. progs. Wk. 1.15, 4.30, 8.00. All seats may be booked.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—THE JUNGLE BOOK (U). For info. 240 6071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Wk. 2.00, 5.45, 8.45. Feature 3.05, 6.50, 9.50. Sat. progs. 11.15 a.m., 2.50, 5.25, 8.45. Sun. progs. 2.45, 5.55, 8.45. Bkble.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898 Bernard's ENIGMA OF KASPAR HAUSER (A). Pgs. 4.20, 6.30, 8.30

PHOENIX. Oxt. 5.2 (Tottenham Court Rd.). 636 2223 KONFRONTATION: Assassination in Davos (A). Pgs. 2.05, 4.10, 6.15, 8.30.

PLAZA 1 & 2. Rupert St., S.W.1. [illegible] Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. Box Office 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). No phone bookings.
1. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 1.00. 2nd perf. 3.30. 3rd perf. 6.00. 4th perf. 8.50. all seats sold tonight.
2. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st perf. 2.00. 2nd perf. 4.30. 3rd perf. 7.00. 4th perf. 9.50.

PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181 2nd Great Year EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. perfs. daily (inc. Sun.). 2.45, 5.15, 7.0. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble. Licd bar.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. 3 DAYS OF THE CONDOR (AA). Progs. Daily 1.45, 5.00, 6.10, 8.30.

SCENE 1, 2, 3, 4. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 734 4370.
SCENE 1. Cont. Dly. 12.30. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Ken Russell's LISZTOMANIA (X). Progs. 12.30, 2.20, 4.45, 7.05, 9.25. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
SCENE 2. 2nd YEAR. THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30.
SCENE 3. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.00, 5.20, 8.40. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.40.
SCENE 4. Cont. Dly. 1.00. Lte. Show TOMMY (A). Progs. 1.00, 3.50, 6.40, 9.15. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 12.00.

WARNER WEST END. Leicester Square. Tel.: 439 0791.
1. THE COUNSELLOR (X). Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
2. BARRY LYNDON (A) a film by STANLEY KUBRICK Starring RYAN O'NEAL, MARISA BERENSON. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.15, 7.30. All seats may be booked.
3. Dir. Sogarde, Ava Gardner PERMISSION TO KILL (A). Sep. progs. 2.10, 5.30, 8.30. All seats may be booked. Last 4 days.
4. Al PACINO in DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X). Cont. progs. 2.15, 5.0, 7.50.

ART EXHIBITIONS

BRITISH MUSEUM. THRACIAN TREASURES FROM BULGARIA. On loan from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Until 29 March. TURNER WATERCOLOURS. Until 1 Feb. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

DRIAN GALLERIES 3-7 Portchester Place, Marble Arch, W.2 HALINA NALECZ Wkdys: 10.30-6; Sats. 11-1

FIELDBORNE GALLERIES 63 Queens Grove, N.W.8. 01-586 3600 ENGLISH & SCOTTISH PAINTING '75

GALLERY 21, 131 Grafton St., W.1. 01-[illegible] INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARY GRAPHICS. Clive Hockney, Miro and others. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sat. 10-1.

ART EXHIBITIONS

KAPLAN GALLERY, 8 Cork Street, W.1. An Exhibition of Paintings, Watercolours, Drawings and Etchings by Sir Frank Brangwyn, RA, 1867-1956. Mon.-Fri. 10-6; Sats. 10-1. 01-437 0264.

LEFEVRE GALLERY. — Contemporary Paintings and Drawing. Weekdays, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1.—30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

LEGER GALLERIES, 13 Old Bond St. Annual Exhibition EARLY ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS Mon.-Fri., 9-5.30; Sats. 10-1

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W1 AUERBACH, KOKOSCHKA, PASMORE, SUTHERLAND. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sat. 10-12.30. Until 15 Jan.

REDFERN GALLERY, XX CENTURY GRAPHICS. December-January, 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984 RODIN-ARP Two Different attitudes Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30 Extended until 23rd January

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The Golden Age of Spanish Painting. Until 14 March. Tues.-Fri. 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Sat., Sun., Mon. 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Last adm. 45 mins. before closing. Adm. 60p; 30p on Mondays and after 5.30 p.m. on Tues.-Fri. and until 1.45 p.m. on Sun. Students and pensioners half price.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens (Arts Council). Drawings of People! US minimalist prints: Sylvester Jacobs' Photographs. To 18 Jan. Daily, 10-1. Adm. free.

VIDA JUSE exhibition of Paintings and Tapestries. Woodstock Gallery, 16 Woodstock Street, W.1. 01-629 3419 until 24 January.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S.W.7 The Land: 20th Century landscape photographs. Wkdys: 10.00-17.50; Suns: 14.30-17.50. Adm. 40p.

THE ARTS

'An easy play to love'

The Hot I Baltimore
Tower

Irving Wardle

Ever on the outlook for hot properties which the professional theatre has spurned, the Tower is offering the British premiere of Lanford Wilson's 1973 Obie-winner. We are lucky to have an amateur company who can do justice to new, large-cast pieces that the commercial theatre can no longer afford. And I suppose it is nice to see an East Village experimentalist like Wilson moving up town to collect bouquets from the Broadway reviewers. But Clive Barnes hit the nail on the head when he called it "an easy play to love": it comes over like Tennessee Williams with all the danger drained out.

With that title winking away in battered strip lighting, you hardly need the play as well, and Wilson supplies exactly what you would expect: a dilapidated old hotel whose residents are briefly drawn a little closer together under the threat of close-down. As in Tennessee Williams, it is a small world of transients, briefly huddling together before drifting back into the cold. There are a couple of brassy whores to fill in the wisecracks, two friends of the earth who are proposing to farm a chunk of salt desert, a surly student on the track of his vagrant grandfather.

Most of these people are given establishing entrances down the stairs, shooting off character like fireworks: and then settling down for passages of egoistic conversation and dreamy autobiography. Also on hand is a figure ominously listed as "The Girl" who seems to be employed as the hotel's resident good fairy to dispense sex-appeal and good cheer, and to deliver an authorial message about living up to your passions.

However, the prevailing stickiness is offset by a genuine affection for the people which comes our in their individual speech rhythms, and in the relationship between residents and staff. Wilson has noticed that anger breeds around hotel reception desks, and the desk is by far the most dramatic element in the play. It provides a hot central area with cool detached zones on each side. There is a perceptible rise in tension whenever anyone approaches the desk, or dares to pass the barrier; and Wilson also exploits this by magnifying the collision between action on one side and taciturn inertia on the other.

There are some good flamboyant performances in Robert Pennant Jones's production, particularly from Valerie Testa and Julie Hitchinson as the two hard-worked hookers; but it is in phlegmatic figures like Lawrence Werber's stony proprietor and Paul Rutledge's adipose clerk, slumped over the switchboard and whiling away the boredom with lazy habitual actions, that one really encounters dramatic character.

Jack Shepherd and Joe Black

A little bit of fluff

Red Letter Day
Granada

Len Buckley

Stand aside, Gielgud. Shut up, Olivier. Don't call us, Sir Ralph, we will call you. The big names of the business are not wanted today. For this is the moment when Joe McGill will upstage all the rest. The little film extra has a line to say in the television play they are shooting on location. It is the peak of his career. The script has been his bedside book. He has rehearsed his words—all 16 of them—until the cat could say them in its sleep. "You can only do your best" he tells himself and his wife as he struts out into the dawn. It is to be his red letter day; and you know it will be a flop.

This was the theme of Jack Rosenthal's *Ready When You Are, Mr McGill*, which started off a new dramatic series yesterday to enliven our Sunday evenings. It was funny, touching, satirical and profound. Michael Dunlop produced it, and it was directed with great ingenuity by Mike Newell.

Those details must be cleared away at the start. For the play itself was the making of a play. The cast comprised the production team, busy with their jobs and their private preoccupations. At one end of the spectrum was Phil, the director. At the other was Mr McGill.

Scene 241, take one, take seven, take 13—the repetitions dragged on and on. When everything else went smoothly the camera developed a fault; and when at last the scene might have been in the can the extra fluffed his words. You were sad yet happy for him. For Joe Black had given Mr McGill throughout an endearingly complacent composure. He would be disappointed when the scene was cut. But he would never realize that it had been his fault. As for the director, this was Jack Shepherd at his lean and hungry best. Fierce of eye, ferocious of tongue and explosive of gesture, he ran the whole gamut of emotions from anger to apoplexy and fell about with exhaustion in between.

There were exaggerations, of course, for effect, but as always, Mr Rosenthal was wonderfully graphic. "I was with him in *Family at War*", the lady extra said as she eyed Mr McGill in his moment of destiny. "We had to shout 'Hear, hear'. He was only average."

The comment was brief but at once you were with her in her workaday world. It was the same with Mr Rosenthal's director. This, you felt, was not a man with cogent views on the state of the drama. He would never have his profile in *The Times*. But you believed in him utterly as he struggled to complete the shooting so that he could be off to get some kip.

A vanished society in Polynesia

A new attraction—and remarkable it is—at the Museum of Mankind in Burlington Gardens is the first comprehensive exhibition of traditional Hawaiian culture ever shown in Britain. Drawing upon the British Museum's Hawaiian collections, among the finest in the world owing to the early acquisitions of Captain Cook and Captain Vancouver on their voyages of exploration, the exhibition brings into view every aspect of a vanished Polynesian society that material objects can represent.

Brilliantly-coloured, feather-covered cloaks, capes and helmets were the ceremonial attire of an aristocracy that stood at the head of a rigid caste system. Images of the gods were the products of priest-craftsmen who also had a position above the commonalty. There are horrific examples of the feather images of the god of war with gaping figure-of-eight mouth, carried into battle in the numerous disputes between the feudal chieftains.

Hawaiian art reached its highest point in wood sculpture. Apart from the habitually threatening features of their deities, the sculptors were able to convey the concentration of power and dynamic energy in three-dimensional forms with complete mastery. This can be appreciated in both the elaborate carvings of temple usage and the small portable figures that show the ubiquitous presence of religion in Hawaiian life. Wood-carving was a craft necessarily applied to making a variety of useful objects, as the Hawaiians had no metals and no knowledge of pottery. There are carved wooden bowls shaped with great refinement and simplicity. Some have supports of carved human figures in which the horrific seems to give way a little to a more relaxed kind of grotesque. Ornaments, weapons, tools and domestic utensils show the craftsmen's skill and ingenuity in making use of such available material as whale ivory and boars' tusks for necklaces and bracelets, sharks' teeth for the clubs of the warriors, and hooks of bone or tortoiseshell for fishing.

In other ways the Ethnography Department of the British Museum, as the Museum of Mankind with fresh scope of display, places increasing emphasis on the riches of art and craft its huge collections contain. The visitor to the Hawaiian display will find adjoining another new exhibition *Treasures from the Ethnographic Collection*, including such celebrated objects as the Aztec crystal skull and the superb ivory mask from Benin with other things less well-known, illustrating the infinite variety of art in the world's pre-industrial societies. The museum is regularly open on weekdays and Sunday afternoons.

William Gaunt

Hawaiian war god, used as a standard in battle

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from the later editions on Friday and Saturday.

Pleasant enough

Le nozze di Figaro
Covent Garden

William Mann

On paper the current revival of Mozart's *Nozze di Figaro* at Covent Garden looked starry indeed. Last Thursday, when the series began, the stars twinkled now and then but did not shine so brightly.

Pilar Lorengar's Countess is well known and glamorous. Her new husband, Bernd Weikl, offers looks and impetuosity as well as a handsome baritone sounding less honeyed than usual, even in "Crudel perche finora": his manner is surely unaristocratically hot-tempered for a Spanish grandee of his day, even a young one.

In his scenes with his servant Figaro one almost wished that he and Wladimiro Ganzarolli might have swapped roles, vocal ranges permitting. For Mr Ganzarolli's Figaro is a heavy, diplomatically suave barber, no obvious firebrand for the class revolution bonfire. The new Susanna, Teresa Stratas, apologized for a cold and then (as so often on such occasions) sang as if in perfect vocal health, relieving the Countess of her high phrases in the second act trio and contributing a delicious "Deh vieni".

She is a busy little actress, full of fun and trickery, in this context a cogent witness for the theory that the chief intriguer is not Figaro but his bride. Also new to the cast is Julia Hamari, a petite and charming Cherubino who sings her arias to admiration, behaves vivaciously and yet appears too knowingly feminine for the lusty pageboy. Alexander Oliver shone quietly but firmly as Don Curzio, leaving Basilio (the parts were traditionally doubled) to John Dobson, a lovely reading of the seedy singing-master.

There were pleasant moments throughout, but *Figaro* is more than any number of such things. The faint sensation of disappointment came partly from the blunted broadness of what was once John Copley's nicely poised production, partly from the conducting of Christoph von Dohnanyi, who cared continually for Mozart's score but allowed the pulse to turn heavy, the rhythms to slacken, the inner detail to fend for itself. It was not the best Mozart interpretation. *Figaro* demands only the best.

Cavalli tercentenary

Francesco Cavalli, whose music has become so much better known of recent years, died in Venice on January 14, 1676. In Brompton Oratory on Wednesday, to celebrate the tercentenary of his death, the Schütz Choir of London will give the first performance in this country of Cavalli's own Vespers. The performance will be given with a small choir of soloists, and baroque instruments will be played by the Symphoniae Sacrae and the London String Players. The performance will be conducted by Roger Norrington.

MONDAY BOOK

Double bill
King's Head

Charles Lewsen

Frank Marcus's Christmas jeu d'esprit, *Carol's Christmas*, has been promoted from lunchtime to evening performance, and it is joined now in a double bill by Terence Rattigan's *The Browning Version*, having its first professional showing in London, we are assured by the King's Head management, since 1948.

In Mr Marcus's brief piece, Nigel Stock is required to play the inadequacy behind the joviality of a man universally loved; as Terence Rattigan's "Himmler of the Lower Fifth", Mr Stock has to portray the inadequacy behind the coldness of a man universally loathed.

Revisiting the Marcus piece after a couple of weeks, I sense that Mr Stock's difficulty arises from the fact that the man he plays is so busy being accurately articulate about himself that he has no time to take us by surprise. His problem vis-à-vis the Rattigan role is that everyone else, particularly a winsome child, has Crocker-Harris so well summed up that nothing he can do can ruffle the smooth passage of the melodrama to its contrivedly understated denouement.

One moment that threatens to ruffle that passage is that in which the junior master, Frank, who has had an affair with the Crock's wife, announces that he is going to visit Crock in Bradford. However, in the forties a West End dramatist did not investigate the sexual implications of a younger man's offer to take, as it were, the bad taste of a woman from another man's mouth; and one assumes that if the chips get together it will be for a healthy mump across the moors.

Mr Stock rather undermines the play by showing from the first that the Crock, if a trifle pedantic, is the only decent person on stage. However, he is entirely at one with his author in gazing with dead eyes as he tells Frank that he knows every detail of his wife's infidelities. Peter Baldwin is perfectly in period in implying that Frank may have cuckolded the Crock, but that he performed the act without actually touching the lady. Barbara Jefford, as the offending wife, reinforces the forties' West End ethic, that middle class women with libidos are slightly more to be censured than pitied.

The Fires of London
Queen Elizabeth Hall

William Mann

Peter Maxwell Davies was in bed with flu on Friday and so The Fires of London had to give their first South Bank concert of the year without their leader.

From Southampton a few weeks ago I wrote about Muldowney's *Music at Chartres* cycle, which began with the work commissioned by The Fires of London. Helpfully, perhaps, the composer has dropped the corporate title: the foundation stone for The Fires is now called *Solo Ensemble* and is a lively concerto for percussion and a chamber group which alternately accompanies the soloist (who moves about between three sets of instruments) and contributes its own more distinctive sections, like the orchestral ritornellos in a concerto.

The music is more elaborate and tougher than that of the Bournemouth clarinet concerto piece, though recognizably from the same workshop which cultivates clean line, expressive charm and a certain background haze as if the cathedral visitor could not see all the tracery for the architectural mass. The impulse behind *Solo Ensemble* seemed less urgent than expected, though Gary Kettel's account of the solo part was eminently committed.

The major work in the programme was Maxwell Davies's *Ave Maris Stella*, a sobering title for what is a grand virtuoso showpiece that displays the rich musicianly accomplishment of The Fires to the full. Its nine sections begin with a captivating extended cello solo which reminded me, with its rising sixths and falling sevenths, of Elgar's cello concerto—the background quite different of course.

The texture gradually becomes richer, the pace faster: flute, clarinet, piano, marimba (given a brilliant cadenza) move into prominence. After the moment of maximum bravura for all concerned, the mood of the contemplative and lyrical start seeps back in a long, very slow final section that gathers earlier events into its gentle embrace. If the style recalls Maxwell Davies's second *Taverner* fantasy, the treatment belongs wholly to the corporate personality of The Fires of London. Whichever way one responds to it, *Ave Maris Stella* belongs among its composer's most cunning, magically compelling music.

Baron Andrey Rozen

Deadly serious

The Rebel on the Bridge
The Life of the Decembrist Baron Andrey Rozen 1800-84

By Glynn Barratt

(Paul Elek, £12)

Baron Andrey Rozen lived a long, conscientious and deadly serious life and has been given a long, conscientious and deadly serious biography. In all honesty the book spreads itself out a little too far. The estimable baron hardly merits the wealth of detail which Professor Barratt piles upon him, especially in describing the many years which remained to Rozen after the excitements were over and he was back home from his exile in Siberia and the Caucasus.

Another fault is that Dr Barratt, in telling the story, looks ahead and behind him too often. He then has to pull himself back into line with phrases such as, "But this was in the future" or "But to return to his own narrative" or (two examples taken from one page) "Rozen, to continue with his tale" and "But to return to Rozen's narrative". A lecturer, smiling disarmingly, can get away with this artifice better than a writer.

None the less, the Decembrist rising in St. Petersburg in 1825 has an appeal that cannot be dimmed. Rozen was one of the most intelligent of the Tsarist officers involved; he wrote his own memoirs with all the lucidity and objectivity of an educated German Balt; and Dr Barratt (of Carleton University, Ottawa) now presents him as a man of one piece, strong and unshakable, not easy to forget.

As a non-revolutionary liberal, a critical but loyal Tsarist, Rozen was pulled different ways on the day of his brother officers' revolt. He ended by standing still. He halted his men on the bridge leading on to the storm centre—with the result that he effectively stopped help from reaching the officers in revolt and no less effectively stopped loyalist troops moving over the bridge to crush the uprising. His tactical neutrality did not save him from prison in the Peter and Paul fortress and then years of hard labour and exile.

He and Dr Barratt, between them, have provided the clearest account which I have read of the Decembrist officers' life in Siberia. It was a rough existence, but the regional governors, the jailers, and the simple peasants generally treated them indulgently because of their gentle birth and their manifest public spirit. The Tsar Nicholas's vindictive orders were softened at almost every stage down the line. Rozen had very little hard labour to do and even less footslogging in the next term of his punishment when he had to serve as a private soldier in the Caucasus. True, an accident had lamed him, but he was saved by more than the accident.

His contemporaries respected him, even though they smiled at the Prussian zeal with which he kept himself fit and organised every minute of his time. Readers today can respect him too. His wife, who went out to join him in Siberia, emerges as a splendid character, always staunch, never telling him that he had brought it all on himself—and on her, and the children. The higher officials are pictured as individuals in their own right. Little vignettes show up again just how softly cushioned was the usual life of the well-to-do and then, in the later chapters, just how thin in hope was the life of the peasants. In these later years Rozen bends himself to works of practical reform.

It is a valuable book; it is instructive. The going is often hard, sometimes craggy, but the journey is very much worth while.

Iverach McDonald

For Really Discerning Drinkers
HIGH & DRY
Really Dry Gin

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Jan 23. § Contango Day, Jan 26. Settlement Day, Feb 3

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Market Capitalisation £	Stock	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int accr.	Gross Red. Yield	Gross div yld
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Capitalisation £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Investment Dollar Premium 11[illegible]%
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6641.

FOREIGN STOCKS

Capitalisation £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalisation £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalisation £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalisation £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalisation £	Company	Price Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div yld pence %	P/E
7,400,000	AAF	350	-2	14.0b	9.3	6.2
2,063,000	Abi Electronic	42	+2	6.3	20.2	12.3
650,000	AC Cars	34	-2	1.4	4.0	13.1
13.1m	AD Int	85	h-50	3.6	4.3	9.7
2,100,000	AGB Research	41	+1	8.3	7.8	7.9
13.2m	AIV Hldgs	240	+1	13.7	5.7	8.2
12.0m	AVP Ind	63	+5	3.3m	5.3	3.3
10.9m	Aaronson Bros	56	+4	2.4	4.3	14.5
955,000	Abbeycrest Int	19½	+½	2.3m	12.0	6.7
2,112,000	Acrow	129	+2	6.1	6.1	13.0
21.2m	Do A	128	+5	6.1	6.1	12.9
3,023,000	Adam Food	13	..	1.6	7.0	3.9
577,000	Adda Int	8½	+½	..e	..	..
9,342,000	Adwest Group	133	..	9.7	7.3	6.3
384,000	Aeronut & Gen.	15	+1½	1.5	5.1	..
822,000	Airfix Ind	177	..	4.4	2.5	12.9
8,915,000	Do NV	76	+5	3.6	4.5	7.2
93.1m	Albright & W	91	+4	5.4	6.7	8.3
5,480,000	Alcan 10c	525½	+2	26.0	13.3	..
7,800,000	Do 5% Cv. 1987	46	+6	960	17.8	..
9,775,000	Alchasay Ind	178	+11	19.5	10.9	12.4
10.0m	Allen & Hanbury	68	+2	5.9f	6.8	7.3
1,024,000	Allen W. G.	34	+4	9.5	10.3	8.9
8,254,000	Alliance Alders	38	+5	1.9	5.1	8.5
12.0m	Allied Colloids	105	+1	1.9	1.8	13.1
2,172,000	Allied Insulators	25½	-2	1.8	7.4	7.2
623,000	Allied Plant	14½	+1½	1.9b	6.9	28.0
14.0m	Allied Polymer	29	-1	0.8	3.8	8.0
8,049,000	Allied Retailers	11½	-8	7.4b	6.8	6.2
2,106,000	Alpine Hldgs	24	+1½	1.3	5.2	14.4
11.0m	Amal Metal	191	+1	18.0	9.7	2.1
5,281,000	Amal Power	33	+7	4.1	8.3	8.0
1,792,000	Amber Day	47	-1	3.2b	6.8	8.0
1,076,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6e	8.9	2.5
12.4m	Anchor Chem	44	-1	5.7	11.8	..
2,683,000	Anglo Am Asph	177	+1	10.0	5.6	12.3
17.4m	Anglo Amer Ind	610	+20	39.0	6.9	20.4
177,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	30	..	..e	..	..
2,100,000	Anglovision	21	-1	2.5	8.3	8.3
2,086,000	Appleyard	44	+1	5.7	12.8	6.3
3,604,000	Aquascutum 'A'	22½	+2	1.7	8.1	7.0
2,645,000	Arlington Ind	26	-1	10.0b	12.8	7.4
12.0m	Armitage Shanks	69	+2	6.3	6.2	14.4
14.0m	Armstrong Equip	67	+3	2.6	3.9	..
100,000	Asprey Grp 5p	49	+3	6.3	15.6	..
12.5m	Ass Biscuit	90	-1	4.0	5.7	10.3
5,161,000	Do A	65	..	4.0	6.2	9.4
252,000	Ass Brit Food	72	+1	3.5	5.0	9.7
17.0m	Ass Engineer	78	+3	5.6a	7.2	3.4
4,549,000	Ass Fisheries	26	-1	..e	..	21
1,338,000	Ass Leisure	23	+1	2.3	13.4	3.9
30.4m	Ass News	110	+5	8.6	7.8	9.2
3,481,000	Ass Paper	47	-1	4.0	10.5	3.6
158.7m	Ass Port Cement	276	+4	11.0	8.6	16.6
39.5m	Ass Tel 'A'	78	..	6.0	8.0	8.3
421,000	Ass Tooling	16	+1	3.0	11.5	4.0
984,000	Astbury & Idley	23	..	2.4	10.3	4.3
5,518,000	Atlas Stone	215	h -7	7.0	6.3	12.9
330,000	Atwood Garage	28	+1	2.2	13.3	12.1
5,074,000	Audiotronic	43	+4	5.0	11.1	10.7
5,657,000	Ault & Wiborg	59	+5	3.5b	12.5	5.3
2,131,000	Avers Hldgs	53	..	6.0	10.2	5.8
406,000	Austin E.	44	..	4.8	10.4	3.1
19.1m	Automotive Pd	51	+3	2.3	4.6	9.8
44.2m	Avery	120	+5	6.8	5.7	12.1
3,186,000	Avon Rubber	49	+1	2.5	5.3	15
29.0m	BBA	81	+2	3.7m	5.3	8.5
154.4m	BICC	150	+10	10.3	7.8	9.6
148.7m	BOC Int	58	-2	3.7	6.4	9.4
72.0m	BPB Ind	165	+2	9.6b	5.8	11.3
466,000	BSG Hldgs 'A'	34	..	2.9	11.8	11.3
5,948,000	BTR Ind	134	+4	..	..	12.0
71.2m	BSR Ltd	96	+3	3.2	3.4	9.0
66.1m	BTR Ltd	164	+3	10.0b	6.1	12.2
70.1m	Babcock & W	77	+3	3.0	3.9	9.3
1,161,000	Bacal Const	15	..	..	..	..
1,040,000	Bagnall & Erit	27	..	2.9	10.8	10.0
2,376,000	Baker C.H. Grp	54	+2	4.0	4.5	2.8
10.5m	Baird W.	87	+8	11.5	12.8	6.7
11.5m	Baker Perkins	65	+3	5.0b	7.7	12.5
4,924,000	Bamberger	57	+3	3.7	7.1	8.9
2,156,000	Barker & Dixon	46	..	..	..	..
752.3m	Barclay Ward	256	+1	13.0	4.9	6.9
410,000	Barr & Wallace	41	..	4.1	10.3	37.3
2,177,000	Do A	40	..	4.1	10.3	34.4
55.8m	Barrett Dorey	93	+3	5.3	7.5	8.2
8,434,000	Barrow Hepbn	49	..	4.4b	9.1	8.0
5,976,000	Barton & Sons	39½	+½	8.6	8.7	4.0
2,245,000	Bassett G.	76	+3	6.5	8.5	1.3
5,655,000	Bath & Pland	45	+1	2.8	6.7	5.4
1,476,000	Baxter Pell	91	+8	8.1	8.9	5.1
581,000	Beales J.	22	..	..	..	..
2,421,000	Beaton Clark	67	-3	5.9	10.4	11.7
910,000	Beauford Grp	25	..	3.9	14.0	29.2
17,000,000	Beaverbrook	115	..	2.5	2.2	5.4
4,926,000	Do A	14	..	2.5	2.2	5.4
5,424,000	Beckman A.	62p	-1½	6.8	10.5	7.5
511,000	Beecham Grp	322	+4	31	2.7	11.5
17.2m	Belam Grp	77	+2	3.1	4.0	22.8
4,891,000	Bemrose Corp	51	+1	7.8	7.1	6.7
1,242,000	Bent Iron	23	..	2.7	11.5	11.6
4,000,000	Berisford S. & W.	124	+2	7.0	5.7	8.0
1,422,000	Berkshards	32	-2	3.0	9.3	1.3
2,612,000	Berwick Timpo	48	+1	3.8b	7.8	5.0
19.4m	Bestwood	160	-2	7.0	7.6	..
6,000,000	Bett Bros	30	+7	4.1e	5.1	6.4
6,710,000	Bibby J.	80	-4	4.0	5.0	7.5
340,000	Billam J.	36	..	4.3m	12.0	9.0
10.8m	Birmid Qualcast	63	+1	8.8	9.0	8.0
1,060,000	Birmingham Mint	50	..	2.5	11.0	..
2,330,000	Bishop Stores	125	..	3.0	2.4	11.3
248,000	Do A NV	65	..	3.0	4.6	7.9
6,141,000	Black & Edg'ln	77	+1	8.0	6.5	7.9
1,238,000	Blackfriars Int	15	..	..	..	..
23.5m	Blackwd Hodge	157	+4	4.8b	2.9	10.8
2,120,000	Blackwood Hd	36½	..	..	..	..
5,006,000	Blagden & N	113	..	5.4	7.3	4.5
2,434,000	Blundell Perm	59	+1	3.4	8.7	3.0
2,025,000	Boardman H. O.	64	+2	3.5	13.1	4.5
1,254,000	Bodycote Int	132	..	1.8b	7.4	8.0
1,124,000	Bolton Textile	15	..	1.3	14.3	8.0
128,000	Bone Webb	39	-3	..	..	..
1,909,000	Bonzer Eng	30	+1	1.7	6.8	..
46.9m	Booker Cadbury	170	+6	3.9	5.7	9.7
2,254,000	B'ton & Hove	84	..	6.0	7.1	5.4
6,256,000	Bost H.	124	..	19.0	8.1	7.3
227.1m	Boots	148	+15	5.6	5.4	16.3
3,069,000	Bowater W.	17	..	1.6	9.2	7.1
125.5m	Bowater Corp	147	+1	10.9b	7.4	8.7
7.1m	Bowthorpe Hldgs	57½	..	1.9	3.3	7.5
3,139,000	Braby Leslie	69	-1	4.3b	6.2	4.4
410,000	Brady Ind	28	-3	7.0	16.3	5.1
2,311,000	Do A	18	..	6.0	10.3	5.1
1,053,000	Braham Miller	24	..	2.0	8.3	7.2
1,040,000	Brand Grp	16	+2	1.7e	9.2	6.8
1,201,000	Braithwaite	31	-1	10.7	22.0	8.5
6,106,000	Brammer H.	94	+9	6.6	7.1	6.9
1,113,000	Brawway	51	..	3.2	6.1	10.1
1,352,000	Brayshaw	45	+1	5.1	11.3	7.5
3,680,000	Brent Chem Int	97	..	2.6	2.7	12.3
2,160,000	Brent Walker	45	+1	1.4	3.0	17.8
3,896,000	Brickhouse Dud	34	..	2.5	10.6	6.5
79.1m	Bridon	150	+4	3.3b	5.2	8.7
1,970,000	Brierley J.	44	..	3.2	7.2	10.4
3,657,000	Brixton J. Grp	34½	..	2.3	9.1	6.6
503,000	Bristol Plant	4	..	..	..	..
902,000	Brit Am Tobac	525	..	17.0	4.8	6.8
3,216,000	Brit Electric Int	47½	..	2.3	8.3	8.6
6,778,000	Brit Enkalon	24	+5	0.4	1.5	8.7
282.2m	Brit Home Strs	350	+16	15.7b	4.4	21.1
2,981,000	Brit Ind Hldgs	25½	+1	2.3	9.1	10.2
1,000,000	Brit Leyland	34	..	..	..	..
2,102,000	Brit Nightcloth	37	+2	1.0	5.3	8.0
14.3m	Brit Printing	43½	+2	4.0	10.1	4.9
8,213,000	Brit Rollmakers	38	+3	3.7	9.6	10.6
3,700,000	Brit Sim Spec	7	..	..	..	..
4,000,000	Brit Steel	319	+15	13.0e	5.8	20.3
2,027,000	Brit Tar Prod	75	+2	5.1	5.7	6.7
1,980,000	Brit Vita	53	..	2.3	7.1	4.9
1,244,000	Brockhouse	31	..	4.4	14.2	5.2
2,713,000	Brockway S. J.	113	-15	19.2	8.4	12.5
1,700,000	Brooke Grp	46	-1	4.1	8.9	5.0
1,111,000	Brown Bros	70	+2	15.9	..	21.1
2,107,000	Brown & Sons	43	-1	5.7	12.4	6.3
1,000,000	Brooke Bond	72	+2	2.7b	3.7	12.6
1,000,000	Brooke Tool	73	..	..	..	..
2,466,000	Brotherhood P.	77	+3	4.3	11.1	12.8
5,076,000	Brown & Tawse	34	..	2.1	9.4	4.8
9,000,000	Bdk	75	..	3.3	7.5	8.2
7,000,000	Bruce Peb & Sh	24	+1	0.9	4.1	13.5
1,000,000	Brown Int	7	..	..	..	..
2,000,000	Brunner	30	..	3.3b	7.3	5.0
1,170,000	Brunton	18	..	1.3b	7.2	6.7
1,000,000	Bryant Hldgs	18	..	1.3	7.2	6.7
2,000,000	Bullers	32	+2	3.1	9.3	4.3
2,112,000	Bulmer & Lindley	35	..	2.3b	6.5	8.0
1,000,000	Burgess & Hall	20	..	1.3	6.5	5.0
1,000,000	Burgess Prod	42	+2	3.0	7.1	6.7
1,000,000	Burmah Oil	124	..	4.0	3.2	8.3
1,000,000	Burnett & Hallam	22	..	1.3	5.9	5.4
1,000,000	Burton Group	83	+2	4.1	5.0	8.4
1,000,000	Butlins	75	..	3.3	4.4	9.3
1,000,000	Butterfield Sec	37	..	2.3	6.2	5.4
1,000,000	Cable & Wire	35	..	2.3	6.2	5.4
1,000,000	Cadbury Sch	75	..	3.3	4.4	9.3
1,000,000	Calcast	35	..	2.3	6.2	5.4
1,000,000	Calthorpe Ind	15	..	1.3	6.2	5.4
1,000,000	Cambridge Int	15	..	1.3	6.2	5.4
1,000,000	Camp Hldgs	15	..	1.3	6.2	5.4
1,000,000	Campbell Sec	15	..	1.3	6.2	5.4
1,000,000	Campbell Hldgs	15	..	1.3	6.2	5.4
1,000,000	Canning Sec	15	..	1.3	6.2	5.4
1,000,000	Carbo Ind

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Which way forward for the CBI? page 18

Chairmen of Citibank and Chase Manhattan refute 'problem' list implications

om Frank Vogl
ashington, Jan 11

First National City Bank and e Chase Manhattan, the two gest banks in New York, ve been placed on a special t of problem banks by the mptroller of the Currency, e *Washington Post* reported lay.

Nevertheless Mr Walter riston, the chairman of Citink, said that the condition the banks was "excellent" d Mr David Rockefeller, airman of Chase Manhattan, d that his bank was "in etty strong shape."

The banks have been placed this list as a result of large ru losses which they have had absorb in the past year. There no indication that either now es acute difficulties and the mptroller's office, in special ports, actually suggests that ribank's prospects are "excelt", while the outlook for ase is "fair".

Because these two banks uld face heavy losses on cerin loans in the year ahead, ere has been concern at the mptroller's office. A more rious situation for both would ve been encountered if New ork City had gone bankrupt. Citibank and the Chase Manattan are respectively the cond and third largest banks the world (the Bank of *merica is the biggest*), and tween them, they have total posits of more than $100,000m bout £50,000m).

The problems of the banks e not sources of grave con n, Treasury officials emphaed today. However, there ild be deep unrest in finan l markets because they pear on the special list, espelly as the news of the listings broken here in a way that out of all true proportion to situation.

Today the *Washington Post* a headline right across the of its front page, followed a long story and front-page otographs of the chairmen of two banks.

The newspaper did not give minence to the fact that re are usually about 200 nks on this list and that it just a precautionary step ich in no way indicates that listed banks are in danger insolvency.

The Comptroller has refused to confirm the listing of the big two, but sources said the newspaper was entirely accurate in this regard.

Chase Manhattan had to take loan losses in the first nine months of last year of more than $200m primarily because of setbacks in the real estate sector. It may soon report further heavy loan losses for the final quarter of last year.

At the same time it managed to improve profits for the first three quarters of 1975 by about 15 per cent over the comparable 1974 period, and Mr Rockefeller told the *Washington Post* that this profit performance clearly "indicated that the bank is in pretty strong shape".

Mr Wriston told the newspaper: "All I am saying is the condition of this bank is excellent." His bank's earnings increased by about 10 per cent last year, despite loan losses.

The main complaint by the Comptroller appears to be that its additions to capital have not been sufficient. This is refuted by Mr Wriston who said his bank had managed to increase its capital by more than $500m in the last year.

There is evidence to suggest that the report which led the Comptroller to place Citibank on the problem list was written before this $500m figure was known.

Reports on both banks appear to have been finalized by the inspectors at the Office of the Comptroller some months ago when the outlook for both was much worse than today, primarily because of fears that the economy would not start recovering from recession and the possibility that New York City would go bankrupt.

The *Washington Post* reported that the inspectors said Chase's overall condition was "poor" despite good earnings, and this was in part because of management failings, with operating conditions termed as "horrendous".

Communications within Chase between the main operating departments was bad, the report continued, internal auditing was poor, "a large volume of clerical errors" had been found in certain accounts according to the inspectors and Mr Rockefeller was not sufficiently involved in the management, implying that he spent too much time on his regular world travels.

Mr Rockefeller told the newspaper that he denied this, saying: "I am very deeply involved in the day-to-day management of the bank."

The report on Citibank found the management good, but showed concern about the bank's capital adequacy, and maintained that too many of its loans were concentrated in too small a group of countries and industries. Mr Wriston refused such suggestions.

Today's report in the *Washington Post* somewhat unjustly concentrates attention on the two largest New York banks. In fact, on the basis of recent reports by almost all the city's leading banks, the extent of their loan losses in the past year is far greater than ever before.

Many, not just the Chase and Citibank, have encountered heavy losses on loans to real estate investment trusts and have heavy loan exposure to other real estate sectors, municipal authorities, developing foreign countries and to oil tankers. It is known that these are all sectors about which the Comptroller is worried.

While officials at the Comptroller's office and the Federal Reserve Board are striving to make the banks become more conservative in their lending policies, they deny that any of the big New York banks today faced problems that could endanger their solvency.

The Fed, however, has been aware for some time of these problems and has, as a result, taken a much more restrictive attitude toward permitting them to embark on expansion plans. Recently the Fed denied an application by Citibank to acquire some small regional financing companies.

A study has just been completed by the Fed of the total holdings of New York City notes and bonds and the obligations of New York State held by banks.

This shows a much higher total of bank holdings than had earlier been thought to be the case, with total volume of state and city holdings being $6,491m among 954 banks in 34 states.

Mr Healey hits out at Third World 'blackmail'

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Jan 11

Mr Healey, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, accused the developing countries of "blackmail" at the International Monetary Fund's ministerial meeting in Jamaica at the weekend.

Mr Healey's comment was in reference to the continued demands by the developing countries for greater direct access free of tough conditions to the resources of the IMF.

The conference finally agreed on a temporary 45 per cent increase in credit lines far higher than the developed countries originally were willing to grant.

Some European officials believed that this new agreement, specifically aimed at helping those developing countries with balance of payments problems, would be taken advantage of shortly by both Britain and Italy. Herr Hans Apel, the West German Finance Minister had been particularly blunt about Britain's recent IMF borrowing, informed sources said.

He is quoted as saying that the only reason West Germany did not oppose Britain's borrowing $1,170m (about £550m) recently from the IMF oil facility was the fear that if the money were not forthcoming from the IMF the United Kingdom would demand it from her EEC partners.

Herr Apel left the meeting deeply concerned about the future viability of the IMF. He told West German journalists privately that the IMF was swiftly being transformed into a "self-service supermarket" where developing countries could help themselves to all the money they wanted.

He, as well as some American officials, now fear the developing countries will become increasingly militant at future IMF meetings and seek to transform it into a mere aid agency.

Britain had taken over from France as the "trouble maker" in international monetary matters with continual "problem making", Herr Apel said. He was deeply upset that Mr Healey should have played such a prominent role during the last week in canvassing support for much greater access to IMF resources for countries with payments difficulties. This could add greatly to world liquidity and refuel inflation, he argued.

With the Third World becoming increasingly militant at these conferences, it seems that support by the industrial countries for the joint IMF-World Bank development committee is declining. The committee met on Friday and reached no new agreements and it may be abandoned before too long.

Chancellor home: The world's finance ministers have given Britain a "good housekeeping seal of approval" and extended her credit by 45 per cent Mr Healey said at Heathrow airport, yesterday, on his return from Jamaica.

"In effect the main achievements of the conference established an acceleration in recovery from the world recession, and this could mean more jobs sooner", he said.

Ministers set June deadline for Neddy reports on key industries

By Malcolm Brown

Industrial and union leaders will be told on Wednesday that the Government wants firm proposals by June for action to improve the main sectors of manufacturing industry.

This is the date set by Mr Healey, the Chancellor, and Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, for the first batch of "action reports" on 30 selected industrial sectors to be ready.

Mr Healey and Mr Varley will tell the National Economic Development Council on Wednesday that they want the 30 profiles of these leading industries which have been circulated to industrial and union members of the council to be worked out by the relevant economic development committees into programmes for action. Where no appropriate committee exists, ad hoc tripartite groups will deal with the task.

The industries selected for priority examination cover a wide spectrum, and should lay to rest any notion that the Government's so-called new approach to an industrial strategy is simply a "picking the winners" exercise.

Indeed, the list of chosen industries is so comprehensive that the Government may be accused of abdicating any responsibility for helping to choose where the greatest effort should be concentrated in favour of a philosophy that every industry save the most derelict is a potential winner.

Included in the first batch of 30 are food, drink, iron and steel and steel tubes, ferrous foundries, non-ferrous foundries, metal working machine tools, scientific and industrial instruments and systems, radio and electronic components, electrical machinery, radio, radar electronics capital goods, electronic computers and domestic electrical appliances.

Also included are mineral oil refining, organic chemicals, synthetic resins and plastics, pharmaceuticals, shipbuilding and marine engines, aerospace equipment, motor vehicles, pumps, valves and compressors and mechanical machinery.

A prime difficulty which the Government will face is how to persuade the other members of the Neddy council that they are not merely embarking on a prolonged paper chase.

The Chrysler rescue package has badly dented the Government's credibility as far as industrial strategy is concerned. Both the Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Industry are acutely aware that it would only take one more instance of backsliding for the new strategy to be ruined.

Increasingly, it seems more likely that the proving ground will be the restructuring of the steel industry, and if the Government, for political reasons, turns its back again on the sort of principles laid down at the Chequers meeting on industrial strategy, it can expect no real cooperation in the present Neddy exercise.

As well as adopting a hard-headed approach to this type of problem, Mr Healey and his Cabinet colleagues will be under pressure to ease up on such matters as the Prices Code.

Employers' representatives on the Neddy council have already made it known that the spirit of cooperation the Government claims was generated at Chequers has been under severe strain almost from the start.

The programme of measures outlined in the Queen's Speech, within weeks of Chequers, was regarded by many leading industrialists as little short of a betrayal of everything that had been said at that meeting.

Over the past eight weeks the Confederation of British Industry has said repeatedly that it wants the Price Code abolished as the only sensible way to get industry investing again.

Now the Government will have to decide whether any way can be found to ease this sort of constraint without upsetting the unions too much. Ministers know that unless they can carry out this sort of balancing act, they may isolate one or both sides of industry and thereby forfeit the support needed for their new strategy.

Biscuit makers spur switch to metrication

By Patricia Tisdall

Biscuit manufacturers are expected to become the second leading packaged food group to make the changeover to metric sizes.

According to United Biscuits, the largest producer in the country, metric packs will start reaching the shops during the next three months. This is almost two years ahead of the deadline for completion set by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

For in addition to changing to metric weights, which is a voluntary decision, biscuit producers, as a result of complaints from consumer protection organizations, are being made to sell their products in prescribed weights.

Legislation passed last month means that the 21 existing pack sizes used by the manufacturers for weights ranging from 3 oz to 8 ozs will be reduced at first to six metric sizes and later to five over the next two years.

Biscuits are the first product to be added to the list of shopping bag items prepacked in specified quantities since the present Weights and Measures Act was passed in 1963. But legislation has been promised shortly to apply similar constraints to chocolate bars.

Consumer protection organizations would also like to see specified quantities applied to wine and spirits sold in both bottles and glasses. Their arguments are that manufacturers have been adjusting the volume of contents to hide price increases.

At present biscuits may be prepacked in any quantity in either imperial or metric units of measurement. As manufacturers have been making marginal reductions in pack sizes to keep to a selling price, there is now no recognizable pattern of sizes on the market.

The quantities permitted by the legislation are 100 grams (3½oz); 125g, 150g, 200g, 250g, 300g (10½ oz) and subsequent multiples of 100g. Additionally, a 175g pack will be allowed until January 1, 1981.

The new pack sizes have been agreed after discussions with manufacturers and consumer organizations lasting at least three years. Coupling of the introduction of prescribed weights with metrication has considerable cost advantages for the manufacturers, which is one of the reasons why the process is likely to run ahead of schedule.

It also has advantages for the Government, which is embarrassed by the delay in bringing in metrication, and is particularly keen to see the changeover take place in an ordered fashion in the sensitive food area. Both Whitehall and consumer groups are worried about possible confusion over the price of products on sale together in both imperial and metric weights.

The first food product group to make the change to metric sizes was breakfast cereals, led by Kellogg's. Most breakfast cereals should be on sale in metric sizes by the middle of this year.

Threat to car jobs as drivers' strike goes on

By R. W. Shakespeare

Shop stewards representing more than 1,000 car delivery drivers who are on strike at seven depots throughout the country will meet in Coventry today to discuss their next moves in a wages dispute which threatens seriously to disrupt production in some main car assembly plants.

Many of the drivers have already voted to continue their stoppage throughout this week. They are employed by Silcock and Colling, which operates one of the largest fleets of car transporters used to ferry completed cars from the assembly plants to dealers, and to the docks for export.

Since the strike began a week ago, some of the car plants, notably Ford—with which Silcock and Colling has the biggest contract—have been forced to stockpile complete equipment.

Ford has said that from today it will have to reexamine its production schedules, especially at the big Merseyside plants at Halewood, because it is running short of storage space. Cutbacks inevitably mean lay-off among assembly line workers.

The drivers are demanding payment in full of the maximum £6-a-week wage increase allowed under the Government's pay strategy. They say they want the money "without strings", but the company maintains that the increase must be linked to improved productivity.

This, it says, could be achieved by stepping up the standard operating speed of the transporters from 22 to 25 mph.

Silcock and Colling handles about 80 per cent of Ford's delivery work and about a third of Leyland Cars output. It also has contracts with Chrysler and a number of overseas car manufacturers.

The company claims that the present operating arrangements have made it uncompetitive, and that it has lost contracts involving about 100,000 cars a year.

For their part the drivers say that increasing operating speeds would amount to a cut in earnings, so this should not be linked to the £6-a-week increase.

Hopes of a settlement now appear to rest on possible intervention by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, whose officials have indicated that they would be prepared to meet representatives of the company and the Transport and General Workers' Union this week.

City workers share burden of recession

By Business News Staff

Further sharp declines in the standard of living enjoyed by the City's employees this year is forecast by the latest survey *New Earnings in the City* published by the Incomes Research Unit of personnel consultants, Lloyd Executive.

The survey, which is based upon detailed information supplied by 171 companies—62 banks, 37 insurance institutions, 15 accountancy firms, 23 firms of solicitors and 34 industrial/commercial groups—shows that during 1975 the numbers involved in staff cutbacks were much greater than in expansion programmes.

This applied particularly to the banking, insurance, and legal profession, but in accountancy the picture was much better, where only one of the firms surveyed was forced to reduce staff, while eight others increased their labour force.

Across the board salary increases last year were just over 18 per cent—ranging from the 22½ per cent settlement in the clearing banks to a 14.6 per cent improvement in the legal profession.

But real incomes of City professional staff declined more rapidly over the period than most others. Staff reductions have made it more difficult for inexperienced school or university leavers to enter the City, only 13 per cent of current vacancies being available for these candidates.

In examining professional salary levels the survey finds that the highest-paid is the financial director, where the average is £12,500 per annum.

Dangers in Unctad liner code

Peter Hill

Shipowners of established maritime nations may begin registering their vessels under the flags of developing nations in the next few years, as the full impact of cargo reservation legislation by countries of the third World is felt.

Such a movement towards "flags of necessity" registration would, however, be to the mutual advantage of the foreign shipowner and the domestic government as a result of the implementation of the code of conduct for liner conferences by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

But according to a study just published on shipping in the third World, developing countries could experience serious difficulties as a result of wide-ranging cargo reservation schemes if they are applied to national fleets.

Such policies, it suggested, could not only result in a reduction of free competition but would often lead to a reduction in the frequency of services.

The report stated that this would produce over-tonnaging which in turn would reduce the efficiency of vessel utilization and result in increased shipping costs.

Shipping in the Third World, by P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants) £70 or $160 for overseas subscribers.

New scheme to unite engineering bodies

By Derek Harris

A plan for reorganizing the engineering profession emerged last night from the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Institution of Electrical Engineers, two of the biggest organizations in the field.

If accepted by the other 13 members of the Council of Engineering Institutions—a major departure—it could confer direct voting powers on some organizations at present without royal charters who are not members of CEI.

Voting representatives from government departments like the Department of Industry and the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC are also suggested.

New ways of making the professional body more effective in dealing with individual engineers' problems over pay and working conditions, including union membership, are also urged.

The plan is certain to heighten the 16-month controversy in the profession over the future of the CEI, umbrella body for chartered organizations only, which is already faced with the possibility of a government inquiry into the organization of the profession.

As well as supporting the idea of a Royal Society of Engineers, the new plan calls for a Corporation of Chartered Engineers to replace CEI with more narrowly defined powers. On the governing council one vote for each qualifying institution is urged, whether the body is chartered or not, with an equal number of representatives voted in freely by all chartered engineers.

This is radically different from the compromise proposals, and could raise fears among smaller chartered institutions of having their voice within the new body muffled.

On the plan's current criteria, some non-chartered bodies could get voting power on the corporation's governing council. The Institution of Measurement and Control would almost certainly qualify. So might the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

It would represent a significant step forward in opening the doors of the chartered club, although the present CEI compromise proposals would create a new category of affiliate members that could, if qualified, come from non-chartered bodies.

The new corporation is seen as needing to act for individuals in test cases such as where a chartered engineer is victimized for refusing industrial action because of his professional code of conduct.

But the need for a trade union—if necessary a new one—is emphasized for the professional engineer.

Dowty wins £4m award for Harrier equipment

Contracts worth more than £4m for equipment for the Hawker Siddeley Sea Harrier vertical take-off and landing strike aircraft recently ordered by the Royal Navy have been won by the Cheltenham-based Dowty Group. They cover landing gear, hydraulic and fuel flow proportioners by Dowty Rotol and fuel control systems made by Dowty for the Sea Harrier's Rolls-Royce Pegasus engine.

Housebuilders warn Mr Wilson of land shortage

The House-Builders Federation has written to the Prime Minister warning him of a potential "disastrous shortage" of land which could virtually halt the private housebuilding programme before the end of the decade.

Mr Charles Mitchell, the federation president, says in his letter to Mr Wilson: "The causes of the situation giving rise to this danger are complex, but they are based essentially on three factors: the sharp drop which has occurred in the price of development land; the substantial increase in taxes payable on development gains obtained by vendors because of the existing development gains tax and the proposed development land tax; and the uncertainties created by the Community Land Act."

Mr Mitchell offers to meet the Prime Minister and talk about the need for more general meaures to stimulate housebuiding.

Car imports take third of UK sales

Final registration figures published today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders revealed that one third of the 1,194,088 cars sold in Britain last year came from abroad. Sales of domestic models were 12.8 per cent below the 1974 level. Swedish imports were also 2.5 per cent down on the year.

Overall, sales were 5.9 per cent down compared with the previous year, but Eastern European manufacturers increased their sales by 42 per cent. Japanese imports were 27.5 per cent higher and EEC countries (excluding Britain) boosted sales by 6.3 per cent.

Wilkinson Sword in Egypt factory deal

Cairo, Jan 11.—Wilkinson Sword is to set up a razor blade plant with the Egyptian Government in Alexandria with a joint capital of £E2,065,000 (about £2.5m), the Middle East news agency reported at the weekend. The plant, to be completed in two years, will have a capacity of two million blades annually.—Reuter.

Rothmans king size dearer today

Carreras Rothmans, which has held prices below those of competing brands for about 12 months, announced price increases effective today. These will add an average of 1p to king size cigarettes and ½p to others.

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Lending rate 11 pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is being held at 11 per cent this week. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	£910.7m	Allotted	£200m
Bids at	£97.55%	Received	12%
Prev wk	£97.34%	Received	18%
Avg rate	£10.2766	Prev week	£10.4935%
Next Fri	£500m	Replace	£200m

More optimism on UK recovery

By Melvyn Westlake

Unless there are fresh reflationary measures to stimulate the world's major economies fairly soon, there is a real danger that the expected recovery in international trade during 1976 will be very weak.

Economic forecasts for Britain, the United States and West Germany published today by Forex Research, a private forecasting unit, suggest that although the recovery in America appears firmly based, its actual intensity may be somewhat less than envisaged.

At the same time, the revival in the Japanese economy is likely to be only gradual, while most EEC economies are lagging. The Forex forecasts are based on similar techniques to those employed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with an emphasis on predicting exchange rate movements.

For Britain, the report says, there are reasons for slightly greater optimism than in the closing months of last year. This is partly because of the continuing success of the £6 pay policy, and partly because of the favourable impact the forthcoming public expenditure cuts are likely to have on medium-term exchange rate expectations.

Sterling is still expected to fall below $2 on the foreign exchanges very soon. But the pound is now predicted to depreciate by only about 5 per cent this year overall against the world's major currencies (on the official trade-weighted index). The likely depreciation had earlier been put at 6 to 7 per cent.

The main stimulus for what is seen to be a very modest recovery in Britain this year will come from stockbuilding and a continuing, though modest, rise in public sector current expenditure. The impact of the latter will tend to decline progressively throughout the period, the Forex report says.

But a revival in consumer spending and a decline in the historically high level of savings are expected to help sustain domestic demand in the latter half of the year.

However, the level of real output in 1976 overall is unlikely to exceed that of 1975 by much more than 1½ per cent, a rate of growth still below the underlying growth trend in productive potential.

West Germany's economy is expected to grow by about 3 per cent, a broadly similar projection to that of the OECD, but below the 4 to 5 per cent predicted officially in Bonn.

The reason for the difference is that Forex Research economists expect a much less buoyant picture for world trade and a slower rate of inventory accumulation than the official forecasts.

External demand for Germany's exports in the main industrial countries, as measured by the Forex index of export-weighted industrial production, declined by nearly 1 per cent in the third quarter of last year to a level 11 per cent below that of the first half of 1974.

Overall external demand will rise less than German home demand, the report says. The country's trade surplus is expected to remain fairly level throughout 1976, with a slight rise during the second half of the year.

A further decline in United States and British interest rates is foreseen, but the fall is likely to come to an end early in the year, given the Federal Reserve Board's money supply targets and the assumptions about inflation, the report says.

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The A.G.M. was held on 30th December 1975.

Extracts from the 1974/75 Report and Accounts and Statement of the Chairman, Mr. Sidney Marks, OBE:-

* Turnover increased from £5,146,000 to £7,083,000.
* Exports of sporting goods up by approximately 21% to £2.6 million.
* Record pre-tax profits of £1,220,000.
* Gross dividends total 21.021% (1974 - 19.11%).
* Earnings per share rose by 25% to 6.13p.

The last year was the ninth successive year of growth and the Chairman is hopeful of being able to report further progress when the experiences of the current year are reviewed.

Copies of the Illustrated 1974/75 Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, M.Y. Dart Limited, Meeson Street, Barnet, EN5 5TR.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Rank prepares to fulfil its promises

Thursday week sees publication of results from The Rank Organisation for the year to end-October. The figures are going to be poor; they will, however, be of less significance for the share performance than the proposals for enfranchisement of the "A" shares, and possibly for restructuring of the group's board, which are likely to be announced at the same time or shortly afterwards.

Upon these two developments, foreshadowed in mid-September when the boardroom row came into the open, depends the attitude of the group's disenchanted American shareholders. American attitudes relate principally to a belief that the extraordinary profits growth at Xerox, to which Rank provides an entrée through its holding of Rank Xerox, is now over. So a speedy revival of United States enthusiasm for Rank is a vain hope, as stockbrokers de Zoete & Bevan made plain in a recent analysis on the company, but at least enfranchisement of the "A" shares will help stem the tide of disillusionment.

And with United States investors, *despite the sale of over* one fifth of their holdings over the past year, still in possession of 30 per cent of the "A" shares, that is vital for other shareholders in the company.

Whatever form the enfranchisement proposals take—de Zoet's assume a 1-for-10 scrip issue in compensation to the ordinary shareholders — its effect will be to reunite power and responsibility: and this will mean big changes in management structure. They are likely to involve the appointment of a strong financial director to tackle the cash flow problems arising from Rank's policy of diversification through acquisition.

Sir John Davis will not want to leave the company in the short-term: not, at least, until the Monopolies Commission report into the United Kingdom photocopying market, dominated, of course, by Rank Xerox, is out of the way; Rank Xerox is back on to a growth course (from the end of this year, as commitment pricing restores margins, and the new 9200 Duplicator makes headway in the market), and the gearing problems of the group as a whole recede. There will be a temptation to tackle the latter through a further rights issue: and with this in prospect the shares—with the ordinary at 180p and the "A"s at 173p—*look expensive* at the moment—particularly as it will be a year at least before proof is forthcoming that Rank is on the way to regaining its former status.

Sir John Davis, chairman of Rank Organisation: will he appoint a finance director?

Property

Rewards for the survivors

So far 1976 has been property's year. Property shares, market laggards throughout 1975, bounded into the new year on the crest of a sector-wide 20 per cent rise in just three weeks. With the bulk of last year's distressed, or merely depressed sellers now shaken out of the sector, and with reports of substantial new time buying by major institutional investors, the stage seems set for a continued strong recovery in prices across the board. But is it?

The past three weeks' euphoria, dating back to the publication of MEPC's annual results in mid-December, has been fuelled more by hope than by any change in the underlying fundamentals of the industry. Hope that the market for investment properties, and with it the basis of valuing property companies' portfolios, has begun to revive. Hope that the slide in office rental levels will begin to bottom out. Hope that those long patient creditors of the development companies will continue to roll up interest rather than cut their losses and foreclose. And hope that there are no further skeletons to come crashing out of cupboards and shatter confidence in the industry's long-term survival prospects.

Hope may be as valid an investment criteria as any. But it can evaporate as rapidly as it emerges. And while there is a strong case for selective investment in property shares even after the recent price rises, it is as well to keep the sector's basically speculative nature well in mind.

One salutory fact helps deflate much of the wilder optimism for property shares of late. Bank of England figures show that direct lending by the banks to property companies amounted to £2,960m at the end of December, 1975. Yet since May 1975 property companies have repaid only a net £11m of their debt. In effect this means that between £400m and £450m of interest payments are building up every year.

Institutional purchases of properties average out at around £750m a year, a figure which includes a fair proportion of cash earmarked for the completion of joint developments. And so even with the most enormous of disposal programmes it will be years before the banks' support operation for the property sector is unwound.

As long as there is a huge overhang of unsold properties in the hands of the receivers, or ready to be placed on the *market by development* companies fighting to stem cash haemorrhages, there will remain a two-tier market for both physical property and for property shares.

As for the shares, the line between purely speculative and ultra-safe shares has become blurred in the indiscriminate buying spree of the past few weeks.

Companies, such as Artagen, Percy Bilton, Land Investors, Warnford, Scottish Metropolitan and United Real, do not have the income deficit problems which put the major development companies at the mercy of their bankers. And although their share prices *reflect this additional security*, the premium ratings are justified if you go along with the general bullish arguments.

At the other extreme there are the speculative recovery situations, such as Capital & Counties, Town & Commercial, British Land and AIP. Signs that they will be there to take advantage of the end of the decade boom in property values —a boom implied by the current cessation of new developments—would, as they did with both MEPC and Town & City, send the shares bounding away from their current disaster ratings. However, optimism seems to have overcome realism in some of the recent price rises in these high risk stocks.

A third category of property shares which are more difficult to identify are those which are survivors but which have not yet been fully recognized by the market. Many of the smaller companies that fall into this category are difficult to deal in on the market as family or sizable institutional holdings leave little scope for outside investors.

Despite all the problems still facing the property industry, and, in market terms, the problems of identifying the survivors, a firm undertone of institutional support for the sector has been building up. Profit taking may slow down the pace of price increases in the next market account. But the overall trend remains upwards, if increasingly selective.

Loan stocks

A case for switching

Last week's astounding performance by gilts has left the market looking ripe for some short-term reaction. If it happens within the next few days it can be taken as read that corporate loan stocks will react as well, just as they have shared in the onward and upward rush recently. Whatever happens, however, there are good grounds to be wary of corporate loans.

It is by no means unusual for corporate fixed interest stocks to outperform gilts in a rising market. The market is a narrow one in trading terms and is normally even more dominated by institutions than other sectors of the stock market. But as prices rise private individuals tend to emerge as more aggressive buyers and the jobbers, kept short of stock, tend to narrow the yield margin between loans and gilts until the institutions are tempted to release stock, switching into gilts.

This is exactly what has happened in recent weeks. According to the debenture index compiled by stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, the margin between the average buying yield on a selection of debentures and loans, after all dealing expenses, and their counterpart in the gilt-edged market was £1.46 a year ago.

That, admittedly, was a wider than normal gap. But by last June it had narrowed to £1.11 and since then it has contracted still further. At the beginning of September the margin was 55p, dropping to around 30p late in November. Just a week ago, the loans offered only 8½p more than the comparable gilt, although by Friday the gap was back up to 20p.

Not only is that margin absurdly small as a reflection of underlying security—whatever *the market may feel about the* Government, it remains unrealistic for Distillers 10¾ per cent 1993/98, for example, to be yielding only 14.15 per cent when Treasury 13¾ per cent 1997A is yielding 13.95 per cent —but it also means that there can now be negligible scope for any further rerating of loans relative to gilts.

In such circumstances the much restricted marketability of loans relative to gilts and the much larger costs attached to dealing in loans need to be taken into account, including the 2 per cent stamp duty, VAT, the jobber's turn and buying and selling commissions, it can cost around 4 per cent to deal in £5,000 worth of loan stock.

The same transaction in gilts would cost less than ¾ per cent, so that a loan has got to outperform a gilt by 3½ per cent to give the same return. Holders of loan stocks should take the opportunity to consider whether to emulate the institutions and switch out of loans into gilts.

Hugh Stephenson

Why the Sandilands debate must be kept alive

When, on November 26 last year, the Secretary of State for Trade announced that he was setting up a committee to implement a new system for accounting in an era of inflation, he recognized that there was still an unresolved debate about how monetary assets and liabilities should be treated. Mr Shore said in the House: "This is a question which undoubtedly we shall have to give further consideration to and will be among the matters dealt with by the committee". Last week Mr Douglas Morpeth's committee was finally formed.

The impression is gaining ground, however, that the "further consideration" will be extremely perfunctory. Certainly Mr Morpeth's team seem to think that the Government having accepted the Sandilands committee recommendations in principle, their function is limited to making the word flesh. Any further initiative in the matter would have to come from Whitehall, or the Government, and of such there are no signs.

This is so curious that one must ask what are the various motives for ending the debate. It is the more curious since it is not often in prolonged arguments of this sort that one can say with such assurance that one side has been routed, and yet the Government seem determined to give the laurels to the losers.

P/E RATIOS ON FORECAST PROFITS

Company	Year end	Conventional pre-tax	Sandilands operating profit	Sandilands plus monetary gains
GEC	31. 3.76	9	15	10
Tube Investments	31.12.75	8	143	9
Allied Breweries	30. 9.75	11	24	7
Grand Metropolitan	30. 9.75	12	—	3
Marks & Spencer	31. 3.76	16	18	14
ICI	31.12.75	11	28	16
Shell	31.12.75	6	337	13
Barclays Bank	31.12.75	10	12	29

Source: Phillips & Drew

Since, when inflation is high, traditional accounting methods overstate company "profits", Sandilands recommended ways in which, among other things, the effect of inflation on stocks could be more sensibly handled. So far so good. Accounting is only a set of conventions, not a precise and objective science. But Sandilands decided not to change the conventions relating to a company's monetary assets and liabilities.

Whatever the technical arguments, any new conventions which make allowance for inflation on one side, but ignore the "real" effects of inflation on a company's cash and debts offend against *commonsense*.

The attached table is a crude indication of what Sandilands would do to the price/earnings ratio of eight varied companies, ignoring many possible complications, especially in relation to overseas interests. If, however, with pure "Sandilands", the present share price of a company represents anything like its earnings for 148 years, the City Capital Markets committee's view that the new system will lead to some painful reappraisals of the investment merits of some companies who, curiously, won the 1975 award for Financial Euphemism of the Year.

The final column is a stab at what p/e ratios would be if the impact of inflation on net monetary assets were added to the Sandilands formula for taxable profits. There are still substantial relative changes, but that is as it should be, for inflation affects different companies differently. But the changes are not, as in the middle column, grotesque.

The Whitehall committee orchestrating the Morpeth exercise and advising ministers seems to want the matter kept shut. Many argue that pure Sandilands would be a good thing because it would so reduce "profits" that the left would be silenced and prices could be raised; others that since there is no such thing as objective accounting and since it has taken us so long to get here, let us at least get on with Sandilands.

All understandable arguments these, but not respectable reasons for introducing definitions of "profit" which are almost certain to be more misleading (and inequitable between companies) than we have at present.

Maurice Corina, Industrial Editor, discusses the problems involved in representing the interests of British business

Which way forward for the CBI?

Later this month, the companies and organizations which provide £2m to run the Confederation of British Industry will be hearing the thoughts of Lord Plowden and Sir John Partridge on the case for a fundamental reform of Britain's premier industrial organization. For some months past there has been much whispering in corners and discreet chats across lunch tables; it is called "taking soundings".

Both men, chosen as senior industrialists with great skill in industrial diplomacy, have picked their way carefully towards certain conclusions. Perhaps their most startling finding will be that there is no need for any startling finding—no radical changes and no internal turmoil.

What matters in the end, they may say, is the style of *leadership*

With this in mind, the choice of the successor to Sir Campbell Adamson as director general and the pending succession of the much-liked Lord Watkinson to the president's chair will therefore be of more significance than any modest structural changes which might be recommended to the militant small businessmen, trade association delegates, corporate bureaucrats, state industry chiefs and all the others who make up the CBI.

However, both Lord Plowden and Sir John, while avoiding any startling recommendations, cannot have performed their delicate task of reviewing the CBI's role and future effectiveness without paying some regard to some important developments elsewhere in the world of industrial representation. A fairly powerful new organization has just been set up for the engineering industry, with a council studded with big names. The Institute of Directors is at present in something *of a turmoil under a new* director, Mr Jan Hildreth, said to have some decidedly new ideas.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has moved towards a more friendly relationship with the CBI, and, above all, there is the general feeling among businessmen that their voice in state affairs has somewhat diminished under the present political administration, which pays more attention to the TUC and has pushed the boundaries of governmental intervention much wider these past few years.

In the City there is a widespread feeling that a stronger relationship with industrial interests is urgently needed. In the public sector it is no secret that leaders of nationalized industries are now quietly building up their own representational organization while remaining within the CBI as associate members (the decision of the Post Office, however, to disaffiliate was a blow, as it has been the CBI's biggest single subscriber).

With all this, and more, going on, small businessmen are still not happy with the CBI in spite of some considerable effort to reassure *them. It will, there*fore, come as something of a surprise that the CBI is not to undertake any substantial self-reforms.

There are some industrialists, for example, who favour the creation of a CBI-administered Council of Industry on which wider interests will be represented. In this way the CBI could change itself into a Confederation of British Business, drawing on the objectives of the Devlin Commission on industrial representation. There are others who say that the CBI does a good job under difficult circumstances in representing differing interests and nothing should be done to disturb its steady progress towards reconciling those interests.

The creation of a president's advisory committee and the CBI's plunge some time back into the political arena satisfied some, while others say that it has not done enough in combating attacks on free enterprise or controlling Whitehall's new *apparatus for intervening* in industrial decision taking.

For industrialists, the past year has been a bitter one. The creation of the National Enterprise Board, the advent of planning agreements, the new powers of the Industry Act, and so on, have made more than a few companies wonder whether the CBI's so-called influence is hollow.

It is evident that the steady rise of the Retail Consortium owes something to past feeling that the CBI certainly did not effectively represent a vital sector of the economy when shopkeepers were just as crucially concerned in prices and incomes matters as manufacturers—*who tend to domi*nate the CBI, even if the confederation can boast a number of important retailers in membership alongside bankers and others not from productive industry.

The fact is that the CBI does not and cannot speak for the total business community. Its heart is in manufacturing, even if the enlarged membership has correspondingly widened its understanding of the general commercial world. Yet there are common matters where the CBI can voice opinions with widespread support beyond both its membership and its traditional base.

When the CBI president speaks out on the subject of profits and their role there is applause from all quarters. There are other matters, too, which can draw acclamation.

Yet businessmen can and do have very different ideas. The coming months are going to see these during the debate about employee participation and representation within companies. At some point some companies may enter into voluntary planning agreements or go to the National Enterprise Board.

The nationalization of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries and the large state shareholdings in such enterprises as British Leyland, Ferranti and Alfred Herbert mean that there are revisions to the boundaries of private and public enterprise which the CBI has to recognize as a reality, while establishing the common principles for fairly representing industrial opinion traditionally rooted in the virtues of free enterprise.

This is the era when a merchant banker can head a state-owned Rolls-Royce, or a former state chief can move to chairmanship of Beecham and then on to a nationalized coal company, or from the Coal Board to Vickers.

If the CBI is to continue to associate itself with the public sector—and there are many who say it should not—then it is not an easy task to establish the common ground, or persuade, say, militant small family businessmen that their interests may be submerged from time to time because of issues affecting the big battalions which need the attention of CBI leaders.

The CBI's Smaller Firms Council has hardly set itself up as a major centre of influence, yet it has done some steady work, which some more active *publicity could well project.* What is apparent is that within the CBI there is an undercurrent of political feeling that at any time can plunge an unwary leader into difficulties—Sir Campbell found this out when he said the right thing at the wrong time during a general election.

The present director general has not had any easy time. For example, he did not see eye to eye with one economic director, Mr Barry Bracewell Milnes, with his classical view of private enterprise and the market economy. The existing president, Sir Ralph Bateman, unashamedly took the CBI into the political arena from time to time.

It is now more than 10 years since the Lord Chancellor's Office melted several pounds of wax and applied a 6½-inch Great Seal of the Realm to the Royal Charter granted by the Privy Council for the formation of the CBI. The first director general, Mr John Davies, welded together the almost moribund Federation of British Industry with the British Employers Confederation and the National Association of British Manufac*turers in mercurial manner. His* achievement was turning the initials into an abbreviation known in every household and showing that businessmen could band together to operate in a world of "Neddies", Prices Boards and interventionist governments.

One consequence was that the Institute of Directors waned in influence, becoming a lunch-time club for what Sir Richard Powell used to call the aristocrats of industry. Yet when Lord Chandos and Sir Edward Spears did so much after the war to revive the institute, their mistake was not to allow for changing times, which the CBI has attempted to embrace.

A rigid division of industry into labour, management, and directors cannot be maintained. There is no longer an exclusivity about boardrooms to perpetuate the myths of directorial power and influence. These have gone along with the change in corporate ownership.

Big companies, with share*holdings vested in important* institutions run by anonymous men, tend now to be dominated by self-perpetuating managements, even if the chairmen may pose in some cases as old time "toughies".

The men who run companies are more likely to be interested in British Institute of Management seminars or the development of business education than dabbling in politics.

If it is still searching for the common denominator, the CBI has to develop the representation of management interest and shed any pretension that a pool of top directors trooping into Downing Street necessarily always serves that interest. Deputations are, of course, important from time to time, but industrial management is not concerned solely with the defence of free enterprise when so many responsible executives are *employed in the public* sector, or flow from one sector to another.

Given the rising influence of labour and the power of trade unions, management needs a central organization that puts its point of view and argues out issues. The CBI tries to do this, but, perhaps, needs a closer affinity *with other repre*sentational bodies to increase its authority.

Professional institutions can often supply a more expert and authoritative opinion on some issues than, say, the Institute of Directors. There is an overlap with the BIM, City interests and trade associations (many *are in CBI membership*, though not all their delegates are of top calibre) which can be welded into a more purposeful relationship.

Yet at the end of any argument about the CBI and where it goes in its second decade is the question of money. It costs a lot to run the organiza*tion and those who stump up* funds at a time of stringent economy may require more reassurance than Lord Plowden and Sir John may offer before digging deeper into their pockets.

The present Government has ridden rough-shod across the CBI, which is making some subscribers doubtful about the effectiveness of their expenditure

But, even given the funds, an enlarged staff and the redefinition of objectives, the CBI needs really skilled leadership. Lord Watkinson holds great promise for the future. He is an ex-politician and successful businessman who has thought deeply about the role of the modern corporation

What cannot be said at this stage is anything about the new director general, yet to be named and a critical appointment. The names of Sir Richard Marsh, Mr George Cattell and Mr Alex Jarratt have been canvassed, among others, but these are sufficient to indicate something about members' expectations.

Some lesser sucessor to Sir Campbell will be a disaster for the CBI as well as hard-pressed industry, which it has to understand and to represent in the committee rooms and corridors of power.

Business Diary in Europe: Energetic Guillaumat • Munich fitness test

The carrying out of the Paris government's scheme to create for France a second "internationally-sized" integrated petrol group alongside the Compagnie Française des Pétroles through the merger between ELF-Erap and Aquitaine has been entrusted to Pierre Guillaumat. The career of this man since the Second World War has been one of the most remarkable among all French top public officials.

But the "grand old man" of the French energy sector, who has outlasted so many non-expert ministers, is reported in Paris to be, at 66, planning to retire when he has put through the merger, and so he may be now embarking on his last big government assignment.

Trained as a mining engineer *and the son of a French army* general and Minister of War in the Twenties, Guillaumat has wielded rather that kind of influence on oil matters under the Gaullist fifth republic that Jacques Rueff did in financial affairs initially under President de Gaulle. Only Guillaumat's influence has lasted a good deal *longer*.

Apart from an "aside" when he was Minister of the Armed Forces in the first government after 1958, Guillaumat's essential influence under the fourth and fifth republics came in almost all energy fields and at a high level—administrator of Gaz de France and subsequently *of Electricité de France*, the Government's delegate on the Atomic Energy Commission, and president and director-general of first the Union Générale des Pétroles and then from 1965 of the state-owned Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (Erap) and of its Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine, where the remaining 50 per cent of the shares are in private hands.

Despite his Gaullist belief that the French state must develop the country's energy resources—and this is entirely in line with the new merger's purpose—a guiding idea for Guillaumat is that the laws of the market will always inevitably end up by reasserting themselves in energy matters. He stated this view clearly after the 1973 energy crisis.

Slimming diet

The news that unemployment rose again in Germany last month could lead to a marked increase in jogging and other manifestations of physical fitness fanaticism among the jobless of Munich. For some months the city authorities in the Bavarian capital have been taking advantage of the crisis on the West German labour market literally to slim down their workforce.

For many years it has been a standing rule that the city should not take on new employees if their weight in kilos is more than their height in centimetres minus a metre. This means, according to our calculations, that Munich will not employ anyone five foot nine inches tall if he or she weighs more than 11 stone 11 pounds.

This guideline was fixed because statistics have shown that overweight people tend to fall ill more frequently than their skinny counterparts. In the days of full or overfull employment in West Germany, the city tended to turn a blind eye to this regulation—which was probably just as well as the Bavarian diet is hardly conducive to slenderness. But now with the dole queues lengthening, Munich has found that it can afford to pick and choose among those applying to join its payroll.

Romanian trip

Preparations for last week's foreign trip by Sir Christopher Soames, the European Commissioner for External Affairs, were uncharacteristically shrouded in secrecy at the express wishes of the *Romanians*.

Although visits by members of the EEC's executive are almost always announced several days in advance Sir Christopher's departure was revealed only a few hours before he boarded his plane for Bucharest. As a member of Comecon, the eastern block's council of mutual economic aid which still does not recognize the Community, Romania apparently wanted to avoid any awkward controversy with its communist partners in the lead-up to the visit.

The Romanians have traditionally gone their own way in relations with the Community. For the past two years, for example, they have been the only eastern European country to benefit from the EEC's generalized preference scheme designed to encourage the industrialization of developing countries.

For Sir Christopher the three-day visit, which included talks with government leaders, marked a quick return to the fray after two months' sick leave. By all accounts he has completely recovered from the circulatory problem which prompted his absence.

After several weeks in East Africa he has lost a lot of weight and looks unaccustomedly fit. This probably has

Sir Christopher Soames.

much to do with the simplicity of an East African diet after the more sumptuous fare available in Brussels.

Italian newcomer

In most European countries the newspaper industry has been badly hit by the recession and long-established dailies have been closed down. But Italy is something of an exception. On Wednesday a new daily called *Repubblica* will *appear for the first time.*

A spur for its backers has been the desire to set up a journalistic force against the Communists, who have greatly increased their support in recent years. The backers think that *Corriere della Sera*, the biggest selling newspaper in the country, has moved leftwards and that a rival is necessary.

The managing director will be Prince Caracciolo, brother-in-law to Dr Giovenni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat, and the editor Eugenio Scalfari, a former Socialist politician who at one time edited *L'Espresso*. They hope to attain a circulation of 200,000 to 300,000.

The economics of the newspaper industry in Britain may have given the paper's backers some lessons. Like *The Sun* and *The Daily Mail*, the financially strongest publications on Fleet Street, *Repubblica* will be a tabloid, the first ever in Italy.

Off the menu

Open a good but inexpensive restaurant less than 200 yards from a parliament building in a city centre where the number of reasonable gastronomic meeting points has diminished drastically, and what do you get? Not enough, apparently. EMI has closed its experimental Angus Steakhouse in The Hague, one of the few places within walking distance of parliament there where you could lunch or dine at leisure and talk in confidence.

Angus's prices were very reasonable by Dutch standards —£1.50 to £2 for a daily menu or main course. Service was generally excellent. There was a tendency to serve chips with everything, but it was one of the few restaurants which guaranteed a good steak.

Where did Angus go wrong? Perhaps the only real fault it made was to assume that a British-type restaurant could be transplanted on to the Dutch market. The red plush and leather interior looked expensive and the Dutch expect an expensive looking restaurant to be just that.

Perhaps the most prosperous of all the restaurants in The Hague, the Apendans, one of whose two branches is close to Angus, looks like an average factory canteen. It is frequented by ministers, parliamentarians and all other ranks, is marginally cheaper than Angus was, and is always full.

Restoring the faith of the small business sector

"We as a Government will not hesitate to take action to ensure a thriving small firms sector whenever this seems to be necessary."

Thus said Mr Gregor MacKenzie, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, to a gathering of small businessmen

Meanwhile, at the Treasury, a junior Minister was privately giving it as his considered opinion that the idea of small businessmen building up their organizations to pass on to the next generation—surely a powerful motivation which even those who have done no more than watch the opening episodes on television of Arnold Bennett's *Clayhanger* would recognize—was passée. The new pattern, he suggested, in a metaphor of some precision, should be "clogs to clogs in one generation".

Small businessmen are confused. Is the Government out to foster this sector or to kill it? The very fact that such a question can be asked should be deeply worrying to the Government.

The United Kingdom, according to the Bolton inquiry, has at least 1¼ million small firms, employing some six million people and responsible for 20 per cent of the gross national product. So the problems of such businesses are not incidental to the economic health of the country. Yet it is becoming increasingly *difficult to find anyone in this* section of the business community who has faith in the future.

With no trace of humour, those who have observed the fortunes of the smaller firm over the past few years say that the businessmen in this sector fall into two distinct categories. Those who think that it is government policy to destroy the smaller firms; and those who say there is no such deliberate intent, merely a thoroughgoing failure by anyone in government to understand how this end of the market works.

In one of a flurry of new year's messages which he showered on the nation, Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that he planned to stimulate *industrial* investment in time to catch the anticipated up turn in the trade cycle. Small firms would be particularly in his thoughts.

"What I think the little businesses in Britain have got to learn", he told a BBC interviewer, "is what the big businesses learned a long time ago, and that is that the time to invest is at the bottom of the trade cycle so that the new plant and machinery is turning out goods at the top of the trade cycle".

Money for investment would come from his reduction in the tax on stock appreciation and from the banks which had plenty of money to lend.

On the face of it, good sensible stuff. But where does it impinge on the reality of the situation? At the moment small firms are not short of cash. But the kind of money which they are husbanding will, they would argue, be just about sufficient to finance their operations through the beginning of the upturn. Were they to channel it into new investment now they feel they would end up in 1977 with fine new capital equipment but no money to operate it.

Nor is it any consolation that the banks are awash with money. Small businesses do not want to borrow short-term *money for investment purposes* and there is little evidence that they are making *much progress* in finding 15-20-year money. Half-way houses like Finance for Industry offering industry medium-term finance are making some headway, but the funds available are limited.

In any case the question of funds is academic because small firms are not in any mood to invest—they have lost confidence. There does seem to be ample evidence that under the welter of recent legislative proposals—capital transfer tax, wealth tax (deferred but still a threat for the near future)—the smaller businessman at worst feels persecuted and at best severely threatened by the prospect of being sunk in a sea of *bureaucracy*, a *bureaucracy* which, through the mechanism of taxation, will slowly strip him of his assets.

Indeed, some companies are talking of deliberately running the operation down, a preferable alternative, in their eyes, to being taken apart by the Government.

The real problem facing the Government now is to convince the small firms sector not only that it has a future, but that the Government wants positively to encourage it.

As a start some would like to see a separate ministry set up with a minister of Cabinet status.

*With a sense of total frustra*tion last week one observer said: "One thing above all that small firms would like to say to Government is: "Go away." While that kind of sentiment is widespread we are a very long way indeed from making the best use of our productive assets.

Malcolm Brown

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Under-insurance: the test

From Mr S. R. Montlake

Sir, I see that now another disaster has hit many hundreds of their policyholders, the insurance companies are once again trotting out the "small print" excuse of "under insurance".

Now I do not know if the matter has ever been legally tested in the courts but I would suggest that this clause is, if not against public policy, both morally and logically indefensible. If a policyholder has been properly paying his insurance based on an agreed sum with his insurance company, why should he not be insured to the limit of that sum in the event of a claim?

Obviously the policyholder takes the risk that his valuation might not equal the value of a total loss, but if he has paid a premium on a certain valuation why is he not entitled to be insured and paid out for any loss up to the full sum of the valuation? Surely when an insurance company does its books it estimates its probable liabilities on its valuations and its premium is based on these figures.

Might I suggest that in the event of the insurance companies using this excuse not to meet their liabilities, that a committee be formed to finance the settling of this unfair practise in the courts.

Yours faithfully,
S. R. MONTLAKE,
Rotorgrove Limited,
133 High Street,
Acton,
London, W3,
January 7.

P.S. As a matter of interest, do insurance companies return the premiums paid in respect of over valuation?

From Mr A. Rawlence

Sir, The agitation by insurance companies to secure increases in the fire cover on buildings raises a difficult problem in the case of older units where obsolescence is considerable. It is no answer to say that to replace an out-of-date century-old building with an identical brand new one would cost £x, when it is obvious that the useful life of the present one is almost at an end and demolition is probable in the near future.

We have the problem in reverse on motor car insurance, when the company ignores replacement costs and even will scale down a claim by contending that a tyre is partly worn. Have we not, for insurance purposes, to consider how far a building is worn out and to scale down replacement costs accordingly, so that if inflated building costs require increased cover, then increasing age or obsolescence requires diminution? Insurance is indemnity only and the market value imposes a ceiling on any claim.

The picture of the Victorian hotel at Ilfracombe in your today's issue (January 6) drives this point home, for the value of the bricks and mortar of this huge building can have no value at all. Indeed, the cleared site would have greater market value than the whole unit as it now stands.

Yours faithfully,
A. RAWLENCE,
Rawlence and Son,
Pearl Assurance House,
1a Katharine Street,
Croydon, CR9 1LE.
January 6.

The professional engineer's declining status

From Mr A. A. Collie

Sir, I was pleased to read Professor Benham's letter (December 27) as this confirms my own impression that the status of the professional engineer is gradually declining. I have been a design engineer for more than 20 years and during that time many young engineers have passed through my hands.

I think that primarily the reason for the decline is the relatively low remuneration they now receive. Many are unable to obtain a mortgage and society expects a professional man at least to be a householder. A second reason is the fact that some of the largest employers no longer discriminate between technicians and graduates. It seems that engineering students, due to pressure of work, are not able to avail themselves of the opportunity to broaden their outlook that a university should provide. That this should be true is in part the responsibility of Professor Benham and his colleagues who have failed to provide the education in the liberal arts which is expected of a graduate.

At my university it was once the custom for the professor of engineering to submit a technical thesis in Latin on his appointment. I wonder how many today could demonstrate an equivalent erudition!

Yours faithfully,
A. A. COLLIE,
11 Bacon Lane,
Hayling Island,
Hampshire, PO11 0DN,

Whitehall caught in a logical vice

From Miss J. M. Pick

Sir, Sir Antony Part of the Department of Industry (January 6) suggests that a knowledge of balance sheets, combined with an awareness of political realities, fits civil servants to make commercial decisions.

Decisions on long-term investments depend on forecasts of future markets. Those forecasts must contain a fair element of certainty, to make the risk match the modest rate of return typical of current investment proposals. Forecasts made with any degree of certainty are a negation of the democratic ideal of freedom of choice. Therefore civil servants who try and reach commercial decisions in an overtly political context are caught in a logical vice.

Government decisions affect the size and profitability of future markets. The system becomes so inbred, it becomes stable, and it becomes all the more difficult for the Government to make tough decisions, for politicians are acutely aware of the natural resistance to change displayed by the electorate. The result is an uncertain, stagnating inertia.

Balance sheet knowledge is insufficient to cover the problems of managing physical resources. The problems may seem manageable if the businessman is on the spot, and if the problems are on a relatively small scale. But governments must take a broader view, taking all the country's physical and financial resources into account. If they concentrate on the finances, and on the politics of the finances, it is all too easy to forget that the resources of islands and globes are limited, in the physical sense.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN M. PICK,
23 Maybourne Grange,
Turnpike Link,
Croydon CR0 5NH,
Surrey.
January 6.

Ernie's record

From Mr J. Littlewood

Sir, Mr A. H. P. Humphrey asks (January 2) whether Ernie needs oiling after coming up with five Z prefix winning Premium Bond numbers in one recent weekly draw.

Let us conserve much needed oil. Z and R prefixes signify units of £500 bonds, which represent between 14 and 15 per cent of the total eligible numbers. If Ernie is truly random, and fair, one would expect a broadly similar proportion of the winning numbers to have these prefixes.

Taking the last year of weekly draws, Ernie has selected 52 x 26 prize numbers (1,352). There were 208 winning numbers with the prefix Z or R, which equals just over 15 per cent of the weekly prizes drawn.

Does Ernie need oiling?

Yours faithfully,
J. LITTLEWOOD,
Director of Savings,
Department for National Savings,
Blythe Road,
London, W14 1SB.
January 6.

Scotland's yards wait patiently for the oil platform orders

Industry in the Regions

Oil companies operating in the North Sea are suffering from what might be called project indigestion, according to the Offshore Supplies Office, the Government agency operating from Glasgow which aims to win oil industry work for British firms.

This dyspeptic condition helped create a totally fallow year for new platform orders in 1975 confounding the Government's careful forecasts.

It seems clear that until even the largest of the major companies has developed the fields to which they are committed there is neither the skilled manpower nor the resources available to mount further major development.

With the enormous cost inflation in the North Sea which strains the investment limits of the largest companies, the brake on growth has been firmly applied.

Even so the Government remains firmly optimistic because there is no sign that the oil companies are moving out of the North Sea or placing platform orders with foreign competitors.

The Government's central estimates for platforms remain unchanged even though at least one yard is empty and others are, in varying degrees, keen for new work. The Offshore Supplies Office argue that because the capacity which Britain now has to make either steel or concrete structures there is no reason why orders should go to yards overseas.

The record so far shows that of the 23 orders placed 14 have gone to British yards and of the nine that went abroad six were for concrete structures at a time when Britain had no facilities for building such platforms. So only three orders have been lost in straight competition with foreign firms.

One truth which experience has taught about the early days of Britain as an oil-producing and servicing nation is that those days were filled with wild, naive optimism.

Suppliers and customers were too careless in estimating the costs and the technical problems which exploiting oil from the North Sea would entail. They now do their arithmetic much more carefully.

With so many uncertainties directly affecting the market and the likely profits for the oil companies, it has not been an easy task to predict the demand for hardware in the North Sea.

Certainly OSO rejects the views of sceptics who believe that Britain now has an overcapacity for platform building and that this is proved by two new yards without orders and the remainder in varying degrees of eagerness or desperation to secure future work. They argue that some of the most notable experts are quite wrong about future requirements.

So far the British industrial score from the North Sea has been 40,000 jobs and more than £520m of work, much of it in Scotland. At present there are seven yards; eight when the government-backed concrete platform site at Hunterston on the Clyde is completed.

All of them are concerned about the future and the Government is especially keen that an order is placed soon at Portavadie on Loch Fyne where more than £7m of public money has been spent preparing the site.

In the bleak waiting time during the next few months the OSO appeals for patience. The oil companies, after all, are the customers and he who pays the piper, so to speak, calls the order.

Ronald Faux

Business appointments

Williams & Glyn key post

Mr E. J. Fowles has been appointed head of the investment division of Williams & Glyn's Bank in succession to Mr J. H. Murray. Mr D. O. Horne has resigned from the board of the bank and Mr J. G. Beevor has retired.

Mr Adrian Baker has resigned as managing director of Karl Eybl (UK).

Mr Samuel Brooks has been appointed a director of British-Borneo Petroleum Syndicate. Mr David Prain has resigned from the board.

Mr N. Vincent has resigned from the board of Winchester London Trust.

Mr Lachlan MacDonald has been named a director of Crosby House Group.

Mr H. Harvey Walmsley becomes director of finance at Queensway Discount Warehouses.

Mr M. A. C. Buckley and Mr C. W. Ward have joined the board of PMA Holdings. Mr P. S. Berry has resigned his directorship.

Mr Peter Lloyd has been made financial director and company secretary of Oyez International Business Communications.

Mr G. Duncan has ceased to be a director of Yule Catto and Co.

Mr J. H. Carpenter becomes chairman and Mr A. J. Page a director of Sphere Insurance Co and The Drake Insurance Co.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Snap redeployment has knocked Allied Polymer's earnings

By Ralph Holder

Two unforeseen, major developments have hit Allied Polymer Group's comfortable profit forecast for six. But the predicted higher dividend for 1975 is assured, and the benefits of accelerated development plans should be seen "in the future".

When the board last September estimated profits for 1975 at broadly in line with 1974's £3.4m pre-tax they did not know that the functional requirements for heavy hose in the oil industry would develop so quickly. APG Hewitt Hose has found it necessary to undertake a major development and test programme so that its products could meet the more exacting performance specifications. Considerable progress has been achieved in consequence.

As it is group policy to write off all research and development costs as they occur, this additional and substantial expenditure (which had not been planned at the time of the interim report) will cause the hose company to show a loss for the year instead of a profit. While the design improvements introduced will lead to higher production costs and, as a result, lower margins on certain current contracts, the accelerated development programme enable Hewitt to take more rapid and profitable advantage of its expanding markets in the future.

The second big development concerns Australia. Following the acquisition of Australian Polymer Products it had been the group's policy to reconstruct these operations gradually. However, with poor economic conditions in Australia, it was decided in the last quarter of the year to take advantage of those conditions by accelerating reconstruction in preparation for the improved trading opportunities expected in 1976. Again, this acceleration has inevitably incurred unforeseen costs, and the Australian companies will therefore show an overall loss for 1975.

The upshot of all this is that audited accounts for Allied Polymer Group for that year will show a level of profits before taxation "significantly" lower than that of the previous year. The cost of the developments, however, is exceptional, and it remains the board's intention to recommend a final dividend equal to the maximum allowable under current regulations. This will amount to 4.56p net, and will represent a dividend yield of 9.4 per cent based on the latest share price of 75p.

In spite of lower profits, the increased dividend will be covered adequately by earnings, and liquidity at the year end was higher than that of the previous year. Preliminary results for 1975 will be announced in April.

Powerful support for stricken Glöggler

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Jan 11

The Economics Ministries of Bavaria, Baden Württemberg and Hesse together with a number of west German and Swiss banks have agreed on plans to save the productive parts of Glöggler, west Germany's largest textile group, which has been in serious liquidity trouble for some time.

The plans should save the 11,000 jobs which were threatened in the three states, but leave open the financial fate of Herr Hans Glöggler, the industrialist who, through an aggressive policy of acquisition, built up the five-company concern in the past six years and who will no longer be involved with the companies.

The rescue operation is in two parts; operations in Bavaria and Baden Württemberg, and the plant in Fulda, Hesse.

In the first part, the entire capital of two Glöggler companies, Erba AG Für and Augsburger Kammgarn-Spinnerei, will be written off. According to informed sources the two firms will then be merged into one, which will be capitalized at DM70m (£13m), and in which Bavaria and Baden Württemberg will hold half the equity, with the remainder being held by a group of 14 banks in Germany and Switzerland.

Two other Glöggler companies in south Germany which have serious liquidity problems will probably go into liquidation or bankruptcy, but it is envisaged that their production capacity and work-force will be taken over by the new concern based on Erba AG.

The Glöggler group had an annual turnover of more than DM900m. Its short-term debts are said to be nearly DM500m.

Redland and China Clays due this week

Several major groups stand out in the line-up of routine company profit news this week. They include full preliminary statements from English China Clays, International Timber, SGB, Vosper-Thornycroft, and J. H. Vavasseur, besides Yarrow, the shipbuilder and engineer.

Outstanding among mid-year results are Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, Guthrie, the Redland building-materials group, and Peachey Property. The keen interest shown on the stock market lately in medium-sized engineers is highlighted by Weyburn, whose shares were a bright feature on Friday: the company's year-end figures are due on Wednesday. Details:

TODAY: Interims: Brigray Group, Hogg Robinson, and Wellman Engineering. Finals: A. G. Barr, Braid Group, Smallshaw (Knitwear), Turner Manufacturing, J. H. Vavasseur, and Yarrow and Co.

TOMORROW: Interims: Crouch Group, Jones Stroud, Letraset Int'l, Midland Cattle Products, and Scottish and Newcastle Breweries. Finals: Assec Sprayers, Dewhurst and Partner, Fluidrive Eng, Hickson and Welch, Int'l Timber, SGB Group, Tollemache and Cobbold Breweries, Trident Television, Vosper-Thorneycroft, and Warner Estate Hldgs.

WEDNESDAY: Interims: Best and May, City of London Brewery and Tst, Guthrie Corp, Heron Motor, Raybeck, Smith Wallis, Tridant Printers, and Zetters Group. Finals: Gough Cooper, John I. Jacobs, M and G Dual Tst, and Weyburn Eng.

THURSDAY: Interims, Denbyware, Kimpher, London and Montrose, Louis Newmark, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, and Redland. Final: English China Clays.

FRIDAY: Interims: Culter Guard Bridge, Gordon and Gotch, and Peachey Property.

Bishopsgate Property see one hopeful sign

Mr Harry Sporborg, chairman of Bishopsgate Property & General Investments (which paid no dividend last year after a relapse from pre-tax profit of £1.45m into a loss of £488,000) says in his report that prospects depend largely on how long it takes to bring its investments into income-earning.

Property disposals have to some extent reduced borrowings. Meanwhile there are signs of an improvement in Barkwell Property, in which the group has a 44 per cent stake. Write-downs of land values at this company were mainly responsible for Bishopgate's loss.

The other unquoted asset is a 50 per cent holding in B & C Europe, where construction of one development in Germany is on schedule while building has yet to start on two other sites there.

Mr K. Landegger, the chairman, says that there are signs that the recession in the paper-making industry is beginning to affect the inflow of orders. Coupled with this, costs are rising fast, so export business will be harder to win.

Rally in AKZO chemicals

Amersfoort, Holland, Jan 11.—AKZO NV's chemicals division expects loss-making sectors in 1975 to be out of the red in the current year.

Volume sales of the division, comprising 16 companies in Western Europe, the United States and Japan, will recover after falling by 20 to 25 per cent below target last year. Business is better in South America and Japan than in Europe.—Reuter.

Vanbrugh Life's first year

In 1975, Vanbrugh Life's first full year of operation, Vanbrugh Life wrote gross new premium income of £10.4m from single premiums and £1.4m from annual premiums. In the second half of the year, single premiums written increased by more than 130 per cent over those for the first half and annual premiums increased by over 120 per cent.

Vanbrugh Life, a subsidiary of Prudential Assurance, writes only unit linked life assurance exclusively through the medium of insurance brokers in the United Kingdom.

Audi expects 1975 loss

After a net profit of 2.9m marks (£547,000) in 1974, Audi NSU Auto Union AG said last year would show a loss. The company declined to say how large the loss would be, but said it would be made good by its parent company, Volkswagen. The full results will be published about April.

The group hopes that turnover rose by 8 per cent last year to around 3.3m marks. Last year output declined 23 per cent to 205,000 vehicles. The board pointed to last year's high stocks and a "hesitant" revival in demand.

Black-Clawson slacker

On turnover up from £2m to £2.4m, net profits of the Black-Clawson International paper mill machinery group have eased from £49,000 to £47,000 for the six months to June 30. There is again no interim—the last payment being 1.25p in 1970.

Nippon Fudosan Bank to issue $20m notes

The Nippon Fudosan Bank has announced in London that it will issue $20m notes, due 1981. Managers are Kuwait Investment Company, Yamaichi Securities Co, Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, Banque Nationale de Paris, Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities), Arab Investment Company, and Kuwait Pacific Finance Co.

The issue will be principally underwritten by and placed with a wide range of Middle Eastern investors. Application will be made for quotation in Luxembourg. In today's market, a 9¼ per cent coupon is expected.

Hutchison-Highgate

The price at which Hutchison International's United Kingdom holding company it to sell its 63.6 per cent holding in Highgate Optical is 39p a share cash—not 33p stated in this column last Saturday. The buyer is a privately-owned London company called Bayfine, which, on completion of purchase, will make the same bid for the rest of Highgate ordinary shares.

MERCEDES DEAL DENIAL

Schweizerische Kreditanstalt does not plan to acquire one of the two remaining share parcels in Mercedes-Automobil-Holding, a spokesman of the bank said in Zurich. He was commenting on German press reports that Kreditanstalt was interested.

HEINEKEN IN FRANCE

Heineken International have increased their stake in Société Alsacienne de Brasserie (Albra) to 95.5 per cent from 71.34 per cent.

Freight report

The signs all pointed downwards for shipowners last week. In the tanker freight markets charters showed no inclination to hire ships, leaving owners distinctly nervous and brokers expecting rate cuts this week. In the dry cargo trades a mass of employment-hungry tonnage heading for the United States Gulf was expected to swamp the trans-Atlantic grain rates.

With the exception of the Caribbean, where rates were very much weaker, tanker premiums held up very well last week in minimal business. VLCC rates stayed largely unchanged although complicated by slow and full steam options. The smaller tankers did a little better and one 70,000-tonner commanded worldscale 52.5.

By Thursday, however, all business had melted away and, by Friday, chartering had virtually ceased. Brokers Galbraith Wrightson noted that unless there was a good influx of demand early this week there would be nothing left to hold rates up.

Meanwhile, owners were also distinctly apprehensive in the dry cargo trades. Having suffered a very quiet time in the three weeks before Christmas owners confidently looked forward to some increased activity last week. It did not materialize.

At the same time it became apparent that the welter of tonnage which had carried trans-Atlantic grain during the higher rates last November was descending on the United States Gulf once again

Craig Howard

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Boat builders setting a course for overseas markets

Nicholas Attridge, 33 years old and in computers until three years ago, builds boats to meet the leisure demands of the middle executive. He now produces between four and five houseboats every month, which sell at around £10,000 before VAT. Since starting he has increased his workforce at Weyston, Hertfordshire, from one to 15.

In one way he is typical of the 1,000 or more boatbuilders in the United Kingdom who together make up a £150m a year industry, and a third of this sum represents exports. These 80 per cent of all business done by 20 per cent of those builders in what is an exceptionally fragmented industry.

But he is not so typical of others in the sector in that he has been able to expand his business. Since the imposition of 25 per cent value-added tax in last year's Budget on boats and many fittings, the home market has stagnated.

Paul Wagstaffe, secretary general of the Ship and Boatbuilders National Federation, says that resignations from the federation increased by 22 per cent during 1975, a proportion of which are undoubtedly due to companies going into liquidation. Court judgments for bad debts in the industry are another significant pointer—they are up some 30 per cent.

At the Boat Show at Earls Court, London, which closed last night, more than one maker has admitted to not selling a boat for months after the swingeing VAT increase. Power boats were particularly hard hit.

The Chancellor's pre-Christmas relaxation of credit restrictions has now brought more hope to the industry. It means marine mortgages—which are not unlike house mortgages with the lenders willing to offer somewhat extended repayment because boats are an easily realized asset—are back to a five or even a seven year basis.

Mr Attridge reckons that at any rate in his slice of the market the repayment period is the critical thing rather than the total boat cost and is looking hopefully to salary levels for executive jobs jumping into line with inflation.

The collapse of the home market has turned Mr Attridge's attention to exports.

Like other British makers who have put in the two to three years' preparatory work necessary to bring an export boat business effectively on line, he has been thankful since the VAT rise that he had established a chain of European agents.

He had also met what seems to be another essential condition for success in exports, a regular supply of new boat designs. He brought in a new design last September, after deciding that 30 footers were the market to go for.

Mr Attridge sets great store by on-time deliveries, maintaining firm prices after quotation—even if inflation pushes them into a loss on a specific contract—and building strong liaison with agents. Considerable discounts are expected by agents on the Continent and Mr Attridge is also careful to maintain an agent's territorial rights by passing on his commission on an order even if the customer approach comes direct to the United Kingdom.

John Sadler, ex-management consultant who turned boatbuilder at Bicester, has in less than eight years progressed from a backyard annual production worth £8,000 to a £160,000 turnover from a new factory. He sells direct to the customer netted mainly by advertising.

He produces one "people's boat" design in the increasingly popular kit form, which, apart from the factor of a customer's own labour, shows a little saving on the VAT bill by carrying only an 8 per cent rate on some items. His boat sells at an inclusive price of £1,460.

But he is now moving into a direct-sales European drive having tried and been disappointed by the use of foreign agents. He would like to see the Chancellor cut VAT on boats next time to 15 per cent in line roughly with the tax levied in other EEC countries.

Mr Wagstaffe's federation already does a lot to organize a credible British overseas effort, ensuring the flag is shown not only in continental markets but in others as far apart as Japan and Australasia. "Our reputation for good workmanship is a potent factor world-wide", he pointed out.

Even though the chances for home sales seem more encouraging he sees exports as a key factor in the next 12 months. A worrying feature is that makers, their margins hit by price controls and competition—most boat prices have risen less than 20 per cent in the past 12 months—are not finding it easy to finance the usual flow of new designs.

But Mr Wagstaffe reckons that where the builders were 35 per cent down on the previous year in production terms immediately after the VAT rise, the market has probably bottomed out at 20 per cent below across the board, including the equipment makers, chandleries and so on.

The question to which nobody knows the answer is whether even those middle executives moving to new higher-salaried jobs will feel they can afford to spend the money on their first, or on a new bigger, boat, however much they may like messing about in them.

Derek Harris

actors that brought EMI its international success

Dr John Powell: "An immense amount of creative talent in this country—so why haven't we more success in world markets?"

Many industry after industry has wondered desperately over the last two to three years trying to cope with a worsening economic situation, the quality of management in the United Kingdom has come under greater scrutiny and criticism than ever before.

There are long-term fears, as well as immediate ones, about the ability of British manufacturers to recover. Recent anxieties about the long-term future have come on cutbacks in higher education and research, or among those sectors from which technologists and ideas for innovation should emerge.

Yet this period of recrimination about management and other worries has included some bright spots. It is not all gloom. One of the great achievements has been the success internationally of EMI with a new X-ray system: it is probably the most important and technically advanced item of equipment to come from the science-based industries for more than four years. Yet there was no reason to have expected such a success from EMI.

An unusual combination of management and technical skills has been needed for this spectacular innovation which has been described as comparable with the invention of the telescope.

The history of the organization from which it came, includes some brilliant research development, but much of it has never come to commercial success. For this reason we put some questions to Dr John Powell, managing director of EMI, but a relative newcomer to that organization, on what were some of the key factors in such a successful technical development.

There were five factors EMI had got right to succeed in their electronics business.

One was the successful research and invention which came through the human resource. This was largely in the organization's central research laboratory.

Turning these ideas into commercial application and development meant narrowing them down to those with clear industrial opportunities.

The process of finding the ones with greatest opportunity meant identifying growth in world markets. This third aspect is claimed to be shown with the X-ray system.

The fourth aspect is to ensure a future for the development of the various technical products that emerge from the research centre. Examples in defence electronics have been more easily identified in the past than in a new area like medicine.

The fifth ingredient comes in assessing the potential of profit for an investment in a very advanced research programme taking many years to come to fruition.

Dr Powell seems to be in a better position than most to understand how the academic and industrial worlds should be able to help each other. He did research work on semi-conductors at Oxford, followed by post-doctorate work in Canada. He then returned to Britain where he did research for the Marconi company before entering what might be considered his management career, in 1957, with Texas Instruments.

Experience of research in North America has clearly transformed his attitude towards the opportunities in industry. His immediate goal seems to be to prove that British industry has all the talents necessary to compete with the best American organizations, even in the most advanced technological fields.

He believes the successful science-based companies have "humanized the scientific method in turning technology to useful commercial purpose".

Nevertheless, Dr Powell also added that American companies tended to be a bit soulless. This was perhaps the eventual reason why he chose to join EMI when it offered an opportunity.

He willingly admits, however, that the American corporation taught him an immense amount about how to manage, how to organize, how to run a successful business, what the ingredients were for successful innovation, and so on.

EMI afforded him a position in which to make use of all he had learnt so far and to make a contribution that meant stretching his abilities to the utmost in a fresh challenge. Dr Powell maintains that only a company with a broad base such as that of EMI could offer quite that sort of an opportunity to an individual like himself.

His first job at EMI was to carry out a technical audit of electronics in the organization and to suggest those projects ripe for development and exploitation.

"There really is an immense amount of creative talent, not just in EMI, but in this country. So why haven't we more success in world markets?" he asks.

His audit of EMI showed a tremendous technological resource and an almost limitless fund of good ideas. What was not obvious was a single major market force in any one of them. It was an old problem of trying to do everything.

It was almost a microcosm of a difficulty that he feels effects the country as a whole. In Britain there are many brilliant people capable of devising complex systems but they are not backed up by the components and materials experts within their own businesses to turn this to success.

In his view EMI has organized its business to ensure against this weakness.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Guessing at the course of gilts

The upsurge in the gilt-edged market has fuelled the fire for equities over the past month, and has in consequence attracted the attention of research departments at several major stockbrokers.

Phillips & Drew pinpoint the two main factors in gilts as the outlook for inflation, and the size of the Government's spending plans. Prospects for a halving of present inflation rates appear good, says Phillips, and the first signs should be discernible in late spring or early summer. On the other hand, the Government is committed to a policy of reducing public spending. The broker's overall view is that the strength of long-dated gilts is unlikely to persist far into the New Year, while the "shorts" will move towards higher yields as international interest rates begin to turn higher again.

Heseltine Moss also thinks that interest rates may be too low, and that this may become sadly apparent when the external trading account declines and brings sterling under the hammer again. Thus, Heseltine is wary of the equity market and suggests that investors might get out of shares like EMI, Beecham "and the like", which it thinks are too near five-year "highs", and buy the overseas earners.

Williams De Broe Hill Chaplin also takes a look at the outlook for United Kingdom interest rates. While agreeing that international rates may turn higher in a few months, it sees the possibility of further falls in domestic rates in the immediate future.

The same broker examines the record of the food-retailing share sector which, after featuring strongly in the 1975 upturn, has been somewhat lagging behind in recent months. With the difficult trading scene indicated by disappointing interims from Tesco and Sainsbury, Williams thinks that the sector should continue to show a below-average weighting.

Terry Byland

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Cape buying of Unicorp revives takeover speculation

Mining

Confusion reigned in parts of the City last week as some heavy buying from the Cape of Union Corporation shares revived memories that the anniversary of the lapsing of the Gold Fields of South Africa bid for Unicorp is on hand.

A series of errors juxtaposed with a sequence of (real) events led to the propounding of a scheme of truly Machiavellian proportions. In essence it boiled down to the fact that General Mining, or an associate, would gain 51 per cent of Unicorp on or about January 25 (the date itself was wrong while also being based on incorrect assumptions).

The full speculation—a mixture of fact, fiction and fantasy—does not bear repeating. However, the relationship between Unicorp and the Genmin camp, which has a stake just short of 30 per cent, is of interest. Genmin does want Unicorp and may eventually get it, perhaps through a Scheme of Arrangement.

But this is likely to be a slow process, and even if Genmin was in haste, such a company with aspirations to join the ranks of the major international mining finance houses would have hardly sullied its reputation by perpetrating an outlandish plot to capture Unicorp.

To recap, Gold Fields of South Africa bid for Unicorp in August, 1974. This was countered by a partial bid from Genmin, but was opposed by the London Takeover Panel and was subsequently dropped. GFSA later increased its offer, but this failed—mainly due to Genmin's opposition—and it lapsed on January 27 last year.

Since Genmin built up its stake to nearly 30 per cent and since the lapsing of the GFSA bid there has been an increasing degree of happy co-existence between the English-dominated Unicorp and the Afrikaans Genmin, which has gradually lessened fears that once Genmin was in control there would be a veritable bloodbath. (Apart from anything else, Genmin needs the Unicorp people and their expertise).

One of the matters that has given rise to the speculation in London is the extraordinary general meeting of Federale Mynbou (which has 57 per cent of Genmin), scheduled for Thursday, over the increase in the share capital. Towards the end of last year Federale issued 14.9 million new shares for 74.5m rand. Among those who put up the cash were Sanlam, SA's largest insurance company, Volkskas and Dr Anton Rupert, who heads the Rembrandt group, along with associates.

One intriguing question is what does Federale do with the cash (injecting it into Genmin, which has heavy Eurodollar borrowings, will not be easy). Even more intriguing is that Dr Rupert and associates are believed to be sitting on about 10 per cent of Unicorp, a stake which was expensively acquired.

So does the cash filter back to Dr Rupert in exchange for the Unicorp shares, but at a price well over the market rate? Or does Dr Rupert fancy himself as a new Oppenheimer and so hang onto the shares?

There is another 10 per cent stake floating around in the shape of Charter Consolidated's holding. Charter was once willing to sell out and may still be prepared to at the right price, particularly if the persistent rumours about problems at Tenke-Fungurume are only half correct.

So the Federale/Genmin camp could gain control of Unicorp, but at a price. An all-out bid is out of the question, because there just is not enough in the coffers—getting that extra 20 per cent would be bad enough. (I have left out of account the City Takeover Panel, since it seems likely that rules governing foreign companies will be relaxed when new guidelines are issued, possibly in late spring).

There are a lot of stale bulls in Unicorp and, given its heavy exposure to gold, I do not think that the shares offer much in the way of appreciation in the short term.

Gold profits

The forthcoming quarterly production figures from the South African gold mines will show a useful increase in profits and this may lead to a flurry of activity in the share prices.

But any upward movement is likely to be short-lived since the outlook for gold, certainly in the first half of the year, is poor, a view to which even London brokers James Capel now finally subscribe. But the dull patch could continue perhaps to the end of the year.

Desmond Quigley

From 'a year to forget' to prospect of better times for metal prices

Commodities

"A year that metal producers and traders would prefer to forget" is the verdict on 1975 by brokers Rudolf Wolff, who have been looking at the prospects for metal prices in 1976 and see an improvement possible.

In a year-end report they say that copper producers, particularly Chile, Zambia, Zaire and Peru, all members of the Council of Copper Exporting Countries, "have suffered grievously from the euphoric price assumption they made during the first quarter of 1974.

"Many CIPEC countries based their national economic plans on a not unreasonable estimated average copper price of around £800 a ton. Throughout most of 1975 they had the traumatic experience of selling their copper in the low £500s; price levels which are significantly below their costs of production."

Recalling that the CIPEC nations tried to salvage something of their economic plans by producing more copper despite the low price, the report points out that this helped only to keep prices depressed "at what will prove to be rock bottom levels. Consumers, of course, cannot be forced to buy metals they do not need."

This means that "we now have the extraordinary situation where consumers are running on marginal levels and the producers have been using the London Metal Exchange as a vehicle for creating their much-needed cash flow. This is amply demonstrated by the record LME warehouse stocks of over 500,000 tonnes.

"This is an economically ridiculous situation and can last for only a very short period. Even the CIPEC nations cannot go on for ever selling copper below their cost of production."

After referring to "totally unfair and unjustified" criticisms of the LME by some senior members of CIPEC governments, the report points out that if producers are unhappy about low prices they can rectify and alleviate the situation; those producers, particularly the private sector mines, that are prepared to make the sacrifice can cut back production and leave the metal in the ground "which will prove a better long-term investment than selling now".

On copper price prospects for 1976, Wolff's say: "The bears all forget what a very powerful force sentiment can be. Statistics show a world-wide copper surplus of around 1.5m tonnes. But we do not regard this surplus as anything but a temporary feature.

"A very large part of this material is owned either by producers, fabricators or merchants and is committed to industry for future delivery on a fixed price basis. These stocks will work off very quickly once an economic recovery is well under way.

"In the old days, for example, European fabricators used to hold around 500,000 tonnes of stock in their works. Now their inventories are simply reflected in the size of the LME stocks. It pays producers and fabricators alike to let the City of London's financial community finance these stocks through the contango. This saves the fabricators' cash flow and avoids tying-up their capital."

Saying that the surplus in Japan is not the worry some people think, as it appears that this material will not be dumped at current price levels and will ultimately be consumed, the report says that the major imponderable is how quickly and strongly world economic activity will recover.

"The American economy appears, on balance, to be heading slowly upwards and other economies, in our view, are likely to follow in a slow but steady fashion. Those producers who have cut production, particularly in North America, are most unlikely to restore capacity to former levels until they have seen a higher price level maintained for some time.

"Nor will one see new production being commissioned in the United States until an average price of at least 90c to 100c a lb appears maintainable in the future. This compares with the present United States producer price of around 63c a lb."

Wolffs recall that for the last eight to nine months they have been recommending investment in physical copper. "It is, we believe, one of the world's best investments at present for significant capital gains on a medium to long term view.

"Copper's capital gains potential, given the likely future supply and demand position, will almost certainly outperform any of the traditional investment vehicles.

"It is a tangible asset whose price will be increasingly affected by an improving supply and demand situation. Equity and gilt prices, on the other hand, are far more subject to sentiment changes concerning the domestic scene.

On the way to a pinnacle

A near swipe is taken at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the latest issue of *Metal Bulletin* in a note on the deliberations by UNCTAD's commodities committee on setting up a common fund to finance buffer stocks in key commodities.

It will be recalled that after two weeks of Geneva talks the committee could not reach an agreement and decided to leave detailed recommendations to UNCTAD's board of trade and development which meets in March, two months before the full UNCTAD conference in Nairobi.

Describing this as "passing an unwelcome buck", the journal says observers suggest that even imposing such tight deadlines is unlikely to produce anything near a comprehensive plan. "Both the EEC and the United States are unconvinced of the need for a grand commodities plan but are prepared to discuss marginal aspects.

"For this the trade should be grateful, for the plan promises to reach the very pinnacle of bureaucratic ambitions—to generate a closed system of circular discussions/meetings/committees completely self-supporting and of only academic interest to the real world. Well played, UNCTAD!"

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	52½	52½
All Pay Hldgs 8½ Ln '92-97	43*	40*
Ale Brew 6¼ Deb '87-93	47¼	47¼
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	53	53
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	55	55*
AE Fonds 5¼ Ln '87-2002	18¼xD	16¼xD
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-83	63*	62*
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	52¼*	50*
AP Cement 7 Deb '88-93	53	51
Do 9 Deb '92-97	64¼	62½
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	52½	51¼*
BOC Int 8¾ Deb '81-86	55½	55½
Do Tonnage 9 '88	69¼	68½
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	51¼	51¼
Barclays Bk 8½ '86-93	60¼	58
Barclays Int 7½ Ln '86-91	57½	56
Bass Char 5¼ Ln '87-93	30	30
Do 7¾ Ln '92-97	53	53½
Do 8½ Deb '87-92	59½	58½
Beecham 6 Ln '78-83	62¼	61½
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	59	58½
Bibby 10½ Deb '94-99	68	68
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	50¼	49
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	62	62*
Do 7¾ '88-93	56	54½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	55¼	53¼
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	65*	64¼
Brit Leyland 6 '98-2003	25	24½
Do 7¼ Ln '87-92	33	32½
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	33	32
Brit Petrol 6 Deb '74-78	83¼	81½*
Do 6 Deb '76-80	73	72½*
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	71½	71¼*
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	32½	30½*
Burmah Oil 4½ Deb '88-81	62	62*
Do 8¼ Ln '91-96	35*	35¼*
Do 7¾ Ln '81-86	33¼	33¼*
Burton Gp 9½ Ln 92-2003	61½	58
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2001	55	53
Do 9 '88-93	61	59¼
Coats Patons 4¼ Ln 2002-07	23*	20*
Do 7½ '92-97	40*	40*
C'rage 6¼ Ln 2004-09	40¼	40
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	53½*	53½*
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-99	46	44
Do 7 '82-87	51½	51*
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	56¼	55
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	45¼	44¼
Do 6¾ Ln '86-91	48¼	47½
Do 7¾ Ln 2003-07	45¼	45½
Distillers 7¼ Ln '88-93	54¼	51½
Dunlop 6¼ 2nd Deb '85-90	50	49
Do 7¾ Ln '87-92	51	48
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	60¼	60¼
Do 7¾ Ln '91-96	74¼	73¼
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	50	50
Eson's 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	50	50
Gallaher 6 Ln '85-85	55½	55½
Gen Acc 7¾ Deb '92-97	52½	52½
GEC 7¼ Ln '88-93	56¼	54¼
Glaxo 7¾ Ln '85-95	37	36½
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	67¼	67½
GUS 5¾ Ln	30	30½*
Do 7¼ Ln '83-88	58	58
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	54¼	53½*
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	52½	52½*
ICI 5¼ Ln '94-2004	35	35*
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	55	55
Do 8 '88-93	56½	54*
Imperial Cp 4 Ln '75-80	66¼	64
Do 7½ 2004-09	50*	47½
Do 10½ Ln '90-95	71½	69½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	54½	54½
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	51½	49½
Land Sec 8¾ '1952-97	56	54½
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	67½	67½
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	53½	51½
Lucas 7¾ Ln '85-88	57½	57
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	46½	46½
Metal Box 10½ Ln '93-98	69	68½
Midland Bank 10½ Ln '93-98	74	71*
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	65	61½*
Ranks Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	70	67½
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	52	51
Do 8¼ Ln '91-93	60	59½
Rootes & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	55¼	53¼
Rand Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	50½*	50½*
Renold 7¾ Ln '92-97	50½	50½
Reyrolle Parsons 7¾ Ln '88-93	53½	51½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '95-98	38*	37½*
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	47*	47½*
Sainsbury (J.) 7¼ Deb '87-92	55	55
Scot Newcastle 7½ Deb '71-76	96½	96½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	55	53¼
Slater Walker 9 Ln '91-96	50	45
Slough Est 7¼ Deb '85-90	56½*	57½*
Smith (W. H.) 5¼ Ln	29	29½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	71½	68½
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	57	57
Tate & Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	53½	50½
Thomson Org 5 Deb '92-97	41	41*
Tilling (T) 8½ Ln 89-92	57½	56
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	33	32*
Do 6¼ '85-90	40½	39½
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '82-93	52½	52½
Do 8¼ Deb '91-96	69	67
Tube Invest 9 Ln '94-99	59	54*
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	53½	52*
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	53½	51½
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	70	70
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	44	44
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	56	54½*
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	58	58½
Watneys 7½ Ln '84-89	46¼	46¼
Do 8 Ln '90-95	54½	54½
Whitbread 7¼ Ln 95-99	48½	48½
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	43½*	42
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	81	82½*
AB Foods 7¾ '94-2004	203½	202½
BPB 7¾ '89-94	105	105
Bowring, C. T. 5 1981	88	87
Brit Land 10¼ '91-96	84	80
Brooke Bond 7 2003-08	45½	43½
GEC 7¾ '87-92	137	135½
Grand Met 10 '91-96	102	100
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	82	80½
Heaverth Ceramic 11 1976	63½	63½
Ind and Gen 4½ '93-98	91½	81
Lucas J. 6½ 1980	88	86
MEPC 5 '89-94	89	80
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	83	83½*
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	87½	87
Romney Tst 8½ '92-98	77*	77*
Stock Conv 8½ 1981	181	130
Tennis Bar 3½ '83-90	70	70
Trust Hse Forte 8½ '82	94	94

*Ex dividend.

Euromarkets

In yet another hectic week for new issues in the Eurobond market one of the most heartening features has been the keen response to the two 10-year issues now in the market.

Both have been increased in size. The European Coal and Steel Community has increased the 10-year tranche of its issue from $50m to $60m (£25m to £30m), while also expanding the shorter five-year tranche from $50m to $65m. At the same time Norsk Hydro's issue has been uprated from $40m to $50m.

Shorter-dated paper remains the most favoured among investors, but it is significant that at a time when the volume of new bonds being offered is so big there should be sufficient demand to justify an increase in the longer-maturity issues.

It provides further evidence of the breadth of the market, although new issues are mopping up so much of the investable funds that the secondary market is seeing relatively little progress in terms of prices.

More evidence of the market's breadth is the launching of the $40m five-year issue by the British Gas Corporation at 5 per cent. This is a quarter-point higher than the coupon on the ECSC's note issue, but, having the full weight of the European Community behind it, the ECSC would normally expect to yield slightly less than most other names.

The ECSC apart, 9 per cent has been the "going rate" for good quality new issuers recently, although the recent downturn in short-term rates might be expected to lead to a breach of this level.

The significance of the British Gas issue is that it comes after a period of considerable unpopularity for British government-backed issues. Companies such as Barclays and the Midland Bank have had no difficulty raising funds, but the market has not forgotten the handling of local authority issues in 1973.

These followed so hard upon each other's heels in uncertain market conditions and were frequently so weakly placed that the secondary market performance proved disastrous. As a result it has been virtually impossible for British public sector borrowers to raise funds in the public market ever since, the Bank of England having refused permission to borrow rather than run the risk of a humiliating flop.

Christopher Wilkins

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

S STRAIGHTS	Offer price	Redptn Yld
AIDC 10¼ 1981	104½	9.40
Air France 9½ 1982	102½	8.83
Alrlease 8¾ 1988	93	9.86
ARDB 9¼ 1980	101½	9.12
Ashland 8 1987	93½	9.40
Barclays Bank 9¼ 1983	103½	8.75
BFCE 9 1982	102½	8.59
Broken Hill Prop 9¼ 1981	103	8.91
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1980	93	9.76
Burlington 7¼ 1987	93	8.96
Carrier 8 1987	93½	8.69
CECA 8¾ 1982	100	8.80
Chevron 7 1980	99	7.84
Conoco 7 1980	99½	7.20
Conoco 8 1986	99½	8.11
Cons Foods 7¾ 1991	90½	8.74
CSR 9¼ 1980	105½	8.94
Curacao Tokyo 8¼ 1988	95½	9.56
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	103½	9.50
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	93½	8.92
Dana 8 1987	94	8.97
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	87½	9.57
DSM 9¼ 1980	103	8.70
EIB 9 1980	101½	8.40
EIB 9¼ 1985	101½	9.31
Escom 9¼ 1989	93½	10.38
Escom 10¼ 1983	101	10.02
Escom Floating Rate 1984	98	9.35
First Chicago 7 1980	95½	8.20
GATX 8¾ 1987	95½	9.39
Gould 9¼ 1983	101½	9.52
Guardian Royal 8 1987	82	11.04
Gulf and Western 9¼ 1980	103	9.03
ICI 7½ 1992	88	9.10
International Util 8¼ 1983	97	8.98
Motorola 8 1987	95½	8.71
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	92	9.80
New Zealand 9 1980	103	8.33
New Zealand 9¼ 1982	103½	8.69
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	103½	9.34
Nippon Steel 9¼ 1980	101	9.34
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	93½	9.29
Occidental 10 1981	102½	9.80
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	103½	8.35
Pacific Lighting 8 1989	92½	8.98
Pacific Lighting 9¼ 1981	105	8.15
Pennwalt 8 1987	94	8.88
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	94½	8.30
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	93	8.79
Scanraff 8¼ 1988	94	8.49
Shell 7¾ 1987	95½	8.27
Singer 11 1977	96	12.40
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	105½	9.02
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	103½	7.32
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	101½	8.38
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	101½	8.30
Statsforetag 9¼ 1980	101½	8.85
Sybron 8 1987	93	9.01
Tenneco 8¾ 1987	91	9.19
Textron 7¾ 1987	91	8.50
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	95	8.30
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	95	8.30
Williams & Glyns 8¼ 1987	86	10.62
DM BONDS		
CFP 8¾ 1985	100	8.57
Denmark 9¼ 1989	101	8.18
ICI 8¼ 1982	93½	8.01
Mexico 9 1982	100¼	9.00
National Westminster 8 1982	96½	8.53
Sumitomo Metal Inds 8¼ 1982	101½	8.20
Sun Int Fin 7¾ 1988	93	8.44
S CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987	67	75.73
American Express 4¼ 1987	90	33.92
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1986	99	13.18
Beatrice Foods 6½ 1991	113	7.71
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	107	0.56
Borden 5 1992	99½	13.91
Borden 4¾ 1991	109	15.00
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	83	40.06
Carnation 2 1988	89	27.73
Chevron 5 1992	114½	9.14
Comcast 6¾ 1986	81½	104.11
Dart 4¾ 1987	86	50.21
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	125	9.16
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	88	37.68
Federated Dept Stores 4¾ 1985	137	1.38
Ford 5 1988	93	21.07
Ford 6 1986	92	25.16
Gillette 4¾ 1987	80½	64.31
Gould 5 1987	90½	29.33
General Electric 4½ 1987	90	4.82
Gulf and Western 5 1988	94	2.00
Harris 5 1987	76	28.53
Honeywell 6 1986	82	175.74
ITT 4¾ 1987	68	64.79
J Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	105	0.89
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	110	7.70
Nabisco 5¼ 1988	98	20.95
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	99½	21.48
J C Penney 4½ 1987	87	40.21
Revlon 4¾ 1987	105	7.02
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	99	23.85
Squibb 4¾ 1987	91	30.06
Texaco 4¾ 1988	79	56.03
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	115½	Parity
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	97½	29.87
Xerox Corp 5 1988	77½	114.64

DM = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	11%
First London Secs	11%
C. Hoare & Co.	*11%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	11%
Nat Westminster	11%
Rossminster Acc's	11%
Shenley Trust	12½%
20th Century Bank	12½%
Williams & Glyn's	11%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 7%, up to £25,000, 7¾%, over £25,000, 8¼%.

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Focus on opportunities in 1976

The dates planned is January 22nd. The individual headings planned are:

COMPUTER STAFF
LEGAL STAFF
FINANCIAL STAFF
GRADUATES
ENGINEERS
PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS
SCIENTISTS & TECHNOLOGISTS
BANKING & INSURANCE
OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS
SURVEYORS & ARCHITECTS
SALES & MARKETING
NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

Whatever vacancies you foresee arising within your Company, whether there is a flux in that category or a shortage, obviously you would prefer to select the best applicant(s) you can find, as economically as possible.

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To find out more details about this you need to ring:

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Borg-Warner

Borg-Warner, the Chicago-based group with a spread from chemicals and plastics to building products and transportation equipment, expects 1976 earnings to reach at least $3.50 a share, compared with $2.25 last year.

The forecast is based on a "strong turnround" in chemicals business, a recovery in its transport, housing and consumer durables sectors and gains from its financial services operations. Sales during the year are expected to rise by about 15 per cent to $1,900m.

Electrolux-'Tornado'

The French electrical appliances firm Société Techniques et Organisations Nouvelles d'Applications Domestiques (Tornado) has confirmed that Electrolux of Sweden is currently negotiating for a majority stake in the company.

Tornado is one of the major French manufacturers of vacuum-cleaners and also markets floor-waxing machines and electric blankets.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last on Friday	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
825	Armitage & Rhodes	33	+1	3.0	9.1	8.7
1,302	Deborah Services	98	—	7.5	7.7	5.2
4,845	Henry Sykes	142	−2	4.9	3.5	9.5
3,419	Twinlock Ord	24	—	0.9	3.9	5.9
1,665	Twinlock 12% ULS	61	+5	12.0	19.7	—
2,573	Unilock Holdings	60	—	4.5	7.5	11.6

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 401.6 + 16.8 (4.4%)

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Authorised Unit Trusts

Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.
Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd., 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, EC4P 4DX. 01-248 9111
Equity Fund (3) 73.8 38.4 ..
Do Accum (3) 23.0 24.1 ..
Prop Fund (5) 115.6 121.7 ..
Do Accum (5) 120.3 119.0 ..
Select Fund (3) 65.7 68.2 ..
Fund Fund 110.4 116.3 ..
Money Fund 104.6 110.1 ..
Pension Prop (7) 121.3 126.1 ..
Do Select (3) 50.8 63.1 ..
Do Managed 106.7 112.4 ..
Do Managed 122.0 128.3 ..
Equity Series 4 21.2 33.5 ..
Prop Series 4 86.8 106.0 ..
Fund Series 4 95.1 100.1 ..
Money Series 4 95.1 100.1 ..
Managed Series 4 95.8 100.9 ..
Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd., 1 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5062
Gilt Mon Fnd 97.0 102.7 ..
Do Accum 99.6 104.8 ..
Equity Fund 125.6 132.3 ..
Do Accum 130.9 137.9 ..
Property Fnd 95.1 100.1 ..
Do Accum 95.1 100.1 ..
Fixed Int Fnd 100.7 106.0 ..
Do Accum 100.3 105.7 ..
Mngd Fund 124.8 131.4 ..
Do Accum 131.4 138.4 ..
Guar Mon Fnd 95.8 100.9 ..
Do Accum 102.5 108.1 ..
Property Fnd 95.8 100.9 ..
Do Accum 101.7 107.1 ..
Fixed Int Fnd 106.9 111.6 ..
Do Accum 114.9 120.0 ..
Do Accum 174.7 183.3 ..
UMPA Life Assurance Ltd.
Fixed Int Bond 109.4 121.0 ..
Trad Mon Bond 108.4 121.0 ..
Do B 99.9 102.4 ..
Barclays Life Assurance Co.
Unit Fund Bmd Rd. Ex.
Do Accum
Beehive Life Assurance.
Black Horse Bnd 10.6 ..
Canada Life Assurance
Fixed Int Gilt 8.1 ..
Financial 35.9 37.8 ..
Gen Bond Phase 4.5 ..
Growth Fund 25.5 ..
Cannon Assurance Ltd.
Equities 8.1 ..
Do Accum 119.0 ..
Do Variety 50.0 ..
Prop Units 50.0 ..
Do Accum 55.0 ..
Fixed Int 10.12 ..
Equity Fund 1.04 ..
Fixed Prop 10.12 ..
Bd Bond 10.13 ..
Equity Bond 10.13 ..
Prop Bond 10.13 ..
Bd Cash 10.13 ..
Deposit Bnd 57.6 ..
City of Westminster Assurance Co. Ltd.
Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9864
Valuation Tues Wednesday of month.
Fixed Int 79 ..
Prop Units 46.0 50.4 ..
City of Westminster Assurance Co. Ltd.
Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9864
Valuation Tues Wednesday of month.
Fixed Int 79 ..
Prop Units 46.0 50.4 ..
Crusader Life Assurance Co. Ltd.
Lowring Bldgs, Water Place, PO3.
Valuation 1st Tuesday of month.
Crusader Prop 56.5 62.9 ..
Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance.
Pro Equity Fund 10.31 ..
Eagle Units 40.0 41.5 6.38
Midland Units 40.0 41.5 6.38
Growth Life Assurance Co Ltd.
Gt Queen St, WC1 01-405 1464
Managed Fnd 25.8 27.2 ..
Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.
Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 7107
Guardian Prop Bond 133.6 138.7 ..
Pen-Man Bonds 108.7 112.8 ..
Heahre Life Assurance.
Balanced Fnd 119.0 125.9 ..
Fixed Int Fnd 99.1 100.5 ..
Property Fnd 122.6 129.2 ..
Managed Cap 111.7 117.6 ..
Do Accum 125.0 133.7 ..
Pen Prop Cap 140.2 147.7 ..
Do Accum 149.7 159.7 ..
Pen Man Cap 140.2 147.7 ..
Do Accum 149.7 159.7 ..
Pen Fixed Int 112.5 117.5 ..
Do Accum 119.5 125.6 ..
Rearguard Life Assurance Co.
Boston Rd, London, W7. 01-567 5626
Equity Bond 20.7 22.0 ..
Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd.
Trident House, Rd Zig Zag, Gt Marlow, Bucks. 0628 4078
Equity 87.1 93.1 ..
Bnd Int A Fin 58.1 62.3 ..
Fixed Int Gilt 50.8 54.3 ..
Capital Accum 37.9 39.5 ..
Cash Accum 20.9 21.8 ..
Property 30.1 32.1 ..
Gilt of London 37.3 39.9 ..
Comm Cash 34.3 36.5 ..
Commodity 24.4 25.9 ..
Commodities 40.4 43.2 ..
Pounds 31.4 33.6 ..
Currency 23.5 25.1 ..
Fixed Income 29.3 31.1 ..
Far East Fund 41.8 44.7 ..
Financial 35.9 37.7 ..
Gen Bnd Phase 4.5 ..
Growth Fund 25.5 ..
Gilt Edge Growth 31.2 33.4 ..
Hill & General 91.7 97.9 ..
Income 41.8 44.6 ..
High Income 42.6 45.5 ..
Hundred Cents 34.9 37.3 ..
Income Unit 44.3 47.3 ..
Int Equity 26.4 28.2 ..
Japan Growth 24.1 25.7 ..
Nat Resources 42.4 45.3 ..
Pacific Growth 27.1 28.9 ..
Prop Unit 30.5 32.6 ..
Property Shares 11.1 11.9 ..
Prudential Inc 101.4 108.3 ..
Sec Trust 50.6 54.0 ..
Security Inc 29.5 31.5 ..
Smaller Cos 47.8 51.0 ..
Stand Cap 41.4 44.2 ..
Stand Income 31.0 33.1 ..
Stand Change 29.1 31.1 ..
Tech Trust 25.1 26.8 ..
Universal Inc 32.0 34.2 ..
Stewart Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
45 Charlotte St, Edinburgh. 031-225 2271
American Fnd 43.7 46.5 ..
Cap Fnd 97.0 103.7 3.65
Inc Fnd 37.1 39.6 ..
Jap Growth Fnd 34.1 36.5 10.01
Pacific Growth Fnd 29.8 31.9 ..
Prop Fnd 30.9 31.9 3.90
Smlr Cos Fnd 47.8 51.1 ..
Spec Sit Fnd 25.9 28.0 ..
Tech Fnd 26.1 27.9 ..
Target Trust Managers Ltd.
Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941
Commodity 25.2 27.1 5.53
Financial 34.3 36.7 3.59
Income 13.2 14.2 8.07
Do Accum 13.2 14.2 8.07
Growth 31.7 33.7 4.03
International 31.7 33.8 1.61
Do Accum 33.8 36.0 1.61
Investment 31.8 33.8 2.45
Prudential 23.2 24.7 3.16
Recovery 20.8 22.1 4.54
Smlr Cos 31.4 33.4 2.39
Do Accum 33.4 35.5 2.39
Spec Situs 19.2 20.4 4.41
Tech 19.1 20.3 1.97
Do Accum 19.1 20.3 1.97
Tyndall Managers Ltd.
16 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32461
Income 43 56.4 59.9 6.41
Do Accum 43 57.1 60.7 6.41
Capital 43 41.1 43.7 3.07
Do Accum 43 41.1 43.7 3.07
Commodity 43 31.0 33.0 1.63
Do Accum 43 32.8 34.9 1.63
Transatlantic & General securities.
99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651
Barbican 43 64.5 68.5 4.85
Do Accum 43 68.3 72.6 4.85
Barrington Fnd 104.1 107.4 4.80
Do Accum 104.1 107.4 4.80
High Yield 133.3 135.3 9.01
Do Accum 133.3 135.3 9.01
Buckingham 43 48.5 51.6 8.39
Do Accum 43 50.9 54.1 8.39
Colonial 110.5 116.4 4.17
Do Accum 110.5 116.4 4.17
Fidelity 148.1 155.1 1.39
Glen Fund 43 41.2 43.8 4

Business to Business

are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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Our Iranian Managing Director is visiting London from Jan. 12th to Jan. 14th. If you are interested in marketing your industrial products in the oil and private industries, please contact Mr F. Naffisi, of Promotec at the Churchill Hotel on: 01-486 5800 from 2p.m.-5 p.m. Mon., Tues. & Wed. (Jan. 12th, 13th and 14th).

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of HIGHLANDS & LOWLANDS PARA RUBBER CO. Limited HIGHLANDS MALAYA PLANTATIONS Limited THE SELAN ESTATES COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Companies which are being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP are required on or before the 23rd day of January 1976 to send their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to the undersigned PAUL FREDERICK MARTIN SHEWELL, M.A., F.C.A., of Coopers & Lybrand, Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London EC2V 6AH, one of the Joint LIQUIDATORS of the said Companies, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Joint Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1976.

PAUL FREDERICK MARTIN SHEWELL (of and with LEWIN PAYNE and ABU HASSAN BIN KENDUT and GEORGE FREDERICK CUCKERELL, Joint Liquidators.

NOTE: All creditors have been or will be paid in full.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1967 MACAULAY MANN (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Clifton-Ford Hotel, Welbeck Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday, the 21st day of January 1976, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 6th day of January 1976.

By Order of the Board.
R. M. MOWLAM
Director

PUBLIC NOTICES

PROPOSED ACQUISITION BY AMALGAMATED INDUSTRIALS LTD. OF HERBERT MORRIS LTD.

On 15 December 1975 Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation and report, under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973, the proposed acquisition by Amalgamated Industrials Ltd. of Herbert Morris Ltd.

The Commission are required to make their report within five months.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission wish to have comments or evidence on this proposal from interested parties. Any person or organization wishing to give such evidence should therefore write as soon as possible to:

The Secretary, Monopolies and Mergers Commission, New Court, 48 Carey Street, London, WC2A 2JT.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—The Benevolent Fund of the Association of Officers of Executive Councils and Pricing Committees

Scheme for the reconstruction of the body of trustees and extending the objects of the Charity

Ref.: 261821-A1-L1

The Charity Commissioners have made an Order ESTABLISHING a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies can be obtained by written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1, (quoting ref. no. 261821-A1-L1) and may also be seen at that address.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME which contains provision for the appropriation of the redundant church of All Saints, Skirbeck to use for residential purposes. A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at Hambleden Rectory, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ to reach them not later 15th February, 1976.

COMPANY NOTICES

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL BOND HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING LOANS:—

Ambar International Corp 5¾% 10 Year Convertible Loan 1968. Associated Municipalities of Denmark 5¾% 20 Year External Loan 1964. City of Bergen 5¾% 20 Year External Loan 1964. Julitind-Funch Electricity Consortium (Steam) 5¾% 20 Year External Loan 1964. Kockums Mekaniska Verkstads Aktiebolag 6¾% 10 Year Guaranteed External Loan 1966. Norges Kommunalbank 5¾% 20 Year External Loan 1964. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktiesselskab 6¾% 10 year External Loan 1967. Northern Paper Mills Company 6¾% 10 Year Guaranteed Loan 1967. Norwegian State & Municipal Power Consortium Loan (Stra Kring) 5¾% 20 Year External Loan 1963. The Norwegian State Municipal Power Consortium (Stra Kring) 6¾% 10 Year External Loan 1967. Rauma-Repola Oy 6¾% 15 Year External Loan 1964. Roldal-Suldal Kraft A/S 5¾% 20 Year Secured Debenture Loan 1964. Roldal-Suldal Kraft A/S 6¾% 20 Year Secured Debenture Loan 1965. Wellcome Holdings S.A. 5¾% 10 Year Guaranteed Loan 1967.

The M & T Bank of Buffalo, New York, has merged with First Empire Bank, New York.

All Paying Agency Duties of First Empire Bank, New York, have with effect from 1st January, 1976, been taken over by:—

M & T BANK,
964 Maidiaen Avenue,
New York, NY10021.
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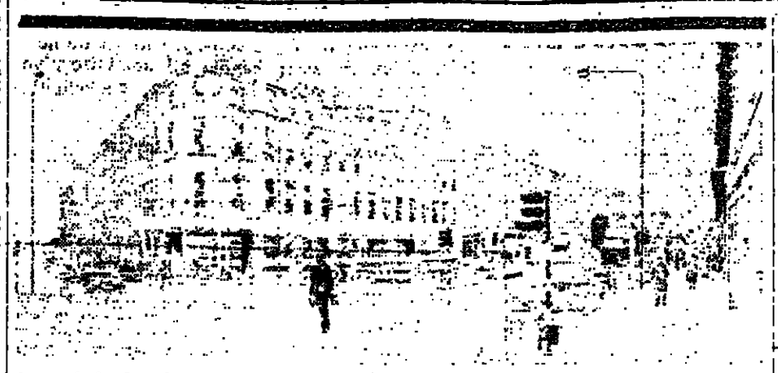
CABLE: MANDTBANK.

Commercial and Industrial Property



An artist's drawing of a £1.2m office building to go up in Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

'Move from London will go on'

Although last year was difficult for the central London office market, the dramatic fall in rents did not occur to the same degree in the suburbs and Home Counties, according to the annual report on the property market published by Edward Erdman and Co. It may be true that there was some drop in rental levels, but that was not the general pattern, particularly for air-conditioned space, the report says.

There was continuing demand for office accommodation in areas such as Finchley, Harrow, and Wembley and Wood Green, to the north, and Hounslow, Uxbridge and Slough, to the west, where rents were about £5.50 to £6.00 a sq ft. Towns such as Richmond, Sutton, Wimbledon, Epsom and Woking in the south were in demand, and where local authorities did not impose restrictions on use rents reached about £5.50 a sq ft.

Locations to the east, such as Stratford, Barking and others, formerly relatively unpopular, came into their own, and many City-based companies, realizing the good communications available, moved to those areas. There were also consistent demands for space at locations such as Maidstone, Brighton, Basingstoke and Southampton.

The report suggests that although the gap between rents in central London and the suburbs and Home Counties had closed considerably, companies seeking to take advantage of what were often better working conditions would continue to move out of central London.

Among the first important announcements of the new year has been that of the letting by the London Life Association of its development at 3-6 Clements Inn, Strand, to the Mobil Services Co. The lease will enable Mobil to centralize its London-based international activities in the new building, which provides about 90,000 sq ft of air-conditioned offices. Fitting out of the building is to begin immediately for occupation early in October. Mobil will also acquire half the equity of the freehold investment for about £6m.

The rent is about £850,000 a year on a 20-year full repairing and insuring lease, with five-yearly rent reviews. The building, on a site which has been owned by London Life for about 40 years, was designed by F. Boreham, Son and Wallace. It is in the shape of a W, with three separate but connected tower blocks, one with 12 floors and two of 11. Jones Lang Wootton and Donaldsons acted for London Life and Debenham Tewson and Chinnocks for Mobil Services.

Bovis Properties (Scotland) is to join with the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society in a new scheme in Edinburgh. Their plan is for an office building costing about £1.2m at the junction of Leith Walk and Annandale Street. It will provide about 29,000 sq ft of offices on four floors.

Designed by Philip Cocker and Partners, it will be faced with natural stone and have a pitched roof with slate tiles to blend with surrounding properties. Completion is expected in the summer of next year. The site is near the St James shopping centre and is a few minutes' walk from Princes Street. Letting will be through Jones Lang Wootton.

Over on the Continent, the first development in Germany by C. H. Beazer, an air-conditioned office building in Frankfurt, has been let to the Deutsch-Skandinavische Bank AG. The recently completed building is in the Alte Rothofstrasse and almost adjoins the headquarters of the Deutsche Bank. It provides about 1,600 sq metres of net lettable space. The rent is more than DM30 a sq metre. The letting was through the Frankfurt office of Jones Lang Wootton. Apart from its Frankfurt scheme, Beazer has two shop and office developments under way in Hamburg.

The Weatherall Green and Smith office in Frankfurt has received its second large instruction in less than a month. It has been appointed letting agent for the Westend Centre, a new office block of 18,000 sq metres under construction in the city centre. The scheme is being carried out by a private German investor.

The new instruction follows the firm's recent appointment as letting agents for Bank fur Gemeinwirtschaft's new headquarters building of 31,500 sq metres in the same city. Details of the first lettings are expected to be announced soon.

In Holland, Grandvista Properties, an associate company of the Equity and Law Life Assurance Society, has acquired two first-class retail investments, in Rotterdam and The Hague. The one in Rotterdam is in the Korte Lijnbaan and is let to ECI, an international organization selling books and records. The property adjoins the block of shops bought in 1973 by the Abbey Life Property Bond and is believed to be the only freehold property to have changed hands in the Lijnbaan area for more than a year.

The acquisition in The Hague is at 11-13 Venestraat, a pedestrianized shopping street, and is let to Stulvenga BV, a company trading in leather goods. Grandvista, which made the acquisitions through Grandvista Parkbaan BV, its subsidiary, says that the investments, totalling about £330,000, are in line with its policy of acquiring prime, fully let freehold property in Holland, Belgium and Germany.

In Richmond, Surrey, a renovated office building of about 4,500 sq ft at 18-20 Hill Rise has been sold. The scheme was carried out by the HAMEG Group and was let to a subsidiary of J. Walter Thompson, the advertising agency. The resultant investment has been sold to the governors of Tonbridge School for about £275,000. Tenants and purchasers were represented by Hampton and Sons, and Anthony Lipton and Co acted for the vendors.

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1976 is likely to pose many problems for companies and organisations with the result that many of them may be seeking new premises.

On Monday, January 26th, "The Times" will be publishing a special classified feature "Commercial and Industrial Property—The Year Ahead".

For Estate Agents and Developers with commercial and Industrial Property this is an ideal opportunity to notify one in three business executives whose prime responsibility is property—as well as one in four property managers employed by the U.K.'s 1,000 largest companies of your premises and services.

In addition, on the night of publication, copies of "The Times" containing this feature will be mailed to the managing directors of the "The Times" top 1,000 companies.

For further details of this feature and assistance with advertising copy phone 01-278 9231, or in the North, 061-834 1234 now.

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ACADEMIC BOOKSELLERS.—Assistant needed. Pp to approx. £3,175 p.a. inclusive, depending on qualifications. 5-day week. Ring Mark Bone of The Economist' Bookshop at 01-242 2614.

THE SKI SHOP needs experienced sellers for equipment maintenance and sales.—01-727 0398.

GENERAL VACANCIES

EVERYMAN'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA

A vacancy exists in the Reference Books Division of J. M. Dent for an Assistant Editor to take part in the preparation of the 8th edition of Everyman's Encyclopaedia.

The successful applicant will be responsible for Geography and related subjects (including Gazetteer entries). Duties will include copy-editing, proofreading, liaison with contributors, and selection and coordination of illustrations. Applicants should be under 30 years of age, have a geography degree, and at least one year's publishing experience. The starting salary will be around £2,850 p.a. All staff at J. M. Dent receive luncheon vouchers and four weeks' annual holiday and work in comfortable modern, air-conditioned offices. Please write giving details of age, education, and experience to David Girling, J. M. DENT & SONS LTD., 26 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4QY.

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23 to 35-year-old enthusiastic couple wanted for 300-acre farm hotel reopening in March: one Cook for Cordon Bleu table-d'hote dinner for 50, and one to manage licensed dining room; also riding and indoor heated swimming pool in unspoilt part of Cardiganshire coast; £30 per week each, plus board and share in profit.—F. Luxmoore, Droxford 353.

ITALIAN/ENGLISH translator for publishers of defence journals to work in Farnborough, Hants., full time. English mother tongue and able to type. Salary from £5,000 p.a. Write, Chief Executive, Interconair Ltd., 1 Camp Road, Farnborough, Hants. or Phone 0252 45072.

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ENGLISH TEACHERS required for Schools at home and abroad. Permanent/Temporary, full-time/part-time. Qualifications and experience not essential, personality and accent more important. Tel.: 580 0565.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE required for West End Gallery. Foreign languages helpful. Starting salary £3,500, with good prospects.—Box 1666 S, The Times.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff. The specialist consultants to the profession offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs Romick, Mrs Harkness or Mr Gates, 01-405 7201, at 9 Great Queen St., London WC2 (off Kingsway).

ALANGATE Business Transfer Dept., a country-wide service specializing in negotiation, sales and purchase of legal practices and mergers. Address all inquiries to Mr. W. Keay, Alangate Agency, 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2, or tel. 01-405 7201, ext. 49.

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A well qualified graduate in Biology, with botanical interests, is required in April 1976. A joint honours Botany/Geography graduate would be considered.

Salary scale: £2,300 by £100 (5) p.a. with D.E.S. Superannuation Scheme.

Further information and application forms from: The Principal, Brathay Hall Trust, Ambleside, Cumbria, LA22 0HP.

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required for residential posts during July and/or August 1976. Vacancies exist at various centres in London, country and seaside. These courses cater for foreign (junior and senior) students mainly from Europe and the Middle East.

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Required for September 1976 a mathematician able to teach at all levels up to University Scholarship mainly S.M.P. Scope for the development of specialities. Recent graduate fully acceptable. Accommodation available. Applications to the Headmaster with the names and addresses of two referees.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Ahmadu Bello University ZARIA

Applications are invited for the following posts

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1. DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES.

Professor of Biology. Candidates should hold a higher degree, a significant publications record and a considerable period of University teaching experience.

2. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

(i) Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Applied Geophysics.

(ii) Chief/Superintending/Senior Technician in Geophysics.

For (i) the appointee will be a member of the staff of the Physics Department with special commitments in the teaching of the established 18-month course leading to M.Sc. in Applied Geophysics by course-work and project. He should hold a degree, preferably in Physics or Mathematics, plus a higher qualification in some branch of applied Geophysics. Special experience in Seismology would be an advantage. The Department has a stock of equipment (including three vehicles) representative of all the main areas of exploration Geophysics. It has an active programme of research, involving five members of the teaching staff at present on practical and academic problems relating to local circumstances. For (ii) the appointee working in close collaboration with academic staff, will be concerned with the technical and managerial aspects of the departmental research, particularly in the field of Applied Geophysics. He should hold a degree in Physics or Geophysics or a comparable qualification and should have had considerable experience in similar work. Salary Scale: Professor, N11,568 to N12,420 p.a. (£8,388 to £9,133 p.a. sterling); Senior Lecturer, N7,764 to N8,724 p.a. (£5,708 to £6,414 p.a. sterling); Lecturer, N5,460 to N6,984 p.a. (£4,014 to £5,136 p.a. sterling); Chief Technician, N3,460 to N6,453 p.a. (£4,014 to £4,739 p.a. sterling); Superintending Technician/Senior Technician, N4,568 to N5,340 p.a. (£3,211 to £3,926 p.a. sterling). (£1 sterling equals N1.55 approx.). The British Government may supplement salaries at Professor, Senior Lecturer and Lecturer level in appropriate cases. This supplementation scheme is unlikely to be applied to Technicians. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees should be sent by airmail, as soon as possible, to the Registrar, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, North Central State, Nigeria. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of The West Indies

BARBADOS

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY

Preference will be given to applicants with experience in Organic Chemistry and who have had some training in Biochemistry. Duties to be assumed on August 1st, 1976, or not later than October 1st, 1976. Salary scales: (under review): Lecturer: BDS$15,200-BDS$20,904 p.a.; Assistant Lecturer: BDS$10,716-11,748 P.A. (£1 sterling equals BDS$4.07). F.S.S.U. Unfurnished accommodation will be let by the University at a rental of 10% of salary. A housing allowance of 20% of salary is payable to staff who make their own housing arrangements. Up to five full passages on appointment and on normal termination. Study and Travel Grant. Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae, naming three referees, should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary, University of the West Indies, P.O. Box 64, Bridgetown, Barbados. The University will send further particulars for this post to all applicants. These particulars may also be obtained from the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT.

NOTICE

All Advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Australian National University

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PH.D. DEGREE COURSE

Persons who hold, or expect to hold, a Bachelor degree with at least upper second-class honours or equivalent from a recognised university and who have a capacity for research, are invited to apply for Australian National University Ph.D. Scholarships, tenable over a wide range of subjects in the Humanities and the Physical, Medical, Chemical, Biological, Earth and Social Sciences. Scholarships are available in any of the departments or units of the Institute of Advanced Studies which consist of the Research Schools of Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Social Sciences, Pacific Sciences, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, and the John Curtin School of Medical Research, of the School of General Studies (Faculties of Arts, Asian Studies, Economics, Law and Science) or in one of the University Centres.

Scholarship Benefits: The basic living allowance is $A3,350 p.a. tax free with additional allowances for dependants. Return economy-standard air fares and some removal expenses are normally provided.

Tenure: Scholarships are normally available for three years and may be taken up at any time of the year.

Application forms and full particulars are available from the Academic Registrar, The Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, Australia, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

There is no set closing date, but applicants from outside Australia are advised to apply at least six months before they expect to be available to take up a scholarship if offered.

Macquarie University

LECTURER IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for appointment as LECTURER IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES.

The appointee will be required to teach in the interdisciplinary postgraduate Diploma in Environmental Studies and other courses which may form part of the University's Environmental Studies Programme. Experience and appropriate qualifications in some aspect of environmental studies are necessary. Preference will be given to candidates who have exhibited an interest in multidisciplinary research on environmental issues. The appointee will be a member of an appropriate School and will work under the direction of the Director of the Environmental Studies Program, Professor F. R. Talbot.

Salary will be within the range $A12,062 per annum with seven annual increments to $A16,193 per annum.

Further information about the University, conditions of appointment (including superannuation, study leave, housing scheme, etc., and the method of application should be obtained from the Registrar, Macquarie University, North Ryde, New South Wales 2113, Australia, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

Applications close on January 31, 1976.

University of Aberdeen

LECTURESHIPS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY

Applications are invited for above posts, one requiring a teaching interest in econometrics. Other fields in which Department has teaching needs are: microeconomic theory, operational research, applied aspects of macroeconomics, mathematical economics. But applications are invited from candidates with other interests.

Salary on scale £3,174-£5,346 with appropriate placing.

Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (two copies) should be lodged by January 30, 1976.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

WORTHING. Freehold detached 3 bedroomed bungalow, gas c.h., part double glazed, brick garage. Sought after position, unobstructed views to downs. Lounge, dining room, beautiful garden. £23,500. Worthing 62786.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

SELSEY, SUSSEX

West Beach. Magnificent conversion in 4 bedroom house, overlooking sea; large patio and balcony, 2 bathrooms, full c.h., twin garage. £39,000 incl. furnishings.

ALSO FANTASTIC NEW HOUSE

178ft. frontage on to beach to be completed internally to owner's wishes. Sealed dbl. glazing, full c.h., tennis ct., vine house. Offers.

DARMEAD LTD.,
142 HOLLAND PARK AVENUE,
W11 4UE.
01-727 0047

DEFFORD, WORCESTERSHIRE

Dormer bungalow enjoying a beautiful rural situation with extensive views, Malvorns and Bredon Hill, standing in 1½ acre of matured landscaped gardens. 4 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, ballroom, large kitchen, c.h. Double glazing throughout. Large garage. Easy access M5.

£25,000 o.n.o. (freehold).

Tel.: Eckington, Worcs., 217 after 6.

HEMPSTEAD VILLAGE GILLINGHAM, KENT

On corner site. Attractive outlook, 5 beds., 2 recep., kit. & bathroom, scp. w.c. Garage, nice garden, c.h.

£14,000

No Agents

MEDWAY 54075

TORQUAY. Torre, detached house, with character and seclusion, 3 beds, 2 toilet, gas and/or electric central heating, partly renovated, kitchen and garage for completion. Must see inside. £16,000. No agents. Enquiries, Bob's Tips, Lymington Road, Torquay 38563.

BRAMSHOTT, Liphook. Period wing manor house. Idyllic setting. Ideal commuters. Exceptional value. £28,550. 042 877 300.

MODERNIZED Country Cottage nr. Bodmin. £14,500. Cardinham 345.

N. SUFFOLK village. Detached 200-yr. cottage in 1.75ac. on bus-road. Modernised, 3/4 beds., sun lounge, c.h., garage. Orchard. Convenient shops, all main services. £14,000. Fressingfield 278.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

BELGRAVIA

Mews house recently decorated by fashioned interior decorator. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, extremely large sitting room, dining room and newly fitted kitchen; also small den/TV room. Garage. 99-year lease, low ground rent. Offers in excess of £45,000. 834 1946 between 11 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

1st FLOOR maisonette, 2 bedrooms, lounge, large fitted kitchen, bathroom, w.c., with coloured suite, picture windows, fitted carpets throughout, close to Seven Kings and Goodmayes train stations. 98-year lease. £9,950 o.n.o.—599 9534 after 6 p.m.

KINGSTON, near river and overlooking Hampton Court Park, 2 bedroom top floor flat in well designed modern block, hot air gas central heating, wood block floors, garage. 97 year lease. £17,250 o.n.o. 217 5105 (day) or 549 0821 (home).

BLACKHEATH.—Fawn House, 3 bed, 2 recept., 2 bath., garage, gas C.H. Freehold. £30,500. 852 6331.

GEORGIAN STYLE 3 bedroom house, end of terrace. Landscaped garden. 8 miles Bournemouth. 1 mile coast. £18,500. Tel. Highcliffe 5407.

HOUSEBOAT. Moored Central London. Residential mobile home. Fully converted 43ft traditional Dutch Steel barge. Double engine, CH, water, electricity, phone. £9,850. 01-741 0218 eves.

ISLINGTON. Canonbury. 5 mins. Vict.J.n. Line. Neo-Georgian house, 16 years old, backing on to quiet square. 3 beds., large twelve lounge. Gas C.H. Freehold. £24,000. Tel. 226 8062 day, 226 9906 eves.

SEVENOAKS. — Attractive chalet bungalow in elevated S.W. facing position on Southern outskirts of town. Lounge/dining room, study, 4 double bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., kitchen/breakfast room, gas C.H., double garage, mature garden. £33,000.—Tel. (0732) 51466.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Australian National University

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PH.D. DEGREE COURSE

Persons who hold, or expect to hold, a Bachelor degree with at least upper second-class honours or equivalent from a recognised university and who have a capacity for research, are invited to apply for Australian National University Ph.D. Scholarships, tenable over a wide range of subjects in the Humanities and the Physical, Medical, Chemical, Biological, Earth and Social Sciences. Scholarships are available in any of the departments or units of the Institute of Advanced Studies which consist of the Research Schools of Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Social Sciences, Pacific Sciences, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, and the John Curtin School of Medical Research, of the School of General Studies (Faculties of Arts, Asian Studies, Economics, Law and Science) or in one of the University Centres.

Scholarship Benefits: The basic living allowance is $A3,350 p.a. tax free with additional allowances for dependants. Return economy-standard air fares and some removal expenses are normally provided.

Tenure: Scholarships are normally available for three years and may be taken up at any time of the year.

Application forms and full particulars are available from the Academic Registrar, The Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601, Australia, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

There is no set closing date, but applicants from outside Australia are advised to apply at least six months before they expect to be available to take up a scholarship if offered.

Macquarie University

LECTURER IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for appointment as LECTURER IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES.

The appointee will be required to teach in the interdisciplinary postgraduate Diploma in Environmental Studies and other courses which may form part of the University's Environmental Studies Programme. Experience and appropriate qualifications in some aspect of environmental studies are necessary. Preference will be given to candidates who have exhibited an interest in multidisciplinary research on environmental issues. The appointee will be a member of an appropriate School and will work under the direction of the Director of the Environmental Studies Program, Professor F. R. Talbot.

Salary will be within the range $A12,062 per annum with seven annual increments to $A16,193 per annum.

Further information about the University, conditions of appointment (including superannuation, study leave, housing scheme, etc., and the method of application should be obtained from the Registrar, Macquarie University, North Ryde, New South Wales 2113, Australia, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

Applications close on January 31, 1976.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

BRATHAY HALL Ambleside. Cumbria. Superb Lakeside Residential Centre. Suitable for Conferences, Seminars, Holidays. Sleeping 40. Tel. 0966 33454.

SUMMER HOLIDAY Cottage, Sleeping 6, Lake Windermere. Tel. Ambleside 3.

SOUTH DEVON. Lovely Georgian Rectory, 3 miles Totnes, 4 miles Dartmouth. Sleeps 12. Tennis, boating, fishing, golf. Tel. Ashprington 2.

ISLE OF WIGHT. Luxury Cottage, Sleeps 6, Sea 1 mile. Tel. Ryde 63

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

NON-SECRETARIAL

COULD THIS ADVERTISEMENT DISCOVER YOUR REAL TALENT?

Many of the best people in Telephone-Sales advertising read an advertisement by chance like you and discover that their natural persuasiveness could be put to profitable and satisfying use when trained in the correct way.

It is not easy to speak intelligently to business men all day, every day helping them solve their sales and recruitment problems.

If you have a determination to succeed by your own efforts, are in your 20s, educated to at least O level, preferably 'A' level standard you will be rewarded by a starting salary of £2,700 per annum, with regular reviews, a bonus potential of up to £12 per week, plus 5 weeks' holiday and a subsidised restaurant.

INTERESTED ? RING JEREMY PALMER-BENNETT ON 01-387 6800, EXTENSION 222 TO ARRANGE AN INTERVIEW

THOMSON REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS LTD.,

GREATER LONDON HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD RD., LONDON, NW1 7SH.

CAREER OPPORTUNITY
Investment Assistant

Multinational Service Organisation offers unique opportunity to career minded, ambitious young professional. As Investment Assistant you will be part of the Senior Management Group, actively participating in Investment Decisions.

An acute awareness and understanding of available investment vehicles plus the ability to work on your own will be necessary. You may have related experience in Stock Broking or Merchant Banking—dealing in multiple currencies, placement of deposits; purchase and sale of stocks; bond markets. French/German plus secretarial skills an asset but not essential. Applicants should be free to travel. Top salary negotiable in accordance with ability and experience.

Please reply in writing to:

Mr. M. G. Guthrie, Drake International, Hampshire House, 12 Hyde Park Place, London, W.2.

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

Receptionists/Telephonists are in demand. Clients from the West End through to the City are interested to meet suitably young people. Some would train on Telex, some require a certain amount of typing. Do call as there are many other possibilities, too, for those who simply wish to avoid secretarial work.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110/111 Strand, W.C.2
01-836 6644
(opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

A CAREER IN RECRUITMENT CONSULTANCY

Due to expansion we are currently looking for a young extrovert to join our well-known Recruitment Consultancy. We are a young group who believe that team-work is more important than the survival of the fittest ! You will, ideally, have a recruitment background (either within a recruitment advertising agency or publishing) be keen to talk to people at all levels and enjoy the challenge of stimulating new business on your own initiative. This is an ideal opportunity for someone wishing to break into this exciting area.

For more details, please phone Ken Lathame on: 01-584 5616

GRADUATE GIRLS & GRADUATE MEN

WEDGWOOD-GERED

We require a number of intelligent Assistants to sell Wedgwood china and glass to overseas visitors in our newly-extended shop in Regent Street. Salary according to age and experience (£55 minimum) plus generous commission and L.Vs.

Please ring Miss Tristram, 01-734 2072, or Mrs. O'Brien, 01-629 3614.

"MONSOON"

REQUIRE

MANAGERESS/MANAGER and ASSISTANT

Good positions offered to responsible persons. Salary £2,300 and £1,850 respectively, generous commission, clothes allowance, etc. Applicants over 27 and 20 respectively.

PHONE: 580 9292 (mornings) for appointment.

VARIED ROLE FOR BOOKKEEPER

£3,500 NEG.

Small, busy property company seeks intelligent, experienced Bookkeeper cum Administrator who will take care of all their accounts on a manual system. Must work to T.B. The plenty of involvement and know-how to keep an office running smoothly. Good conditions. Ring Miss Fox, CHALLONERS, 116 Newgate St., E.C.1. 606 3924—FIRST THING MONDAY.

PUBLISHING—RESEARCH ASSISTANT

VISITING EMBASSIES & CLIENTS

For your limited typing skills this opportunity is yours. You will be compiling information—collating research—collecting material from embassies and clients—and be involved with all aspects of this fascinating business. Salary very negotiable. Call Sandra Gibbons now, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL, 235 REGENT ST., W.1.

ADMIN. ASSISTANT TO £4,500

Mature person who is used to dealing with staff and problems, able to do own correspondence and talk to people at all levels. Very good prospects in first-class established city company.

KEYSTONE
278 5235

QUALIFIED STATISTICIAN £4,500 PA

Famous W.1 fashion house offers discount on clothing, annual bonus, pension scheme and 5 wks. holiday to the person with the right experience. Do you like a challenge, a chance to work on your own initiative and run your own show ? If so ring Lynne Adams now on 734 7189. OFFICE OVERLOAD, 205 Regent Street, W.1.

HELFORD VILLAGE, Cornwall. Sea's edge. Good restaurant requires two all-round assistants from March to October. Last-showing, good-looking, clear-thinking artistic, determined and kind. Cottage and good salary for a demanding but satisfying job. Write Perry-Smith, Riverside, Helford, Helston, Cornwall.

SPAIN.—6 weeks (min.). Interesting research positions on Spanish Riviera. *Starting this month for* independent intelligent persons, 20-35. Good salary plus expenses but very hard work. Please ring 581 2032.

MAYFAIR.—Experienced Assistant for super boutique. Some French an advantage. Free hairdressing. Clothing allowance. £40 p.w. Ring 493 4119 after 10.

ASSISTANT to supervise Bookkeeping Department required by W.1 Ad Agency. Knowledge of bookkeeping plus accurate typing, to generally provide back-up. An immaterial. Telephone Christine Dolcini, 01-637 9601.

GRADUATE PREFERRED. £3,600. Marketing Division of expanding public co. seeks numerate Assistant. 734 3968, ext. 61.

POSTAL CLERK.—£2,000 ! Internal work, opening post, issuing stationery, etc. Buyer firm ! Brook St. Bureau, 734 2481.

MATRON REQUIRED

NORTH LONDON SURGICAL AND MEDICAL NURSING HOME. 20 BEDS.

935 6802

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

with fast and accurate typing for a sophisticated back-up and information department in the city. 22+. Good salary negotiable. Please ring

01-606 5059

INTERVIEWERS/MANAGERS can earn to £3,000+. If they have the right Secretarial Agency experience, good educational background and appearance. Vacancies in City, Strand and West End. For appointment phone 629 3752, after 10 a.m.

HAVE YOU GOT sales ability, enthusiasm, sense of humour, sincerity, perseverance and mature outlook ? If so you will become a successful interviewer. Ring Miss Beswick, 486 5225.

ACCOUNTS CLERK required by *Westminster School. Knowledge* of PAYE. 4 weeks holiday. Salary £2,000 negotiable. Apply in writing to The Bursar, Westminster school, Little Deans Yard, S.W.1.

SOUTH KEN.—Accommodation Agency requires retired bookkeeper with some typing ability. Flexible working hours. 01-589 4920.

THE WEEKEND SKI CLUB *requires* a first class Sales assistant to work with their team selling and organizing Scottish Skiing for Schools. Ring Peter Kite on 01-940 7782, for an interview.

FLORIST.—Experienced florist required, up to £3,000 p.a. Join our happy team at Pugh & Carr. 584 1741.

DIVERTIMENTI Cooking Utensils, W.1. Sales General Shop Assistant for active interesting work with congenial people. From 9-2 p.w. Phone Maureen, 01-935 0689.

NON-SECRETARIAL

BUS STOP
P.A. TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

The work mainly involves the development of retail branches here and abroad.

Ideally aged between 25 and 35, pleasant personality and *appearance*, good *education*, accurate shorthand and typing, and the ability to work under own initiative.

Car driving essential and preferably living within easy reach of Kensington. Free to travel when necessary.

Location at Head Office in Acton, W.3.

Excellent salary.

Please telephone:

Miss Angas
on 749 3191

to arrange an appointment.

ENTERPRISING ASSISTANT AUDIT & SYSTEMS CONTROLLER

Interesting role starting at £5,000 in huge and highly prestigious hotel group for an enterprising and energetic person able to initiate and follow through ideas for new systems, etc on the financial recording side of the business. Good *future prospects and even better* immediate free lunches ! Discounts too. Miss Comforth, Challoners, 5/7 Brompton Road, S.W.3. 581 2753.

SECRETARIAL

Prestige Position
MARKETING, W.1

Top job as Secretary P.A. to the Vice-President of this large American co. You will deal with Marketing Promotions on your own initiative, attend meetings and liaise with clients at top management level. You will have lots of administration, be in charge of 3 people, and take on as much responsibility as you wish. Prime benefits include insurance and pension scheme and company commission on travel. Salary £2,600 neg. For immediate interview call me now: Sally Evans, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL, 235 REGENT ST., W.1.

NORMA SKEMP PERSONNEL SERVICES

City chairman's secretary/PA, £3,500+. 30 to 40.

MPs Secretary, mid 30s-40s, £3,000.

Fashion/showroom secretary, Mayfair, £2,500+.

Drama college secretary without shorthand, £2,400+.

Plus many more jobs to choose from.

TELEPHONE : MRS BYZANTINE

01-222 5091

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DON'T COME AND SEE US

until we have a job which interests YOU. Current secretarial jobs in a wide variety of fields and salaries ranging from £2,000 to £3,500. If you are thinking of changing your job, ring us, tell us what you are looking for, leave your telephone number and we do the rest.

491 7108

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIES

EXHIBITION SECRETARY

For an Executive of this large International Company. Enjoy organising, liaising and becoming totally involved in arranging exhibitions. Beautiful central London offices, excellent fringe benefits, social club and £2,400. All you need is some shorthand and audio skills. Want the challenge? Then phone Val Davies 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL
235 REGENT ST., W.1.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: £2,700

LOTS OF CLIENT CONTACT

As Secretary to a young senior Sales Manager you will be dealing with client queries, arranging meetings and handling correspondence. If you enjoy meeting people and like *to organize this could be just* the position for you. Great fringe benefits. Call today, Lynne Stevens, 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL
235 REGENT STREET, W.1.

ALL ROUNDER ADMIN. ASSIST. P.A.

You'll be able to get involved in all aspects of running the Partner's office of an Import Export company. All you need is a knowledge of bookkeeping, a little typing and a desire to organize. Interested ? Then review. Call me today, Patricia Litchfield, 734 0911.

OFFICE OVERLOAD
61 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

SECRETARY—£2,800 to £3,000

This Liaison Officer in the Motor Trade is looking for a high powered secretary to run the wheel when he is away. The work is varied and interesting with plenty of client contact for the person who likes to meet people, as well as the generous salary they offer LVs and 4 weeks holiday. Call Lynne Adams today 734 7189.

OFFICE OVERLOAD
205 Regent Street, W.1.

THE GOOD JOBS FIND YOU AT DRAKE PERSONNEL

Call us on Monday.

235 *Regent Street*, W.1. 734 0911
80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 588 0147
119-121 Kingsway, W.C.2. 405 0054

DRAKE PERSONNEL

SECRETARY

Director of large West End *Property Group* requires an experienced secretary with attractive personality, good educational background, plus first class shorthand and typing skills. Knowledge of French would be an advantage. Excellent working conditions. Luncheon Vouchers and good salary. Preferred age 30-40.

Ring: Denise Pratt
at 16, Grosvenor Street, W.1.
01-499 0444

NEWLY CREATED position for Sec/PA, 23+, with 'O' level maths, a knowledge of Spanish plus experience in marketing or finance. You'll set up own office, undertake research and assist European Controller of Cities. £3,200 plus LVs. Ring Peter Holwill, 581 1234. Welton Staff Consultants.

THRICE A THOUSAND. PA Sec. in high finance house. Efficiency and calibre plus four years experience in financial field essential for profile top job. 4 weeks holidays plus subsidised restaurant. Rand. 589 4343.

PARK LANE, W.1. Secretary/PA working for Partners of property agency. Good shorthand typing needs and general secretarial skills. Over 21 years. Please ring 493 0011.

PUBLIC RELATIONS. Managing director of well known international company requires P.A. Secretary. £2,400 neg. Jargar Careers. 730 5148/9.

AMERICAN COMPANY requires a Secretary Secretary for 3 weeks. £60.63 p.w. Gordon Bureau. 493 0564.

DIFFICULT to telephone in office hours ? Then call M. & J. on Wednesdays up to 7.30 p.m. 930 7537.

VITAL PERSON. 20's to run W.1 Antique Market and also occasionally help investigative journalist. Good shorthand typing ability essential needed. About £2,850. 636 0311.

CAPABLE SECRETARY/P.A. General Manager of new subsidiary of U.S. company, marketing technical products in Europe, seeks Sec/P.A. to build up growing business. Sec. plus admin. and contact with clients and shippers in a charming small office off Marylebone High St. c. £3,700. 9 to 5-ish. Phone Call Mr Emanuel 01-244 8449 anytime.

SECRETARY. W.1, to partner commercial small firm of solicitors. Tel. 437 7012. Ref. E.R.

FASCINATING JOB in best literary agency for very organized and experienced Secretary. 01-734 4102.

SECRETARIAL

QUIETLY EFFICIENT

P.A./Secretary for Oil Company, will set up new information systems: handle all administrative *problems on behalf of Boss.* A very challenging job. Salary £3,000 negotiable.

For details call Maureen Boylett
439 8301

STAFF RESERVES

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
£2,800-£3,000

Leading group, with interests ranging from hotels to holiday apartment blocks, would like a top notch P.A./Secretary for their European Director. Lots of scope to use own initiative and organizing ability. Spark and personality is a must in order to deal with V.I.P. clients and high level management. Very plush working conditions. Age 22 plus. For more information call Dulcie Simpson.

637 3787

Prime Appointments

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS

Looking for a career in this exciting field ? Your busy day will be spent dealing with clients, press, retailers, correspondence, telephone liaison. A chance for real involvement as Secretary/P.A. to account executive even if your experience is limited. Con. neg. salary. Interested ? Call: Patricia Litchfield, 353 0321. OFFICE OVERLOAD, 61 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

£3,000 IN ADVERTISING

Does an Arty atmosphere interest you ? Do you enjoy dealing with all sorts of people ? Great ! then became the right hand to this inventive Director and be in constant contact with the media. Be needs your secretarial knowhow and ability to enable you to be absorbed in creative admin. Ring today. I'm Sandra Wren, 821 7401.

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL

WINE & SPIRITS, W.1

As Secretary to an executive of this well known company there is plenty of scope and responsibility for a good organizer. Mainly of admin. duties, correspondence, and reports. 4 weeks holidays, staff allowance and discounts. £2,600. An opportunity not to be missed, so phone immediately to Daphne, 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL
235 REGENT ST., W.1.

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECRETARY

with the usual skills, to help run a small but busy department of large, international company. A European language useful, but not essential. There could be opportunities for overseas travel, age 21+, salary £2,400.

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL
55 St George's Street, W.1.
01-499 5406.

ADMIN. SECRETARY c. £3,000 EC4

for Sales Manager and small team of Executives handling the flat to day running of business information systems, age 25-35, good speeds and previous experience plus ability to become part of a team.

LONDON CAREERS
01-734 0262

P.A./SECRETARY c £2,800 W1

Age 23-35, good academic background, speeds and sound experience at management level, needed for interesting position with company near Baker Street, good conditions of work.

LONDON CAREERS
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LOOKING FOR A CHANGE OF JOB ?

S.R.N.s S.E.N.s/Nannies — urgently required for private duties in homes both in London and the country. Phone Mayfair Nursing 499 3893.

AT ADVENTURE

We place P.A.s, Secretaries, College Leavers, Girl Friders and Receptionists in the better jobs in Advertising, P.R., television, film production, companies and Design Studios. Do call us or drop in for a coffee and chat any time—Gillian, Lynne, Jackie and Penny on 493 5092.

ADventure

HARLEY STREET CLINIC, W1

Vacancy exists for enterprising Secretary who likes variety in this busy a dull moment in the executive offices of this clinic. Medical Technology not required but helpful. Salary for right applicant, excellent staff restaurant.

Ring Sandra James
01-935 5171
International Medical Personnel.

PERSONNEL SECRETARY TO £3,000

First class opportunity owing to reorganization. Very confidential duties, working for a close boss. No previous experience necessary. Very interesting and varied duties. Comprehensive interviewing, liaison, etc. 4 weeks hols. Age 20-30.

KEYSTONE
278 5235

LIKE the Chance to Travel? Key Manager of big import company is looking for an efficient young Secretary to whom he can delegate responsibilities, some of which could involve travelling with him. Calls for a sense of humour and starts at around £2,700+ bonus. GILL LONERGAN, 54 Moorgate, E.C.2. 606 6501.

SECRETARY. FREE SCHOOL HOLIDAYS required for private cookery School, Kensington. Good education, pricing and figure work essential. Shorthand indispensable. Interest in food and cookery desirable. Hours and salary by arrangement. Telephone Elizabeth Pomeroy, 01-937 4207.

PA/SEC., £2,700 with organizing flair and charming manner sought by two Partners of St John's Consultants. Scope and involvement for person with initiative. Rand. 588 5412.

THE VINCE FOOD Wine Group, W.8, requires a Secretary for its 2 Directors. £2,250 plus LVs plus profit share. Telephone Sally Jackson, 01-370 6062.

W.1. advertising agency needs a competent young Sec., super job. £2,400+. Jargar Careers. 730 5148/9.

PART-TIME SECRETARY required to work from 10-1 in London, W.1, office assisting with the organization of the Arts Luncheon Club and special events. Good shorthand is necessary and it is essential that candidates be able to mix socially and work on own initiative. Excellent salary is available and those interested are invited to telephone the Personnel Officer to arrange an interview 01-930 9151.

NEW VENTURE. Private Sec. early 30s, first-class educational background for W.1 Director setting up medical services, mid-East. Good formal skills. Numerate, strong personality, career motivated. Participation: all aspects building business, including entertaining. Around £5,000 p.a. to start. GUINESS BUREAU, 589 5807.

WE ARE A SMALL select personnel consultancy specializing in top secretarial permanent and temporary positions with salaries in the region of £3,000. College leavers welcome. Phone Marlene Lerner Personnel, 22 Baker St., W.1. 01-935 8012/6460.

SECRETARIAL

JOHNNIE WALKER
require
DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Age 25-35 for Export Director of world's leading Scotch Whisky Company in its St. James's Street office. Hours 9.15-5 p.m. 4 weeks holiday. Staff dining room.

TELEPHONE PETER HUMBLE
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THE place for top jobs !

GREAT CHANCE TO GET INTO A TOP T.V. COMPANY

Key executive at top TV company needs a Senior Secretary with loads of personality to help him with major client presentations and keep all detail off his desk at their Park Lane head office. Busy, responsible role calling for good grammar. Starts at around £2,450 and bonus and 4 weeks holidays. Miss Fox, CHALLONERS, 407 Oxford St., W.1. 629 9631.

TOP SEC.
£3,000

Utilise your great organising ability and really get ahead. This prestige American company can offer you extreme responsibility. Deal with trouble-shooters at executive level. Fabulous conditions, early reviews and free lunches. If you're an ambitious Secretary, ring me, Christian Watsford, 821 7401.

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL

ART ADVISER'S P.A. TO £2,750 PLUS

Senior Arts Adviser in the external section of a leading central London educational establishment needs a competent P.A. with good shorthand/typing plus an effective telephone manner, to assist him with a wide range of interesting activities. Fascinating work, good conditions, generous benefits. Miss Kaye, CHALLONERS, 10 Foster Lane, E.C.2. 606 4566.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PR Director needs the assistance of a helpful, clear-thinking, Secretary/Assistant, with a flair for administration and the *ability to work with people at* top level and liaise confidentially with International Clients.

£2,600 PA

PATHFINDERS 629 3132

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Tel. Fiona, 584 4203

NEW HORIZONS
49 Brompton Road, S.W.3

SECRETARY TO PARTNER

Essential: good shorthand. Firm of chartered accountants: modern building, near Oxford Circus. Flexible hours: 35-hour week minimum salary £2,750 plus LVs.—Ring 636 0355.

Phone: Mr McDonald, 486 5591

ROUNDHOUSE CHIEF

requires special person. Desirable qualities include: fast accurate shorthand typing, humour, efficiency, toughness, warmth, and dedication. Probably 25-45. Salary not good but negotiable.

Ring Maggie
at 267 2541.

PUBLISHING SECRETARIES
AT COVENT GARDEN

Editorial, Children's Books, Production, Publicity, Educational, Foreign Rights, Personnel—range of opportunities for younger secretaries is considerable—so call in now for a career that counts

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53, Floral St., W.C.2.
01-836 1076.

WINE & SPIRIT AGENCY HOUSE

Assistant to Sales Director seeks young secretary with good sense of humour for responsible position in small friendly office S.W.1. Ability to work on own initiative essential. Good salary and LVs.

RING J. R. PHILLIPS & CO. LTD.
01-930 9184.

BANK £2,700 PLUS

Well groomed with pleasant personality, aged around 24, for Assistant Director of Liverpool St. Bank. Good speeds reqd. Hours 9-5.

Call Mrs. Hayes, 337 3701
ACME APPOINTMENTS
158 Bishopsgate (opp. Liv. St. stn).

SECRETARY
for BUSINESS PROMOTION MANAGER
SAVOY HOTEL

Please telephone for full details.

LIZ WESSON
01-836 4343, ext. 2211

PERSONAL ASSISTANT—To £2,000 ! Exciting Opportunity to use your initiative and judgment ! Regular salary reviews, 4 weeks hols., L.V.s and the West End Brook St. Bureau. 437 5115.

TOUCH of the Red Devils. PR Executive of Aviation Co. seeks Sec. with high speed skills and gregarious personality to fill position with scope and involvement at £2,800, LVs plus 4 weeks holidays. Rand. 353 0338.

TAKE THE HOT SEAT as Secretary to chairman of small information co., W.1. Own office, lots of responsibility. £2,500. Rand. 636 8041.

PARTNER OF SOLICITORS in W.1. requires Secretary. Audio and/or shorthand. Flexible hours. Small pleasant office. £2,400 plus 50p L.V's. Phone: 01-734 8411.

SHORTHAND TYPIST, aged 19+. Salary to £2,600. Speeds 100/60 wpm. Smart and well-spoken to work for this first-class company—super offices. Keystone, 278 5235.

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for their Soviet Republic department. You would be working for young, energetic and articulate boss in charge of an equally lively department. Medical background useful. Excellent working conditions. Salary up to £3,500.

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AXEL SPRINGER VERLAG AG

requires highly experienced PA/Secretary for its Head of London's office. Candidates must be absolutely bilingual, English/German, and offer highest shorthand typing qualifications in both languages.

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For both these positions the salary will be not less than £3,300 plus LVs and 5 weeks holidays.

For interview ring Miss Drake, 437 5633.

R U A 'P' . . .

. . . *registration* Sec. P.A. with excellent body work and quick firing mechanism, automatic transmission essential, capable of cruising at 90-60 your sale price is £2,800 plus optional extras.—Ring for service, Fiona or Anna, 584 4203, N.H.

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Sec. P.A. for director of Super City co. English Spanish. English shorthand essential. Age 25-40. C. £3,000.

Shorthand Secretary for S.W.1 co. German-English. Age 20+. C. £3,000+.

Secretary, German-English for college, S.W.7. Age 20+. C. £2,600.

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to join a small tea. in the West End as Secretary/Assistant to a Conference Producer: must be bright, alert and friendly. Starting salary £2,750 with good prospects.—Phone for interview on 01-434 1416.

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£2,500 NEGOTIABLE + L.V's. With good typing skills and some shorthand to assist one young secretary to run internal and friendly consultancy in Cheyne Walk. Hours 9.30-5.30. RING JAN ON 352 0005.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT £2,800

Director of International Commodity House is seeking a Personal Assistant with a flair for administration and organisation. Along with good secretarial skills, a lively personality and ability to communicate at senior level is essential. Luxurious offices, 4 weeks holiday + perks. Call Judy Wood, 493 1888.

BRIEF ENCOUNTER

RICKMANSWORTH TO £3,500

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Sallyann Phillips, Special Appointments Division of Adventure 629 6747.

NUMERATE SECRETARIES (Ideally aged 30's) looking for career development are invited to reply for the appointment of Secretary Assistant to the Group Taxation Adviser, and small team, of major British organisation with headquarters near Park Lane. Specialist training provided. Starting salary negotiable, £2,500-£2,750 p.a. plus benefits. Managing Director, Massey's Executive Selection, 100 Baker Street, W.1. 01-935 6681.

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P.A./SEC. 25-30, with initial skills for dynamic Merchant Bank. S.C. position or if ready applicant. Salary £3,000. Miss McNab 588 2810/4.

ORGANISED ASSISTANT required for Dramatic Institute near Albert Hall. Typing (shorthand useful), phone, reception duties. Salary negotiable. Tel. 01-584 7511.

PUBLIC RELATIONS Charitable organisation for Rehabilitation requires P.A. Secretary. Experience an asset. Salary £2,500. Bond St. Bureau, 629 3772.

£4,000-£5,000 P.A. experience in Sports fixtures with good salary prospects. Phone Miss Hughes, 01-730 7103.

AUDIO TYPIST. Graduate or someone ambitious to get prospects. Brook St. Bureau, 629 3772.

ALL CATEGORIES Staff required for Agency. Phone Marion, 01-499 9471.

£3,000 P.A. Board Director's secretary with good speeds, English, Spanish, international Marketing co. Strand: Manageress.

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Small programme [illegible] electronic equipment [illegible] near King's Cross [illegible] special projects, one [illegible] for the Sales [illegible] the other for the [illegible] Director, plus other [illegible] Company.

Both must be over [illegible] top shorthand speeds [illegible] to cope with a wide [illegible] duties with minimum [illegible] supervision. Responsibilities include correspondence, order processing, [illegible] phone and reception [illegible] fact, all the things that [illegible] having a small but [illegible] company [illegible].

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UP TO £3,000 P.A.

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You must be quite out if you're tough [illegible] enough and charming enough to be [illegible] PA Secretary to the 25 year old [illegible] the big property [illegible]. Sheer hard work, [illegible] dependability are all [illegible]. So are the three salary figures extensively sporting [illegible] help with your own [illegible] and insurance. Your further [illegible] hours, salary [illegible] could go on. Come [illegible] Show now. 221 5040, [illegible] bridge Rd., W.11, [illegible] OVERLOAD.

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Prestige ad Agency [illegible] you fully excellent [illegible] to get a career [illegible] Chairman's partner, [illegible] new accounts and be [illegible] in all aspects of [illegible] Limited secretarial [illegible] luxurious offices, £2,[illegible] Golders Green/Hendon [illegible] ambitious person. [illegible] Cunningham, 831 7401.

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Do you have a real [illegible] in people ? [illegible] recruiter for the busy Administration of a new firm, where Partners are committed Christians, include accurate typing, audio work, [illegible] confidential information, telephone messages, generally helping these people in making their [illegible] sensible.

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BERNADETTE OF 60[illegible]

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RICKMANSWORT[illegible]

M.D. of company [illegible] computer equipment [illegible] flight Sec. P.A. 25 [illegible] be very competent [illegible] in his absence. Salary [illegible] plus free lunch [illegible] assurance. For further [illegible] Ann, call Christine [illegible] 836 4767.

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Interesting role [illegible] £2,750 for intelligent [illegible]

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Managing Director [illegible] coastal Ad. Agency [illegible] really first-class P.A. [illegible] with a quick mind and [illegible] confidence.

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ORGANISED ASSISTANT required for Dramatic Institute near Albert Hall. Typing (shorthand useful), phone, reception duties. Salary negotiable. Tel. 01-584 7511.

PUBLIC RELATIONS Charitable organisation for Rehabilitation requires P.A. Secretary. Experience an asset. Salary £2,500. Bond St. Bureau, 629 3772.

£4,000-£5,000 P.A. experience in Sports fixtures with good salary prospects. Phone Miss Hughes, 01-730 7103.

AUDIO TYPIST. Graduate or someone ambitious to get prospects. Brook St. Bureau, 629 3772.

ALL CATEGORIES Staff required for Agency. Phone Marion, 01-499 9471.

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YOUNG SECRETARY with flair for figures and a mike. Tidy mind would be just right to cope with a variety of delegated work from pleasant boss with specialised Management Consultancy. Lots of telephone and liaison work. Salary to £2,850. Monica Grove & Assoc., 581 2097.

COLLEGE LEAVER.—Leading hotel seeks young Secretary for their Food and Beverage and P.R. Representative. Free meals. Luxury conditions. Salary to £1,300. Bond St. Bureau 629 0641.

GERMAN-SPEAKING Secretary needed by Chairman of international company, W.1. Excellent salary. Directors' Secretaries, 629 9323.

GERMAN FLUENT and English mother tongue ? Director of W1 travel agency requires bright shorthand Secretary. Salary £2,800 Merrow Agy., 636 1487.

NON-ROUTINE country/travel Girl Friday, educated Sec./driver required.—Box 2053 S, The Times.

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GERMAN/ENGLISH Secretarial jobs. Phone 22+. Up to £2,800+. Language Staff, 734 8362.

PARTNER'S SECRETARY required for Management Partner of Group of Consultants in S.W.1. Able to work on own initiative and control office routine. Small organisation with friendly atmosphere. Starting salary £2,800+L.Vs., etc. Phone Mrs. Gosnell, 01-730 9261.

GERMAN/ENGLISH Assistant. Export experience. Diplom. £2,800. 25+. Language Staff, 734 8362.

SECRETARY/PA required for Chairman of Public Company in small West End Head Office. Only experienced and competent secretaries should apply, likely age between 30-50. Telephone for interview, 01-499 5641 between 9.30-5.30.

COLLEGE LEAVER.—Leading hotel seeks young Secretary for their Food and Beverage and P.R. Representative. Free meals. Luxury conditions. Salary to £1,300. Bond St. Bureau 629 0641.

PA/SECRETARY, 22-28, for Director, W.1 Oil Co. concentrating on Mid-East and Africa. Good formal skills, capable taking complete charge—career potential. £3,000 p.a. Large benefits. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU, 589 5807.

BILINGUAL English/Spanish Secretary, 35-45. Knowledge Portuguese. Fluent spoken and written South American Spanish for translation. No shorthand. Good typing. City firm. Phone 22,400 p.a. 30p LVs. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU, 589 5807.

£3,500 PA. Secretary Services Manager, 35-40. Hard organisation working with the Commercial Admin. Manager. Responsibility for 30 in staff together with recruitment. Must have repeated secretarial experience to facilitate requirement of job. Own correspondence and office. £3,500 p.a. 4 weeks hols, super fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU, 589 5807.

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ONAL SECRETARY required ...Financial Controller of fast ...ving international oil industry ...vice company in Knights...dge. Fast typing, plus audio ...shorthand. Must like figure ...rk. £2,600 plus 4 weeks ...liday. Ring 584 6522, ext. 47.

ICH SHORTHAND and English ...ther tongue? Interesting work, ...th some translations for music ...ish. £2,700. Merrow Agy., ...5 1487.

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A real sense of well being exists among the staff in this international Knightsbridge company—and why not? You'll enjoy their first class conditions, too, while being actively encouraged, as secretary, to take part in the decisions and be trained in both the technical and glamorous sides of this manufacturing business. Form a self-sufficient team with the two department managers. Intelligence all-important, age is not. Good salary, fabulous prospects. Call: Gail Shaw, 351 6040, 10 Pembridge Rd., W.11. OFFICE OVERLOAD.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT (25+) for Production Director concerned with theatrical projects. Stage management background useful but essential is a liking for and understanding of creative people. Excellent administrative ability, plus efficient typing. Salary £2,500. Grosvenor Bureau, 499 6066.

NO SHORTHAND.—W.1. oil company needs Secretary for Exploration Department. Interesting and varied work. Good fringe benefits. £2,600+. Please telephone Jaygar Careers, 730 5148/9.

AUDIO SECRETARY with initiative for charity in W.C.1. £1,850 plus long holidays. Secretaries Plus, 283 2146.

MEDICAL SECRETARY/Receptionist, S.W.7. Starting February. Dr Dauncey 01-373 6657.

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COME OVER TO ADVERTISING £2,700 PLUS BONUS

Things happen fast for ambitious enthusiastic people at this company. Unique and enlightening atmosphere. Show your skills in the design dept. where responsibility and organizing will be your forte. If you have basic sec. skills and want to advance your career then call: Rosina Rowley, 831 7401.

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DOCTOR needs P.A. 3/4 days.—937 5109, 6-8 p.m.

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HOW ABOUT HELPING WITH TOP HOTEL STAFF TRAINING?

Fascinating post with Good Personnel/Training career prospects for young Secretary at the Jermyn Street H.Q. of a top hotel Group. Involves working closely with the Training Manager, offers loads of variety and interest. Good starting salary + super free lunches and big discounts. Mrs. McNeill, CHALLONERS, 138, Victoria Street, S.W.1. 828 3845.

PHOTO Audio-Visual Company W.1 needs bright Secretary/P.A. £2,600. Photostaff 439 1821.

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DO YOU RUN BUSINESS AND FURTHER EDUCATION COURSES?

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G.C.E., DEGREE & Professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. W. Mulligan, M.A., Dept. A14, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel. 0865 54231.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

WELLS CATHEDRAL CHOIR

There will be a

CHORAL TRIAL

on

Saturday, 21st February, 1976.

for entry in September, 1976, or January, 1977, for boys between approximately 8 and 10 years.

Write to the Head Master, Wells Cathedral School, Wells, Somerset, for further details of Choristerships and the School.

STOWE SCHOOL

Music Scholarships of up to £950 each (half fees), with free tuition on two instruments, will be awarded in February, 1976. Full details from the Headmaster, Stowe School, Buckingham MK18 5EH. Please note that the Headmaster and Director of Music will be pleased to interview any prospective candidate at any time after his eleventh birthday.

STUDENTSHIPS

University of London POSTGRADUATE STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited from Graduates of the University of London for the following Studentships for full-time research in any subject.

(a) POSTGRADUATE STUDENTSHIPS (£1,180, plus fees, for two years).

(b) POSTGRADUATE TRAVELLING STUDENTSHIPS (value according to need, for one year).

Applications for (a) must be graduates of but more than three year's standing and for (b) they must be under the age of 28.

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary to the Scholarships Committee, Senate House, London, WC1E 7HU to whom applications must be returned by March 1, 1976.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

ARE you seeking a change? Cook-Hk. positions: (1) Sussex, £20 p.w.; (2) Middx. from £15; (3) Surrey, £20/£25; (4) London, £25; (5) Somerset, £18; (6) Kent, £25; (7) Hants, £20. Many others. British Agency, Horsham. Tel.: 5671. No fees.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

MERCHANT BANKER requires married couple, aged 40-50. Husband chauffeur/butler, wife to help in the house, some cooking, free accommodation in modern self contained flat, no children, good salary, fringe benefits including pension. Applications in writing to Miss K. M. Davis, 31 Bishopsgate, London, EC2P 2AA.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted. Own flat: 2 rooms, bathroom, own entrance. Nr. Barkers. One in family. Working hrs. 10 am-1 pm, evening 7-8 pm. Permanent position. References essential.—584 0030.

VALET/CHAUFFEUR required for director of French company in London. Flexible hours. Good salary. Please write with references to Aerospatiale, 178 Piccadilly, W.1.

AU PAIR BUREAUX PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St., W.1. 734 4707.

BOURNEMOUTH SURGEON (widower), his two teenage daughters (one at boarding school) and his dog require lady housekeeper, 60s preferred, for cooking and care of their lovely home, to start mid-Feb. All labour-saving devices. Daily domestic help employed. Comfortable accommodation and good salary. Box 2020 S, The Times.

EXPERIENCED middle aged person required as Lady Housekeeper/Chauffeur. Live in and good accommodation provided. Warm friendly house, easy run. Good salary, arrangement. Other help. Tel.: 021 353 1226.

HOUSEKEEPER/NANNY for doctor and daughter, live out, Ealing. Variable hours. 947 4626.

MARRIED COUPLE required (no children) for house at Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, for duties of chauffeur/handyman and Companion/Cook. Live in own bedroom and sitting room. Apply in writing, marking envelope "Private", to Mr. R. F. Stewart, Dobson House, Regent Centre, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3PF.

MOTHERS HELP required in Finchley, N.3 to look after one girl of 4 (at Nursery) and help generally. Mother Doctor. Super job for pleasant responsible girl. Please apply quoting ref. R16 to Box 1670 S, The Times.

MOTHERS HELP required by family with 2 young children for six months. Own room. N.W. London. Nr. shops and transport. Use of car. Good pay. Reference required.—Tel. 01-458 3712.

NANNIES, temporary and permanent: jobs everywhere. Nannies Kensington, 27 Stratford Road, W.8. 937 2353/3399.

SUPER JOBS—Occasional/Permanent Nannies. 11 Beauchamp Pl., S.W.3. 584 0232/589 5369. Midlands branch, Pettishall 656 ...

YOUNG NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP required by famous personality to help look after husband. ... Children (7, 4). Car driver, and previous experience essential. Very demanding job with lots of action in large family house. SW15. Ring 01-789 8966.

REQUIRED

AU PAIRS, Mother's Helps and Butlers seek posts now. Evington Agency, 4 Market Place, Leicester. Tel.: 556261.

AU PAIRS and paying guests placed here and abroad. Rust & Guest, 560 King's Rd., SW6. 731 5540.

DOMESTICS from Philippines speedily arranged, experienced, recommended maids, housemen, couples. 2 years contract. 041 887 7000. New World Agy.

FROM PHILIPPINES. Experienced domestic staff speedily arranged. Topair Agency, 01-839 2765.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

NUCLEAR FUEL REPROCESSING

THE FACTS

British Nuclear Fuels Limited has arranged a public meeting on spent nuclear fuel reprocessing and the proposed contract with Japanese utilities at

CHURCH HOUSE, DEANS YARD, WESTMINSTER

at 4.00 p.m. on Thursday, 15th January, 1976.

Speakers from BNFL and groups opposed to the contract will take part and an opportunity will be given for this issue to be fully debated.

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CORTINA 2000E Estate. N registered, manual, with metallic gold exterior and matching interior. 50,000 miles. £1,150 o.n.o. Tel: 01-427 1225, anytime.

JAGUAR XJ12: November, 1973; white with red upholstery; radio stereo; 24,000 miles; taxed until Feb.; immaculate condition. £1,875.—Tel.: Stalbridge 62391.

RANGE ROVER AND LAND ROVERS L.h.d., r.h.d., available. 01-446 3863. Telex Expauto 21879.

VOLVO ESTATE, N reg., metallic gold, fuel injection, child seat, roof rack, radio. £2,600 o.n.o. 062 785 3283.

B.M.W. SALES. Largest U.K. Stock of new cars. Ring Air Edwards or Air Barton, 01-568 9155.

COSTELLO V8 MGB GT, regal red, 35,000 miles, sun roof, undershed, many extras, excellent condition. £3,500 o.n.o. 01-394 4724.

MERCURY MARQUIS 1969. Big American Convertible. Automatic, power hood, etc. Beautiful rare car. Excellent Condition. £875. 870 6496; 352 8083.

NEW SEAT 133 saloon, 1 year's R/Tax, ready to drive away, special price £1,325, low H.P. terms available.—Normans, 01-584 6141.

EUROCARS (LONDON) LTD. 1st reg'd May 1975. Citroen DS.23 Pallas EFI manual, Metallic Beige Thalassa/Caramel Jersey. Fitted full air-conditioning. 5,000 miles. £3,195. 1st reg'd June, 1975, Citroen DS.23 Pallas EFI Manual, Blue Lagune/Blue Jersey 7,000 miles. £2,995. 01-723 1821.

NEW MINI VAN, white, bargain. Berkeley Sq. Garages. Tel: 01-499 4342/01-458 4455.

MERCEDES-BENZ.—If you are considering any new model or wish to purchase or sell your low-mileage car, try Chris Strelley at Goodlife Garage (Croydon) Ltd. 01-681 2681.

VOLVO. New and used, wide selection models and colours, phone or come by to T. G. Smith, 25 Dulwich Village, S.E.21. 01-693 0203.

1975 BMW 5.25 auto., black, with beige velour, black vinyl roof, electric sun roof, tinted glass, fitted radio, £4,495. Continental Car Centre. 959 8821.

VOLVO, new and used, good selection, also accessories, Hughes of Twickenham, 66 York St., Twickenham. 01-892 0311.

ROVER 2,200 finished in Monza red, with black cloth trim, 5 peak button radio, 2 owner, 23,195. Continental Car Centre. 01-959 8821.

WANTED

MORGAN 4/4 wanted. Must be nearing mileage; four seater.—Box 2369 M, The Times.

ROLLS-ROYCE AND BENTLEY

R TYPE BENTLEY. 1954, reg. FTL 30, B.D.C., owner 9 yrs., complete repaint Dec., stainless steel exhaust, 2 spare wheels, around £5,000. Details and photograph: W. A. Crewe, 30 Brookside Bar, Chesterfield. Phone: Business, 34044 (0246).

WANTED

72-75 X16 AND ROLLS ROYCE wanted for cash.—Hampton, 584 9855/6329 eve. 0248 71940

SITUATIONS WANTED

EDUCATED young lady, 25, requires situation with family: France or Switzerland for four months end of March. Box 1838 S, The Times.

SOCIOLOGIST to Sabbatical Feb.-June, 76, interested in studying *architectural history, Manchester* or London preferred. In return for tutoring and/or course opportunities, can provide variety of research assistance skills. Respond B. Linden, Bamsbury College, Amherst Mass. 01003.

PERSONABLE and adaptable young person, 22. Experienced PR/PA. Public school educ. Accomplished musical background. Seeks comparable position in USA/Europe. All enquiries considered. Tel.: 352 8834 after 7 p.m.

BILINGUAL. — English / Spanish, sound knowledge of French and Portuguese. Ex-art student, 28, female, seeks 3 day or 1-day week job; secretarial qualifications. Driving licence. 01-850 6843.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GRADUATE will teach English for 6 months in exchange for home abroad.—Torquay 31405.

PA/SEC. 33, requires interesting position, south West England from February. Please reply to Box 2094 S, The Times.

FRENCH TEACHER, Sorbonne grad. Private lessons any level. 381 5466 from 4 p.m.

FLAT SHARING

SHARE-A-FLAT finds compatible flatmates.—995 1265.

FLATMATES Specialists.—313 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 589 5494.

FLAT SHARE, 210 Piccadilly. 734 0518. Professional people sharing.

EARLS CT.—Single bedsitter, share flat, suit 1 male, £14 p.w. London Flats, 373 6022.

S.W.3. One large double, own bath., £25 p.w. Also for one or two one double, 3 med., £11.50 p.w. ea.; to share lovely mews house, garden, c.h., all amenities. 937 6731 (day).

4TH FEALE. own room, N.W.6, £31 p.w. Tel.: Lampert, 937 4707.

N.W.6. 3rd girl, mid-20s, own room, c.h., flat. £10 p.w. 435 5802 after 6.

2ND PERSON for luxury flat, Little Venice, own room, c.h., col. TV, etc. £17 p.w. incl. 286 7196.

TWO GIRLS share large dble. room, W.9. £8.00 p.w. each inc. c.h.w. 969 5084, 201 before 2 p.m.

WEST HAMPSTEAD. 3rd girl share room, luxury flat, col. TV, 52 p.c.m. 775 2327 (c. 11/3 days).

N.W.1 house, own room for girl (26+), £14 p.w. inc. Cleaner, c.h., etc. 580 0040 day; 267 5344 eves.

HIGHGATE. 2 girls to share room in luxury flat. £10 p.w. each. 263 5753, ext. 1 (day); 340 6755 after 6.30.

A PARTIALLY furnished room in shared Belsize Park flat. C.H., C.H.W., colour TV, porter. 580 p.c.m. 380 6690, ext. 373, office hours.

W.1. 2nd girl, 30s, own small room in luxury flat. £10 p.w. each. 935 4985, eves.

S.W.1. 3rd girl, 28+, own room, £15 p.w. Tel.: 821 8494 aft. 6 p.m.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Charming room in quiet house. £16 p.w. 584 4183.

W.1. 3rd girl immediately. £15 p.w., own room, c.h. 309 1317.

YOUR own room in house, Clapham Common. £10 p.w. 228 0943.

VICTORIA. 3rd girl, share room, £18 p.c.m. 21+. 828 1181, ex. 34.

PUTNEY HILL. 2nd girl, own room, new luxury flat nr. station. £15 p.w. excl. 788 6386 after 6.30.

SW15. Professional man, own room. £40 p.c.m. inc. 788 2111 eves.

KENSINGTON. Own room, lounge, kitchen and bath, C.H. £20 p.w. Tel. between 6-7 p.m., 579 9681.

RENT FREE. Accommodation in Chelsea to young, honest, sincere girl, in return for looking after flat and keeping it tidy. Refs. essential.—730 4303.

NEVERN SQ., girl 28 plus, own double room luxury flat. £70 p.m. Tel.: 373 8773 eves.

3RD GIRL. C.H.; £4170 per month. W14. £47.50. 603 7333 after 6.

CHELSEA. 2 persons, own rooms, £13 p.w. each. 352 9607 after 5.30 p.m.

NR. CHURCH ST., W8.—Girl, own room, £16 p.w. inc. Colour TV. 229 3793 eves.

SW1. Really good flat. Own room. Porter. £18 p.w.—834 1609.

S.W.5. 4th professional man required for own room in spacious flat. Reasonable rent. 01-370 0362 (after 6).

3RD PERSON. own room, required for flat. £13 p.w. W6. £15 p.w. 748 7948 after 6.

W.14. Prof. man, 28-ish to share well appointed flat, own room, C.H. 603 7976 after 6 p.m.

S.W.1. Business man 6 offered pied-a-terre, nicely furnished bedroom in quiet mews house. Residents' parking, maid, linen, etc. £13 p.w. Ring 828 3656 (9.30-5.30).

FUTNEY. Luxurious, own room in luxury 18th century house. £35 p.c.m. 874 9545.

2ND PERSON, own room, £60 p.m. and 3rd Gentleman share. £45 p.m. 684 0227 evenings.

3RD GIRL share Parsons Green house. £7 p.w. 736 6366.

LOOKING FOR OWN ROOM? Executive Flatsharers. 235 6188.

ANY accommodation to let.—Executive Flatsharers. 235 6188.

W.2.—Professional gent, early 20s, share, £12.50 p.w.—229 3891, eves.

N.W.6.—Share super flat, 1 other female, own room, £14 p.w.—794 8694.

W.6.—Large house, 1/2 for huge room.—602 0356.

GIRL WANTED for own room in luxury house in S.W.6. £13 p.w. —736 1060 eves.

S.W.11. Girl to share top flat, own room: £10 p.w.—235 4482, after 7 p.m.

PARSONS GREEN.—Girl for flat share, own room, £50 p.m. —736 1691.

ANGEL. 2nd female mid 20's, professional/graduate, own room. £34 p.m. 359 5312 eves.

RENTALS

KENSINGTON. Luxury flat. Short/long let. 603 5418.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Two bedrooms, lounge, flat. £80.—863 9296.

BART'S. NURSE and medic. seek flat. 236 6162.

AVAILABLE NOW. Quality flats/houses to let.—A.I. 937 7883.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE needs luxury furnished flat or house up to £120 p.w. Usual fees required. Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2411.

MAYFAIR prestige Company suite facing Green Pk. 235 0288.

HAMPSTEAD/REGENTS PARK. new luxury furnished houses. £110 p.w.—Wessex Lodge Estates, 459 6677.

MAYFAIR. Luxury, newly decorated and fully furnished flat in prestige block. 2/3 bedrms., 1/2 reception rooms, kitchen, 2 bathrms., C.H.W., lifts, porterage. £116 per week.—Humbert, Flint, Rawlence & Squarey. 01-491 3696.

BELGRAVIA.—Self-contained flat: bedroom, sitting room, bathroom, kitchenette, phone, C.H., fully furnished, maid, all inc. £35 p.w. Tel. 730 1875 or 734 1106.

CHELSEA.—Sunny flat for quiet couple. 235—352 5622.

MAYFAIR. Several well furn. flats in prestige block avail. now for min. period of months. 1d.b., 1 recept., k. & b. from £75 p.w. 2 d.b., 1 recept., k. & b. from £80 p.w. c.h., c.h.w. inc. lifts, 24hr. port. Hampton & Sons, 01-493 8222.

RENTALS

HAMPSTEAD

TEMPLEWOOD AVENUE

A spacious second floor flat situated in one of Hampstead's premier roads, virtually adjoining the Heath. Available for 1 year while our clients are in Europe. Two alcoves make the living room, and dining room into unusual reception areas. Master bedroom with en suite bathroom, quiet study, second double bedroom, single bedroom, further bathroom and well equipped kitchen. Slow Lift carry to upper floor of the garden. Garage available if required. Rent £80 p.w.

This and many other high quality flats and houses in the best residential districts of N.W. London must be viewed by appointment through the Specialist Agents.

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

6 Heath Street,
Hampstead Village, N.W.3.
Telephone: 01-435 2298.

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STURGIS MAYFAIR LETTING DEPARTMENT
01-493 1694.

MAYFAIR, W.1.

Superior family flat, beautifully furnished, 3 double bedrooms, 1 double bedroom/study, 1 single bedroom, 2 modern fully tiled bathrooms, living room with east and west facing windows, ultra modern kitchen. £175 p.w. 499 2696/4293.

STUART TOWER, W.9

Furnished flats: 1 *double* bedroom, 1 recept. room, k. & b.; modern block; lifts; porterage, etc.; available now; min. lease 3 mths.; £45 p.w.

Apply Chesterions, 26 Clifton Road, W.9. 01-289 1001.

RENTALS

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FERRIER AND DAVIES

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01-584 3232

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BELGRAVIA SW1. 2 rooms, k. & shower room. Bachelor pad for 1 man only, non-smoker in heart of Belgravia. £55.

DOLPHIN SQ. SW1. fantastic 8th floor lux. 2 room flat, restaurant, squash courts, swimming pool, saunas, etc. 3 months or less. £65.

HOLLAND PARK, W11. views house, extremely attract. 2 bedrms, 2 bath, house with extra study/bedrm., porter, serv. Col. TV, free till April 15th. £[illegible] p.w.

CRANMER COURT, SW3. 2 bedrms, large recept. flat, serv. serviced. Col. TV. 3 months £65 inc.

01-229 0033.

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17 BEAUCHAMP PLACE, S.W.3.
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Modern studio conversion, W.2. Close to Park. T.V., C.H., c.h.w. incl. 22gns. p.w. Views, S.W.3. 2 dble bedrooms, 1 single, recept., k. & b., gge. c.h. £65 pw. Knightsbridge, house, 3 beds, double recept, k. & b., gge., C.H. £90 p.w.

MEWS HOUSE

NEAR BAKER ST.

2 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, study, lounge/diner. Gas C.H. £300 per month. No agents. Ring 01-262 0088 or 0865 62614 or 0865 56090.

PRIMROSE HILL. N.W.1. Attractive furnished family house, 6/7 bedrooms, 2 baths, large recept., kitchen, dining room. Small front garden, patio, small detached studio playroom, gas c.h. £35 p.w. Available now. Tel.: 722 5172.

FLATLAND. 79 Buckingham Palace Rd., SW1. Central London, short lets (visitors). Flats £30-£150. Flatlets £18+. Also long let flats £40+. Tel. 10-6 p.m. 828 8124.

REGENT'S PARK. Exquisite flat in luxury block overlooking park. 4 bedrooms with 4 bathrooms en suite, 2 receptions and kitchen. Plaza E.A., 584 4572.

S.W.5.—House in private mews: 3 beds., bath, large reception room, kitchen; lock-up garage; c.h.; £65 p.w.—352 2864 (day).

WEST END.—Comfortable room suit professional person: £15 p.w. incl. —403 6917.

UNFURN. FLATS wanted. F & F. purchased. 602 4671 Dixon & Co.

Chelsea.—Fully equipped, s.c., 1 bedroom flat, all inc. rental. No extras, from £50 p.w. according to length of let. Also 3 room k. & b., from £65 p.w. London Flats, 373 6022.

PIMLICO.—Precinct close, Victoria. Semi basement flat, 1 double, 1 single bed., lounge, kitchen, bathroom, dining space, open fire. Phone, storage heating. £35 p.w. Tel. 828 6151.

EDITH GROVE, S.W.10.—2 rooms, k. and b., suit visitors. £24. London Flats, 373 5002.

KENSINGTON.—2 bed room, s.c. flat, new furn. and decoration. £45. London Flats, 373 5002.

ABINGDON VILLAS, W.8.—Attractive maisonette, 1 dbl., 1 single bed., recpt., k. and b. Avail now. Long let, £42 p.w. Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

FINCHLEY.—2 rooms, k. and b., s.c., usual visitors, £22.50. London Flats, 373 5002.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, near Harrods. Essex House hol. service flats. From £39-£52.50 p.w. L.K.&H. 584 4752.

UPPER BERKELEY ST., W.1. Unusually attractive and well furn. 3 bed. flat on 2 levels in small block, 2 recept., kit., 1½ baths. £45 p.w. Quintess, 584 9175.

N.W.8. Super Penthouse, 4 bed., 2 recept., 3 bath., Amer. kit. £135 p.w. Eaton St. James, 493 6885/5317.

BELGRAVIA. Small luxury bachelor flat. £20. Around Town Flats, 373 0066.

ISLINGTON. Owner posted abroad from mid-Feb., leaving well-furn. 2 bedroom maisonette. Large recept., mod. k. & b., c.h. Garden. £24 p.w. KAL 581 3337.

ONE WEEK TO 99 YEARS, please ring Living in London, 629 1206.

CENTRAL LONDON.—S.c. luxury 2-bed flat. 235 p.w. 834 8873.

WANTED URGENTLY, furn. props. for overseas firms. Central/N.W.1, 2 beds., recept., k. & b., £75 p.w. 3 4 beds., recept., etc., £100 £125 p.w. Birch & Co., 938 1162.

W.13.—Single bed-sit, recently redecorated. Share k. & b. Close W. Ken. tube. £33 p.c.m. K.V. & Pinrs. Ltd. 01-584 9016.

S.W.5.—Single bedsit, recently redecorated. Share k. & b. Close Earls Ct. tube. £36 p.c.m. K.V. & Pinrs. Ltd. 01-584 9016.

KENSINGTON.—Luxury ground floor flat, 2 rooms, C.H. Phone, etc. £55 p.w. 603 5353.

CHELSEA.—Short let service apartments, 1, 2, 3 and 4 bed rooms, from £70 p.w. 352 9982. Red Tape Services, 2 Princes St., London, W1. 01-493 2379.

LUXURIOUS SERVICED OFFICES or just reliable prestige mailing address, phone answering, telex, etc. Services at 150 Regent St., W.1., Alione Business Services (est. 1963). Tel.: 01-734 9671.

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DATELINE COMPUTER DATING.—Meet your perfect partner by calling 01-937 0102 (24 hrs.) or write Dateline (T), 23 Abingdon Road, W.8.

A & O LEVEL EXAMS. Oxbridge, Marsden Tutors. 01-385 6060.

PRE-PREP GROUP. From 6 years. —Talbot-Rice, 584 1619.

A & O LEVELS '76. Experienced tutors in all subjects. Estab. 1961.—Talbot-Rice, 584 1619.

YOUR LONDON OFFICE £1.30. Prestige address. Tel. answering. Telex. Xerox. Printing.—Mercury, 30 Baker St., W.1. 01-486 8535.

PURE applied Maths: Physics: French, English: Economics, accounting; etc. "O" "A" level. Private/small group. Intensive tuition. David Game Tutors. 385 4146/361 0350.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

" ALDERBOURNES " ucence black, grey brindle, black mask, 17 months, for sale. Mrs. Barrett. Ascot 22070.

PEDIGREE BOXER PUPS. — Four males, one female.—Ring Mr. H. Davis 01-228 9201.

FASHION AND BEAUTY

HOWES, 120 New Bond St. Spectacular bargains. 2-17 Jan.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

RESEARCHER requires photographs of South American ruins.—Please reply Ivy Cottage, Bockhanton, nr. Bath, Somerset.

ORIENTAL RUGS.—See our Eastern Classics: Afghans, Persians, *Chinese.*—Healey & Stone, 4 Snow Hill, E.C.1. Tel. 01-236 4153.

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" FOOTSTEPS IN THE DARK " by Georgette Heyer wanted: top price.—Phone Kidlington 20-53.

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(continued on page 24)

RENTALS

FERRIER & DAVIES

6 BEAUCHAMP PLACE LONDON, S.W.3.
01-584 3232

Clapham Common: 3 rooms, k. & b. 10th S. Wind vacant £50. Nr. Notting Hill: 2 rooms, k. & b., smart, £55. W.14: [illegible] for 3. £50 each. Little Boltons: 3 rooms, k. & b., we will almost X ray you before you get into one! [illegible] How about King's Rd., Chelsea as an address? Flat £50.

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Smooth and charming bachelor's paradise in S.W.7. Let 3 months, we use it. £20. Famous racing driver's Chelsea Fulham Border house, furn. but fun. £100.

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Exquisite residence elegantly furn. to highest standard on ambassador level. Master bedroom, bathroom & dressing room en suite, 2 additional large bedrooms each with bath en suite, 40ft. drawing room, 60ft. dining room, 70ft. studio overlooking own heated outdoor floodlit swimming pool in delightful garden, pine kitchen, plus basement flat currently occupied by butler/chauffeur & cook housekeeper wife. 14 mths. lease. £150 p.w. or £250 p.w. to include staff.

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Northwood. 3 dble. bed. apartment. Large rec., dining recess, 2 baths. 40 mins. Piccadilly Circus. £70. **N.W.8.** Lux. apartment, 2 beds., lounge/diner, super kit. £80. **Wembley.** 5 bedroom house, lounge/diner, c.h., gge. £42. **Croydon.** Delightful 2 bed., well-equipped hse. Gge. £40. **W.2.** Luxury mod. apartments. £45. **Hampstead.** 3 bed., 2 rec., c.h., flat. £70.

Many others

LIPFRIEND & CO.

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KENT.—Beautiful Detached House, lounge 35ft. long, dining room, 3 double beds, 2 baths, fully furnished and carpeted, central heating, colour T.V., fridge, washing machine, garage, greenhouse, chalet, in large garden. £50 p.w. long let. Available now.—Tel.: Maidstone 37753.

SHORT STAY Specialists. London's largest selection of luxury flats Holland Park, Kensington, Knightsbridge and Chelsea. £40-£300 p.w. Century 21. 857 6323.

A FLAT IN LONDON at the right rent and in the right place. For companies and diplomats.—Mayfair Ltd., 584 7692, 589 5386, 24 hrs.

CHELSEA. Attractive flat with 1 bed., recept., k. and b. Short let preferred. £35 p.w. Kathini Graham, 584 3283.

GOOD TENANTS deserve good flats & houses. We try harder to bring them together. Reliable courteous service. LAL 937 7884.

COLVILLE ROAD, W.11.—Attractive garden, 2 bed room flat, recept., k. and b., c.h., avail. now. £45 p.w.—Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

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A & O LEVELS in 6

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"... Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right."—Proverbs 16: 8.

BIRTHS

BRAMALL.—On 8th Jan. at North Middlesex Hospital to Lois (nee Shaw) and Christopher, a son (Daniel Richard).

BROWN.—On 7th January at Bristol Maternity Hospital, to Joanna (née Lewis-Barre) and Brown, a son (Joshua David Lindsay).

BROWNLEE.—On 10th January, in Exeter, to Judith and William Brownlee—a son (a brother for William James).

BUXTON.—On Dec. 26th, 1975, in Sydney, Australia, to Janet and Simon—a son.

CALLABY. — On December 31, 1975, at the Midway Hospital in St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A., to Ann Marie (née Himmen) and Tim Callaby—a son (Richard Christian), a brother for David.

CATTRELL.—On January 7th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Penelope and Jeremy, a son, Toby George Mungo.

CARR.—On January 9, at Essen, West Germany, to Gabriela and Francis Carr—a son (Christopher Ralph), a brother for Oliver and Beatrice.

CRASON.—At Worcester on 7th January to Hetty (nee Britten) and Paul, a son.

HOTHAM.—On Jan. 10th, 1976, in Alexandra, wife of Lord Hotham—a daughter.

MEGGITT.—On January 9th, at Kingston Hospital, to Cheryl (nee Martin) and David Meggitt—a daughter (Tiffany).

ODELL.—On January 9th, to Kathy (née Odell, of Kenya) and Tadworth—a son (Peter Wamunyu).

MARRIAGES

DANIEL : ABRAM.—On January 6th, 1976, Terence Price Daniel, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Price Daniel, to Philippa Rosemary Carrington Abram, younger daughter of the Rev. Norman and Mrs. Abram, Studham Vicarage, Dunstable.

FURZE : TWIGGE.—On December 27th at Holy Trinity Minster, Windermere, Sarah B. Twigge, eldest daughter of Mr. N. Twigge of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Mrs. B. Twigge of Grasmere-on-Sands, Cumbria, to Anthony John Furze, youngest son of F. and Mrs. N. J. Furze of Keynsham (also).

THORNISSEN : POLGE.—On 10 January, 1976, at Aylesbury, Stephen Gerard Thornissen to Angela Valerie Polgreen.

DEATHS

BAKER, GEORGE ARTHUR, C.B.E., K.S.O., F.R.G.S., Hon. R.A.N.—Peacefully, on 8th at Sydney, New South Wales, Dove Cottage, Pourritas, Hertford, dearly loved husband of Olive, father of Alan, stepfather of Michael and Grandpa of Richard, Peter and Debbie. Requiem mass at Belmont Abbey, at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, 13th January. Donations to the Magdalene Benevolent Fund or to The Sick & Children's Fund. Inquiries to Hicks, S. A. Lunn, 23 Gold St., Hereford.

DEATHS

BONFIELD.—At January 9th, at Lord and Dunsmore Hospital, Josh Bonfield, of 38 Lorraine Bedford, beloved husband of Anne and father of Susan. Funeral service 2.15 p.m., on Thursday, January 15th, at St. Philips and St. James's Church, Wycliffe Avenue, North Bricknill, Bedford. Family flowers only. Donations to Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 124 Sloane St., London, S.W.1.

BURTCH.—On January 9th at the Royal Berkshire Hospital after a brief illness, of The Queen's Head Inn, Christchurch Road, Reading, Norman Henry, the dearly loved husband of Eileen Burton. Funeral service on Thursday, January 15th, at Christchurch, Reading, at 3 p.m. prior to cremation at Reading Crematorium. No flowers by request but donations if desired to the Administrator, The Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

CASPER, STANLEY.—On 31st December, peacefully, at Loughton.

DEANE.—On Jan. 8th, 1976, at Marden College, peacefully, in his 90th year, Noel Edward, dearly loved father of Brenda. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium, Friday, 16th Jan., 1976 at 3.40 p.m. Flowers to the Crematorium.

DUDLEY.—On 7th January, Ambrose Nevil Waddell, Lt. Col. R. H. A., of Old Jerome Manor, St. Albans. Funeral service: St. Stephen's, St. Albans, 2.30 p.m. Friday, January 16th. Cremation private.

EVERSHED.—On January 10th, at Mayday Hospital, Croydon, Amorey, dearly loved wife of Joan and mother of Deborah (Hodges). Funeral service at Croydon Crematorium, on Thursday, January 15th, at 11 a.m. Inquiries and flowers to Elliott Funeral Service, 89 High St., Croydon.

FLOOD.—On 11th January, 1976, peacefully, at Grosvenor House, Brighton, within a month of her 90th birthday, Phyllis (nee Ford), widow of Sir Francis Flood, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., mother of Moile (Mrs. Peter du Sautoy) and Iain Peter (died 1962) and of Bernard (died 1967), revered grandmother and great-grandmother. Cremation at The Downs Crematorium, Brighton, Friday, 16th January, 1976, at 3.0 p.m.

GOODMAN.—On 9th January, in Hillingdon Hospital, Middlesex, after a short illness, Irene, beloved wife of Wilfrid, mother of Bryan and Clive, and sister of Gilda Sutticu.

KINGHORN.—On 1st January, 1976, John Grant Lambert, aged 50, drowned by a freak wave at Stark Point, Pembroke, dearly loved younger son of Lieut. Col. A.L.P., Yarmouth, and Eileen Kinghorn and brother of Christopher of 40a Queens Ave., Harrow, Middlesex. Barrister on North-Eastern circuit. Former pupil Westbury House and Mill Hill. Funeral at St. Georges Church, Hanworth and Feltham Cemetery on Friday, 16th January, at 2 p.m.

KOEKEBAK.—On January 9th, peacefully, at the Royal Masonic Hospital, Patrick Robert Koekebak, M.C., in his 80th year, after long illness, most patiently borne. Very dearly loved husband and father. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

MILTON.—On 8th January, peacefully, at Frenchay Hospital, Bristol, Sir Frank Milton (formerly Chief Metropolitan Magistrate) in his 71st year, much loved husband of Ayorli, father of Jeremy and Nigel, of "Riverside", Horrish, Nr. Crewkerne, Somerset. Private funeral service at Yeovil Crematorium, at noon on Tuesday, 13th January. Flowers (sprays or bunches only) by request to A. E. Symons & Son, 31 Market Square, Crewkerne (to whom any enquiries should be addressed). Memorial service in London to be announced later.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, 10th January, Kathleen, wife of the late William Mitchell. Devoted and much loved sister of Mollie Bartley, of Cools Cottage, East Knoyle, near Salisbury. Private cremation on Wednesday, 14th January. No flowers. Donations in her with to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 124 Sloane St., London.

PEARSON.—On January 9th, 1976, at Thorpewayn, Lincolnshire, Amy Maud, wife of the late Alfred George, dearly loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Cremation private. No flowers, no letters, please.

PETERS.—On 9th January, 1976, Sidney John Peters, in his 91st year. Funeral private. No letters please.

PHILIPSON-STOW. — On January 9th, suddenly in Minorca, Frederick Lawrence Philipson-Stow, third Baronet of Normanton, Minorca. The funeral has taken place.

PHILLIPS.—On 8th January, peacefully after a long illness, Kathleen Tilson, A.R.R.C., Lt.-Col. (A.A.M.C., Retired), Dorothy, for of the late Surgeon Captain J. Hood Phillips of Portsmouth. Funeral on Wednesday, January 14th, at Portsmouth, Highland Road at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Udon, 12 Rye Lane, S.E.15.

PLAYFAIR.—On January 10th, 1976, peacefully, at St. Andrews, Fife, Eleanor Hazel Elliott, only daughter of the late Rev. P. M. Playfair, D.D., and the late Mrs. Playfair, St. Andrews. Funeral Service in Holy Trinity Church, St. Andrews, on Wednesday, January 14th, at 3.00 p.m., thereafter to Eastern Cemetery. Friends please accept this the only intimation and invitation.

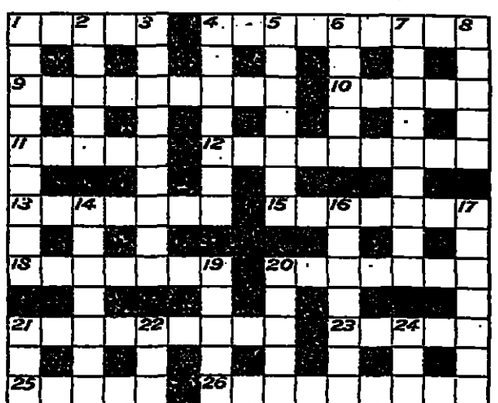
SELLERS.—On January 10th, after a short illness, at Edgware General Hospital, William John, of Hatch End. Funeral service at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, on Friday, Jan. 16th, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to T. A. Ellingham & Son Ltd., Bridge St., Pinner.

SHARPE.—On 9th January 1976, in her sleep, Helen Ruth, of Balcombe, aged 104. Cremation private. Donations, if desired, to the National Trust, Local Committee, Balcombe, South Devon.

SMITH.—On January 8th, at Brighton, Megan, recently of Worcester, wife of Douglas and mother of Vivien and Howard. Service at All Saints Church, Hove at 12.15 p.m., today. Family flowers only. Donations to Hamilton-Fairley Fund, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

ST. GEORGE.—On January 10, 1976, peacefully, at home, Howard Edward George, Kilrush House, Freshford. Beloved husband of Peggie. Father of Richard and Anne. Funeral at St. Lukhain's Church, Freshford at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1976. No flowers, donations, please, to R.L.N.R.A., 15 Bedford St., London, W.C.2.

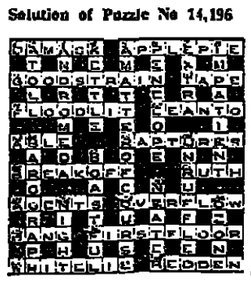
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,197



ACROSS
1 Spiteful act confused and disheartened Tony (5).
4 Officer makes retreating transport change direction (9).
9 Lots of laughable lines in Lear? (9).
10 Parisian figures in tribal divisions (5).
11 Girl like Westward Ho! character (5).
12 They rest Max Rees in composition (9).
13 Quibbler makes concession before strike about Sunday opening (7).
15 Plans Wiltshire town hearing (7).
18 Live-wire literature? (7).
20 Actor's offer for a horse (7).
21 Café in which the majority would have been 16? (9).
23 Father supported Horatius (5).
25 Winding route to dreamland (5).
26 Defeat with no-ball? (9).
27 Game of snap as the diversion (9).
28 Some ban on censorship for the moment? (5).

DOWN
1 Cares in the pass, with many recesses (9).
2 Old soldier's type of gun (5).
3 Standard measures taken on credit (9).
4 Artist thus set up a wagon journey (7).
5 Top actor comes in to shoot bird (7).
6 Labour theorist gives £1 without demand (5).
7 Said with winged words? (9).
8 Wren buildings (5).
14 Lying artist appearing in Potter's novel (9).
16 Game might be called a form of bridge (3-2-2).
17 Man of military habit? (3, 6).
19 Managed to continue supplying port (7).
20 One must be worked up to have I at issue (7).
21 Preclude rough set getting work (5).
22 Writing about bad workplaces (5).
24 Lord—he swam the Hellespont! (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,196



PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOSEPH PATRICK REVELL,

Deceased

The trustees appointed by the Greater London Council under Section 50 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1965 wish to dispose of the money directed by the late Joseph Patrick Revell to be held by them on the trusts set out in Schedule 2 to the Act.

The trustees accordingly desire any person who claims to be a person referred to in the Schedule below to write to them within 3 months, at the end of which time consideration will be given to disposal of the money.

Letters to the trustees should be addressed care of The Trustee, Reference TR/DLA, City House, 63 Southwark Street, SE1 0JH.

The last known address of Mr. Revell who was formerly resident in Gosport, Hampshire, was 25 Aspley Street, London, S.W.11. He died on 22 March 1975.

The Schedule

1. Any person related in any way or howsoever to the deceased.

2. Any person to whom the deceased has at any time put himself in loco parentis, or of whose person or property the deceased has at any time been guardian.

3. Any person who was wholly or partly dependent on the deceased.

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ARE YOU SEEKING [illegible] Other commercial or [illegible] If so, look out for the Times special feature [illegible] Tuesday 27th January. Ring or write for details of Sarah Hill, Advertisement Manager, Times Newspapers Ltd., 200 Gray's Inn Road, WC1. Tel. 01-837 3311, ext. 7018. Ask for the Business Opportunities feature.

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